THE TIMES

No 61,534 TUESDAY MAY 17 1983 20p

Labour target is 2.5m extra jobs in five years

● Labour aims in its manifesto to find 2,500,000 extra jobs and spend its way out of recession (Text, page 5)

● Tomorrow's Conservative Party manifesto will promise trade unionists new 'rights' on choosing their leaders and on paying the political levy

● Foot and Healey, the choice between the left and right: Frank Johnson (Back page)

● Mrs Margaret Thatcher attacked the Labour manifesto as "extreme" and said Labour's policy was one of coercion

● Mr Roy Jenkins rejected a charge that the Alliance was "Labour bashing" and taking a soft line with the Conservatives (Page 4)

● The Conservative campaign guide offers candidates little help on what to say about the promised rates reform (Page 4)

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

Mr Michael Foot, Mr Denis Healey and Mr Peter Shore yesterday pledged that a Labour government would spend its way out of the recession, with the target of finding an extra 2,500,000 jobs in the lifetime of a five-year Parliament.

The Labour leader yesterday launched the party's election manifesto, with the first press conference of his campaign, saying that the country could not afford the continuation of mass unemployment.

In a revised foreword to *The New Hope for Britain*, essentially the same campaign document which was published at the end of March, Mr Foot said: "Mass unemployment is the main reason why most families in Britain, all but the very rich, are paying more in taxes today than they did four years ago when the Conservatives promised to cut them for everybody.

"Mass unemployment is the main reason why we are wasting our precious North Sea oil riches. Since 1979 Mrs Thatcher's government has had the benefit of £20bn in tax revenues from the North Sea.

"It has all been swallowed by the huge, mounting costs of mass unemployment. And the oil won't last forever, although, according to Mrs Thatcher's economics, the unemployment will."

Mr Foot cited the shadow Chancellor, Mr Shore's £11bn expansion budget and the party's emergency programme of action, the priorities for government, saying that no opposition party had ever before costed or stated its intentions so clearly and so comprehensively.

It was a programme which commanded the support of the trade union movement – "we do not disguise the necessity for that," Mr Foot said, "indeed, we glory in it" – but he categorically evaded a press conference question about the existence of an incomes policy.

A Labour government sould finance recovery from the billions of pounds of oil revenuse, which were being poured down the drain, the £17,000m being wasted on the dole queues, and the cash being inbested averseas.

Mr Foot then added: "Yes, and some of it will be *borrowed*. Mrs Thatcher's dirty word. But borrowing in that sense is what every intelligent government since the war in Britain has done – including even Conservative governments."

Mr Healey, the deputy leader, amitted that Labour's job-creation target was a tall order. The Conservatives had said it was impossible, but he added: "They have turned defeatism into a fine art.

Mr Shore told the press conference, held at Transport House, the former party headquarters, that Labour's immediate plans would entail an additional borrowing requirment of £6bn, which compared with Conservative borrowing of £40 over the last four years.

But the body of the manifesto contained just one deletion

Continued on back page, col 4

JUNE X 83

Hopes high: Mr Michael Foot, leader of the Labour Party, launching its election manifesto in London yesterday.

THE TIMES

Tomorrow

Spectrum's special election series continues with an examination by Ian Bradley and George Brock of the people charged with projecting the personality of David Steel, the man most likely to win voters over to the SDP-Liberal Alliance. Jock Bruce-Gardyne, the retiring Conservative MP for Knutsford, joins *The Times* team of election columnists. The Wednesday Page presents a personal account of bringing up a family in which races are mixed through adoption.

Wall St prices plummet

Stock prices plunged in New York, where the Dow Jones Industrial average was down 20 points to 1,198 in early trading. The fall was a reaction to the $4.2bn rise in US money supply M1 Page 23



An Englishman, Peter de Savary, is spending millions of pounds in an effort to win the America's Cup from the United States. *Victory* (above) has been surpassed by a new yacht: *Victory 83*.

Soldiers jailed

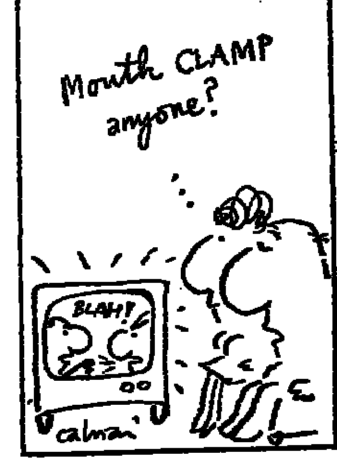
Two members of the Parachute Regiment were jailed for the rape of a girl aged 15 and four others were jailed for indecent assault in what the judge called "this disgusting case" Page 2

£1,000m boost

A forecast of a £1,000m boost from Britain's invisible export earners and continued record consumer spending have given fresh evidence of an economic recovery Page 23

Geneva key

Britain has become a vital factor in discussions on nuclear disarmament which resume in Geneva today. A change of government would force Nato to review missile deployment here Page 6



Leicester up

Leicester are promoted to the first division because Saturday's abandoned Derby-Fulham match, will not be replayed, and Foster of Brighton will miss the FA Cup final through suspension Page 26

Tebbit tones down union reforms

By Paul Routledge
Labour Editor

The Conservative Party manifesto to be published tomorrow will promise trade unionists two new rights: on the choice of their leaders and payment of the political levy to the Labour Party. It will also seek to promote secret ballots before big strikes.

Late touches were last night being put to the exact form of the Tories' renewed appeal for votes on the labour law-reform issue, but sources close to the policy-making process confirmed that a pledge on further trade union legislation will be an important plank in the Government's bid for a fresh mandate.

Conservative strategists have been working out how to change the way unions conduct their internal affairs without making an all-out intervention in their rule books which could produce industrial confrontation or interminable challenges in the courts.

It now seems clear that Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary for Employment, has steered away from some of his hawkish advisers towards a package of reforms that should escape charges of extremism on the trade union issue.

But the manifesto is confidently expected to contain:

● A new right for trade union members to choose the governing bodies of their organizations by secret ballot; and

● A second new right to avoid supporting the Labour Party by "contracting in" to payment of the political levy rather than "contracting out", as present law dictates.

The Government would propose talks with the unions on the controversial issue of the political levy to see if a compromise could be found.

These provisions were signalled in the Green Paper, *Democracy in Trade Unions*, published by the Employment Secretary at the end of last year. The proposal for compulsory strike ballots has, however, been diluted.

Instead, it is expected that the manifesto will suggest powerful incentives to make the unions consult their members before strikes with the risk of losing some or all of their immunities from legal action if they do not. The union or its leaders could be liable to damages in a civil court.

● An opinion poll in the London evening paper, *The Standard*, recorded more optimism among voters about the economy improving over the next 12 months than at any time since the Government took office. This suggests that the timing of the election may prove to have been soundly judged.

The polling organization, MORI, found that 39 per cent of interviewees, questioned between May 5 and May 11, expected an improvement in the general economic condition of the country, and 25 per cent a deteriation.

In April, the optimists outnumbered the pessimists by 4 per cent. In March, the pessimists were ahead by 9 per cent and in February by 22 per cent.

MORI interviewed 1983 electors.



Mr Tebbit: Steering away from the hawks

Thatcher blasts the alternative

By Julian Haviland
Political Editor

Having had nearly two months' notice of the contents of the Labour Party manifesto, the Prime Minister was able to conclude within two hours of its publication that Labour's policy was "the most extreme that has ever been put before an electorate".

Interviewed yesterday for ITN's *News at Ten*, Mrs Margaret Thatcher said that the choice between Labour and Conservative was "the choice between a society that is coerced and a society that is free under a rule of law."

The manifesto "would change the whole basis of our society," she said. "It looks to me as if they are virtually saying: 'Well, if you don't do what we want, or if industry doesn't do what we want, or the banks don't do what we want, well we shall take them over, or take powers to regulate them.'

"They don't want people to own their own homes, or council properties. That is not the way our society works. We are not that kind of people, and we expect to operate within a framework of law, not a framework of coercion."

Pressed to say whether unemployment would be up or down a year from now, Mrs Thatcher said she could not tell, but hoped that the underlying trend would start to go down. She claimed that no government had done more to keep down industry's costs, by cutting the national insurance and helping small businesses. That was where new jobs would come from.

She hoped that the Government would be able to "contain" increases in rates. Plans to reform the rating system and to give the central government new powers to limit the extent to which local authorities can raise rates are to be outlined in the Conservative manifesto, to be published tomorrow.

Israel and Lebanon vote for troop pact

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem

The way to the signing of the pact on the withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon was finally cleared yesterday after more than four months of painfully slow negotiation when both the Israeli and Lebanese parliaments voted separately in favour of it.

The Israeli vote was 57 for, six against and 45 abstentions, while support among the deputies in the Lebanese legislature was unanimous. Three resolutions submitted to Parliament in Jerusalem as an alternative were defeated.

The first of today's signing ceremonies will take place amid tight security in the battered Lebanese seaside resort of Khalde, scene of some of last summer's heaviest shelling. The delegates and accompanying press party will then be flown south in helicopters to the Israeli border town of Kiryat Shmona for a reciprocal ceremony.

Although the Israeli Government is only too aware that Syria's effective veto may well prevent any of the agreement's clauses ever being put into effect, senior officials appeared determined to treat the formal signing as a milestone.

Opposition to the agreement in the Knesset came from the extreme left and right in the form of the Israel Communist Party and Techiya, the ultra-nationalist group which is the latest recruit to the Begin coalition. The main opposition Labour Party decided to abstain rather than vote against despite bitter criticism made of the terms of the agreement by many of its members.

During the two-day debate, the terms of the agreement came in for scathing criticism from both left and right. But yesterday Mr Moshe Arens, the Defence Minister, spoke optimistically about its potential when he told Parliament: "Lebanon may yet serve as a bridge for Israel to the Arab world."

He repeatedly referred to the American-negotiated pact as "a political agreement." He also argued strongly that even if Syria did not agree to pull out its troops – as most Israeli ministers now fear – Israel was better off by signing the agreement than by not doing so.

● BEIRUT: The Lebanese Parliament yesterday expressed its unanimous support for the withdrawal agreement giving the Government the go-ahead to sign the pact although it did not endorse the accord Katherine Dourian writes.

Peace is won, page 21

Scargill walks out of conference

By Barrie Clement
Labour Reporter

British miners' leaders walked out of an international conference yesterday in protest at moves to prevent a new East-West international union federation.

The National Union of Mineworkers is seeking a political re-orientation which would replace the present Western-dominated Miners' International Federation with a new grouping bringing in Communist countries.

But other European miners' unions anxious about the move blocked an NUM initiative which would have effectively disbanded the MIF.

Mr Arthur Scargill, president of the NUM, who led the walk-out in Essen, Germany, said the British delegation had been prevented from voting or speaking at the federation's 44th congress.

"This meant that a resolution submitted by the NUM calling for the creation of a universal international mineworkers' organization could not be heard or debated.

"It is obvious to us that there are forces at work against true internationalism. We deplore and condemn the tactics of those who seek to perpetuate the cold war."

Israeli officer promoted despite censure

From Our Own Correspondent, Jerusalem

Mr Menachem Begin, the Israeli Prime Minister has intervened to ensure that one of the senior army officers criticized in the Kahan commission report into the Beirut massacre is promoted to the important position of chief of the army's Manpower Division.

Under a compromise put forward by Mr Begin, Brigadier General Amos Yaron has received the promotion despite attempts by Mr Moshe Arens, the new Defence Minister, to block it. But he will receive the higher rank of Major General normally associated with the post.

The move followed a ruling last week by senior Israeli military and legal experts, including the Attorney General, that to place General Yaron in charge of the Manpower Division (a position which he claims to have been promised) and to elevate his rank would be violations of the spirit of the report.

● 160 per cent inflation: the highest monthly rise of Israel's cost of living index since the foundation of the state in 1948 has caused serious new political problems for Begin and raised the annual inflation rate on present figures to 160 per cent.

The consumer price index for April rose by a record 13.3 per cent prompting immediate calls for the resignation of Yoram Aridor, the Finance Misister.

This latest evidence of Israel's hyper inflation rate came only a week after an opinion poll showed the Opposition Labour Party ahead of the government for the first time since June, 1981.

Food riot farmers provoke Walker

From Ian Murray
Brussels

Mr Peter Walker, the British Minister of Agriculture, gave a warning here last night that the Government would consider banning all French agricultural imports into Britain if the French Government did not stop its farmers from disrupting agricultural imports into France.

Mr Walker was commenting on reports that French farmers had been disrupting imports of produce all round the country, including a consignment of sheep meat being landed at Cherbourg.

He said that he and his colleagues at the agricultural price-fixing meeting in Brussels had all impressed on M Michel Rocard, the French Minister, that the action of the French farmers was weakening his country's negotiating position.

It was the duty of France, Mr Walker said, to ensure that the proper protection was available for all goods being imported into France, and for the people involved in the trade.

The British minister was on his guard yesterday against any attempt by EEC ministers to agree increases for Europe's eight million farmers above the 4.2 per cent average that has been proposed.

According to the Commission that increase will cost the community about £600m and there is just no more money available.

When ministers met yesterday for their third marathon session this year to try to settle the issue, the main outstanding problem remained that of finding a way to satisfy an Italian claim for interest rate subsidies for its farmers.

● PARIS: Farmers throughout France stepped up their protests yesterday against the EEC system of monetary compensation, blocking customs posts along the borders with Belgium, Luxembourg, northern Germany and Spain, and seizing lorries carrying foreign agricultural produce, Diana Geddes writes.

In the Moselle area, near Metz, farmers said they planned to distribute free to hospitals and the local population the tons of Dutch pork and chicken, Italian cheeses and wine, Argentine beef and New Zealand lamb unloaded from lorries near the German border.

A lorry carring 15 tons of British mutton was seized near Cherbourg, its contents unloaded and covered with fuel oil. Another lorry carrying British beef and mutton was seized near Carentan, south of Cherbourg, where farmers erected road blocks throughout the day.

In the south-west, near Montpellier, strawberries, peaches, watermelons and tons of other fruit and vegetables from Spain were dumped by the roadside.

Wife of man on murder charges seized by INLA

From Richard Ford
Belfast

The wife of a man on remand for five murders and 61 other serious offences has been abducted from her home buy the Irish National Liberation Army (INLA) in an attempt to stop him becoming an informer.

Mrs Elizabeth Kirpatrick was taken from her parent's home in West Belfast five days ago and her family were given a warning not to report her missing.

Details of the abduction became public yesterday when INSL issued a statement saying that they had taken the woman to expose a deal being struck by Royal Ulster Constabulary Special Branch officers and Mr Harry Kirkpatric.

He is in Crumlin Road Jail, Belfast, accused of five murders,

Cafe Royal faces 42 food hygiene charges

The Café Royal in Regent Street, central London, is being prosecuted for alleged food hygiene offences. The owners, Trust House Forte, has been served with 44 summonses, 42 under the Food Hygiene Regulations and two under the Health and Safety at Work Act.

The summonses issued by the Bow Street magistrate on the application of Westminster City Council are answerable on June 16. Trust House Forte is expected to contest them. The company refused to comment yesterday.

The alleged offences include carrying on a food business at premises "the condition and construction of which was such that the food was exposed to the risk of contamination".

Other summonses relate to allegedly dirty tin-openers and refrigerators and a food preparation table, and basins used for washing hands and food not having an adequate hot water supply. It is also claimed that the floors, ceilings, and walls of larders, dry goods stores, and other areas were not kept clean or in good order.

Summonses under the Health and Safety at Work Act relate to the drive belt and fan of a compressor machine being exposed and allegedly dangerous. The company faces possible fines of £8,000.

It is part of a campaign by Westminster Council under which it has also recently brought prosecutions against Brooks's, the St James's club, and the Bristol Hotel in Mayfair.

Other actions have been against take-away food stores, public houses, restaurants, nightclubs, and hot dog street stalls in the West End. A council official said: "The food hygiene regulations make no distinction between top restaurants and a hot dog stall in Oxford Street. The same standard of hygiene is expected of both."

The Cafe Royal, which was founded by a Frenchman during the last century and soon acquired a reputation for fine French cooking and wines, is perhaps best remembered for being the watering hole of the Bright Young Things and the Bohemian Society.

Its habituees read like a publisher's biographical list: Beardsly, Beerbolm, Chesterton, Dickens, Diaghilev, Shaw, Wells, Edgar Wallace and Wilde.

Although much of the glittering life-style has faded, the restaurant still retains three crowns in Egon Ronay's guide, signifying a sumtuous setting, and the wine cellar is as well stocked and as much in demand as ever. However, most of the revenue now comes from the seven floors above which are hired out for conferences

Famous watering hole of London's cafe society

Rise in heroin smuggling caused by Civil Service cuts, union leader says

From Barrie Clement, Labour Reporter, Eastbourne

Heroin smuggling and drug addiction have increased as a direct result of government cuts, Chairman of a Civil Service union said yesterday.

He also said that health and safety regulations in the workplace cannot be enforced because of restrictions on spending.

Mr Ernest Manning told the annual conference of the Institution of Professional Civil Servants (IPCS), which has 97,000 members said: "I don't believe society is so cynical as to place the obseeion to cut the Civil Service ahead of the health and safety of people at work, or ahead of the protection of the weak and more vulnerable".

He told the 500 delegates that the public could not understand the effects of the cuts. "If they did comprehend then surely they would give us the support and understanding we belive we are entitled to."

Mr Manning argued that increased drug smuggling was made possible by cuts in the customs service. During the 10 years to 1981, the number of passengers arriving at Heathrow airport, London, increased by 67 per cent to 23 million a year, while the number of customs officers was reduced by 22 per cent.

He added that by 1981 the number of registered heroin addicts in Britain had increased by 45 per cent.

"Surely no sensible person would reject the proposition that that there is a direct corelation between the decrease in staff numbers and the increase in smuggling and drug addition."

Proper enforcement of the 1975 Health and Safety Act was also made impossible because the Government would not employ the increased number of factory inspectors envisaged by all the political parties at the time. "There are not enough inspectors to ensure that official regulations embodied in the Act are respected by industry."

The work of paying benefits to the needy had also suffered because of spending cuts at the Department of Health and Social Security.

"Morale was so low there last year that staff went of strike, not for more pay, not for the introduction of special allowances based on hardship or stress, or even danger – but for more staff to provide a better service to society."

Mr William McCall, general secretary of IPCS, a political moderate union representing specialist scientific and technical grades, also took a strong anti-government line.

Presenting the annual report, he said that no government had been ever "less entitled to the good will of our members".

He added: "Its record of broken agreements, its doctrinaire determination to cut the *number of civil servants* regardless of the consequences when dole queues are lengthening to astronomic proportions, and its general attitude to public service have created intense dismay and great damage."

Defence jobs study

Delegates stopped short of supporting unilateral nuclear disarmament yesterday, but passed a strongly worded resolution declaring that the "vast sums of money" involved could be better spent. The union, which has 26,000 members at the Ministry of Defence decided yesterday to investigate the effect that nuclear disarmament would have on their jobs.

The national executive supported the study but objected to the wording of the motion stating that cash should be spent elsewhere.

Tea for two: Miss Namiko Ohta has tea at the Evershed stand with a robot normally engaged in mechanical and electrical assembly (Photograph: John Voos).

Robot looks for work at BL

By Clive Cookson, Technology Correspondent

An arc-welding robot that can "see" its way along an irregular seam will be installed at a BL plant in September.

The *prototype robot*, which the car company's subsidiary, BL Technology, has been developing with engineers from Oxford University, was unveiled yesterday at the Automan '83 exhibition in the National Exhibition Centre, Birmingham. It is the first British vision system for use in heavy industry.

The machine is much more accurate than a human welder. Further, Mr Bob Vidler, of Oxford University, said: "It prevents the human being exposed to a harsh environment – arc-welding is a very dangerous job."

"Intelligent" or "second generation" robots guided by miniature cameras, were the main area of innovation amongst Automan's 180 exhibitors. They should have far more application than first generation robots, whose micro computers can be programmed to follow a complex series of movements but not to respond to any disorder in the external environment.

Mr Alan Wiley, of BL Technology, said the vision-guide welding robot would probably be installed for trials on the Land-Rover production line in Birmingham. A commercial version should be available in the next year.

GEC and Fairey Automation are also taking part in the project, which is supported financially by the Science and Engineering Research council.

The machine uses two small infra-red lasers to illuminate the weld through the sparks and flashes. It has a solid state camera, less than one inch square, to follow the line. Two microprocesser chips control the system.

Many manufacturers took the opportunity yesterday to announce international agreements. Probably the most important was a three-way link between Dainichi-Sykes, of Britain, the French electronics group Thomson-Brandt and Dainichi-Kiko, of Japan. They will cooperate on robotics and factory automation.

The agreement will extend the present arrangement by which Dainichi-Sykes, a subsidiary of the British Sykes group, uses Japanese technology to build robots in Preston.

In addition, the joint managing directors of Dainichi-Sykes, Mr John Tomlinson *and Mr David Walker*, have been appointed to the full board of Dainichi-Kiko

Another Anglo-Japanese venture making its debut at Automan as is 600-Fanuc Robotics, of Colchester, jointly owned by the 600 group and Fanuc. It plans to manufacture Japanese-designed robots in Britain.

Paratroops jailed for raping girl

Two members of the Parachute Regiment were jailed yesterday for the rape of a girl aged 15. Four others were jailed for indecent assault. Three of the six men fought in the Falklands conflict.

The paratroops stood in the dock in the uniform of their regiment as the judge passed sentence in what he called "this disgusting case" after a 10-day trial at Winchester Crown Court. The jury had been told that the struggling, screaming girl was tied to a bed, raped, and subjected to various forms of sexual and physical abuse while two soldiers sat either side of her.

Her legs were tied apart, a pornographic magazine was placed between her legs and a flash photograph taken of her. Later some of the men urinated on her.

Her 30-minute ordeal happened after she was taken by one of the accused to a dormitory where other soldiers were sleeping in the Malta barracks at Aldershot, Hampshire.

The girl had met the man in a public house in the garrison town. As she lay on a bed with the soldier, members of a recruit platoon returning from an end-of-course celebration, burst into the room and, shouting "gang bang", surrounded the bed.

Thomas Elliott, aged 20, a member of the recruit platoon, who pleaded guilty to raping the girl, was jailed for three years. Anthony McManamin, age 21, said by the judge to be the ringleader, was jailed for a total of five years for rape, indecent assault, and common assault.

Paul Towner, aged 19, who took the girl back to the barracks, was jailed for six months for indecent assault. Ian Osborne, aged 20, was jailed for a total of six months for indecent and common assault on the girl.

Russell Roberts, aged 19, a member of the recruit platoon was jailed for four months for indecent assault. Kevin Elliott, aged 25, was jailed for a total of 12 months for two offences of indecent assault.

Ulster trip delay

A proposed visit to Northern Ireland on the day of the general election by the Queen Mother has been postponed.

Science report

Method of research funding is 'outdated'

By Pearce Wright Science Editor

While other countries in Europe are changing the ways in which they allocate resources for scientific research and technological development, Britain is clinging to an outdated and inefficient system, according to a review by the Science Policy Research Unit at Sussex University.

It concludes that Britain can no longer afford to permit scientists to make their traditional private agreements on how to spend the country's research budget.

Those harsh observations are contained in a report commissioned not for the British Government, but by the French Ministry of Research and Industry. It is one of a series conducted by the French Government to make its research effort more productive through examining the strengths and weaknesses of its competitors.

Britain should commission a similar study, according to Mr John Irvine, Mr Ben Martin and Professor Geoffrey Oldham, of the Sussex unit.

A few months ago the Sussex team ran the gauntlet of academic unpopularity when they criticized expensive past mistakes in astronomy and high energy physics which they said were caused through private arrangements in allocating resources.

Their gravest heresy this time may be their argument that the "peer review" system, where scientists in the same field judge the merits of their colleagues' work, is not satisfactory.

Source: *Research Evaluation in British Science.* A Science Policy Research Unit Review. (University of Sussex, £5.)

Pay claim sought for three million

A joint pay claim for three million public service workers could face the incoming Government as a result of a decision by delegates at the National Union of Public Employees' conference at Scarborough, North Yorkshire, yesterday to pursue a coordinated pay strategy with other unions representing health, local authority, and education workers.

The campaign would include a common pay claim based on maintenance and restoration of living standards, a reduction in working hours, and priority on achieving a minumum basic pay rate equal to two-thirds of average male earnings. It would also attempt to establish April 1 as a common settlement date.

During the debate, delegates rejected a left-wing resolution from 10 branches that called for total opposition to any form of incomes policy. That now gives implied support for the agreement between the TUC and the Labour Party on a policy on pay and prices as outlined in *The National Economic Assessment* document.

If the conference had taken the action demanded by the left it would have been embarrassing for the Labour Party. The 10 branches that wanted to bring in to the pay campaign not only public service workers but also such groups as miners, railwaymen, and British Telecom employees.

Oldham health service branch wanted a national strike to be called by the union.

Mr Rodney Bickerstaffe, the union's general secretary, urged delegates to take a commonsense line.

● A proposal to negotiate the amalgamation of two major health service unions, the National Union of Public Employees and the Confederation of Health Service Employees (Cohse), was also approved at the Nupe conference. Nupe has 700,000 members, and Cohse has 230,000.

There are wide political differences between the two unions. Cohse takes a consistently moderate line, whereas Nupe is known for its more radical approach.



Councillor forced to resign

A Labour candidate who won a seat on Cardiff City Council, has been made to resign after only a few days because he had taken a 13-week temporary job with the council as a plumber.

Nobody employed by a council is eligible to sit as a member unless they resign before the night of the poll. Now he will have to stand again at the by-election caused by his disqualification.

Inquiry call on aid for blacks

Ratepayers in the West Midlands asked the Commission for Racial Equality yesterday to investigate the legality of a scheme designed to help black business people only.

The West Midlands County Council announced last week the establishment of a £200,000 loan fund for coloured people only. The county's ratepayer's federation, representing nearly 100,000 people, said yesterday that the proposal discriminated against the majority of residents.

Shop assistant of the year

The shop assistant of the year trophy was presented at the Savoy Hotel yesterday to Sarah Bloomfield, aged 18, who works for George Butler, cutlery and silverware specialists at the Army and Navy Stores in Victoria, London.

Arthritis award

Mr Charles Bashford, aged 82, from Croydon, Surrey, who was awarded £9,000 damages in the High Court in London yesterday for road crash injuries which left him crippled by arthritis, said he would perfect his herbal cure for the disease with the money.



Rod Stewart, the rock singer (above), said he is to receive "seven-figure sums" in an out-of-court settlement in compensation from Mr Bill Gaff, his former manager. Stewart will now control his own song rights exclusively and work directly with his record company, Warner Brothers.

260ft electricity windmill planned

By Jonathan Davis, Energy Correspondent

The first big electricity-generating windmill in England is likely to be built on land adjoining Richborough power station, near Ramsgate on the Kent coast.

The Central Electricity Generating Board said yesterday that it was applying for planning permission to build the turbine, intending to have the machine supplying electricity by the end of 1985.

The machine will be mounted on a slender column up to 260ft high, roughly the same height as the power station's cooling tower. The twin blades will have a total span of nearly 300ft.

The wind turbine, which is designed to have a capacity of four megawatts, enough to supply electricity to a community of 4,000 people, will be built to an American design. The CEGB has been operating a prototype 200 kilowatt wind generating machine at Carmarthen Bay in *Wales, but the Kent* generator will, it is hopes, be the first commercially viable applicaltion of wind power in this way in Britain.

In order to encourage British companies interested in developing wind power machines the generating board said that it will provide a test site at Carmarthen Bay

The CEGB's eventual aim is to build a "wind farm",

It has also looked at sites at Wigsley, near Lincoln, and Bradwell in Essex. These will be considered as the base for future *"cluster" developments* if the Richborough machine proves a commercial success. The cost of the first machine is put at about £6.5m.

Jury hears 'IRA hit list tape'

A tape-recording of an alleged IRA "hit list", including the names of Lord Carrington, the Duke of Gloucester, and Mr Michael Heseltine, was played *yesterday to a Central Criminal* Court jury.

The 40-minute tape was alleged to have been found under the floor of a flat in south London once used by Gerard Tuite, the IRA man who escaped from Brixton prison and who is now in jail in the Irish Republic.

In court, John McComb, aged 29, from Belfast, denied conspiring with Tuite to cause explosions in Britain in 1978 and 1979.

Dr John Baldwin, lecturer in phonetics at University College London told the court that he believed that Mr McComb's was one of the voices on the recording.

Among other names and addresses on the tape, said to have been found at Trafalgar Road, Greenwich, were those of Sir Melford Stevenson and of Mr Mario D'Urso, identified on the recording as an "international jet setter" and friend of Princess Margaret.

Earlier, the court was told that a recent seizure of explosives at a flat in North Road, Highgate, north London, resulted from "intelligence".

Det Chief Supt Philli Corbett, of Scotland Yard's anti-terrorist branch, said 6.6 kilogrammes of gelignite had been missed in a search four years ago, despite the use of a mechanical "sniffer".

The trial continues.

Crew's vote strands ship in dock

From Our Correspondent Liverpool

A 38,000-tonne Australian container ship was stranded in Liverpool yesterday, because her crew of 40 voted to remain in port on Sunday after one of their colleagues was arrested under section 9 of the Prevention of Terrorism Act.

Frank McGleave, aged 25, was arrested for being in breach of an exclusion order in Northamptonshire. He was remanded in custody for one week. By magistrates in Corby on Thursday.

The Australian Exporter, which is berthed at the Seaforth container terminal, was due to leave for Rotterdam on Sunday.

Mr James Henningham, Liverpool branch official of the National Union of Seamen, said yesterday: "The *men on board* say they will not leave until Mr McGleave has been released, or if that is not possible until they are given full details of the charges he faces. He will be appearing in court again on Thursday.

Redundancy hot line set up by BL

British Leyland has opened a "hot line" for the 1,300 striking Albion workers in Glasgow who wish to seek voluntary redundancy.

The men, who make axles for BL's trucks division, walked out last week after the company refused to withdraw its threat of compulsory redundancies if 110 hourly paid workers did not come forward for voluntary severance. The line was opened, an official said, to help those who might be deterred from volunteering by having to cross picket lines.

BL says it needs only 12 more volunteers to fill the quota.

● Mr Tom Gray, who was appointed 16 months ago to improve productivity at Cowley, has left Austin Rover for personal reasons.

Mr Gray avoided the public eye as Cowley's director in charge of the body and assembly plants, but was quickly identified by the workers as the man behind the new style of management.

Re-formed 617 Squadron meets the Dambusters

A Second World War Lancaster bomber flew over Marham, Norfolk, yesterday as members of the Dambusters Association met the aircrew of the newly re-formed 617 Squadron who will operate Nato's latest aircraft, the supersonic Tornado.

It was on the night of May 16, 1943, that 19 Lancasters of 617 Squadron took off from RAF Scampton, Lincolnshire, armed with Dr Barnes Wallis's "bouncing bomb", to destroy the Ruhr dams.

Eight aircraft and 53 aircrew were lost. Thirty-three men were decorated for gallantry, including the leader, the late Guy Gibson, who was awarded the VC. The feat was immortalized in *The Dambusters* film in which Richard Todd appeared as Guy Gibson.

The Tornado could carry out a similar attack at up to five times the speed and under precise computer control, without the pilot touching anything. Mr Sumpter, of the Dambusters, said: "That is the marvel of the RAF today. They have made great strides but I do not think the squadron has lost anything of the tradition."

About 180 members of the association and their wives visited the squadron which operates 12 Tornados, the aircraft which will be the backbone of Western Europe's air power

A single £13m Tornado has the destructive power of 10 squadrons of Lancasters. The Tornados nest in drab-coloured hardened shelters among concrete combat centres, designed to enable aircrews to survive under nuclear and chemical attack.

Group Captain Leonard Cheshire, VC, who took over command of 617 Squadron after the raid, sat in the computerized cockpit of a Tornado and said: "When I first sat in the cockpit of a Mosquito I thought this is the perfect aircraft. I felt the same with the Tornado," although I am not pretending I could fly it."

Some Dambusters promise to be back for the fiftieth anniversary of the raid. However, Mr Sumpter thought that this year's reunion would probably be the last. "People have travelled from America and Australia to be here, but we are all getting older."

Night duty kiln worker clubbed to death

From Our Correspondent Stoke-on-Trent

A pottery worker aged 60 was clubbed to death yesterday by an intruder while he was on night duty.

Mr Leonard Hatherton, a kiln operator, of Bird Avenue, Kidsgrove, Staffordshire, is thought to have tackled the intruder at the James Sadler pottery in Market Square, Burslem, Stoke-on-Trent.

Chief Superintendent Robert Stewart said: "The motive for the attack is a mystery as nothing was stolen. It was unprovoked and savage aand we are eager to trace this man before he strikes again."

Mr Hatherton and a colleague, Mr Leslie Gregory, were on duty on the ground floor when a man wearing a blue anorak approached and introduced himself as a security guard.

He talked to them for a few minutes and then followed Mr Hatherton when he moved to an upper floor to carry out his duties. Minutes later Mr Gregory was struck on the head with a blunt instrument, but he was able to escape to call the police.

Prisoner's death queried

By Rupert Morris

A police inquiry is being held into the death on Sunday night of Mr Nicholas Ofosu, aged 32, who became unconscious while in custody at Rotherhithe police station, south London.

A post-mortem examination in Southwark yesterday found that Mr Ofosu died from asphyxiation due to inhalation of vomit.

That explanation did not satisfy Mr Errol Reid, police monitoring officer for Southwark, who said: "When this man left his home he was conscious; he was found in an unconscious state in the police station. It is the police who should explain why."

Mr Reid said he was making no allegations against the police, but there should have been an independent pathologist's report. *He said it was the second* time in a year that a black man had died in police custody in London from similar causes.

The police were called to Mr Ofosu's home on Sunday night after neighbours had complained about a domestic dispute. Mr Ofosu, who had a history of mental illness, was arrested and taken to Rotherhithe police station.

After he became unconscious he was taken to Guy's Hospital, but he never regained consciousness.

RUC man killed

From Richard Ford, Belfast

Constable Gerry Cathcart of the Royal Ulster Constabulary, who was married with four daughters, was shot dead last night by men who escaped on a motorcycle.

He was off duty when the terrorists struck as he was getting out of his car near his home in the Upper Malone Road area of south Belfast. At least four bullets were fired into his head

The motorcycle was later found abandoned

The incident is the latest in a trend which has developed in Northern Ireland since Mrs Margaret Thatcher announced the date of the general election. A clear pattern indicating that the Irish Republican Army is attempting to escalate tension emerged last week when apparent explosive devices were planted in Belfast.

Sculptor admits wounding parents with hammer

A sculptor who thought his parents were trying to poison him hit them on the head with a hammer, the Central Criminal Court was told yesterday.

Paul Henry Desty, aged 32, pleaded not guilty to attempting to murder his father, Professor Dennis Desty, aged 58, and his mother, Mrs Doreen Desty, aged 57, at their home in Albury Road, Burwood Park, Hersham, Surrey, on October 16.

He pleaded guilty to wounding them with intent and these pleas were accepted by the court. He was put on probation for three years on condition that he received treatment under the direction of a psychiatrist.

Mr Michael Birnbaum, for the prosecution, said that Desty has a history of chronic depression. He lived with his parents and was a sculptor. He would stay in bed until late afternoon and then have a bath and go to a public house for the evening.

Desty broke a house window and told the police that he had seen flashing lights which hurt his eyes and thought it was the Russians bombing China, Mr Birnbaum said.

On the night of the woundings his mother went downstairs to the kitchen. She was conscious that someone was coming towards her. It was her son, who hit her on the head with the hammer, Mr Birnbaum said.

Her husband entered and saw his son brandishing a hammer. He was also struck on the head, but managed to restrain his son. Mrs Desty seized the hammer and the police were called.

Desty told the police, counsel said, that he believed his parents were poisoning him with strychnine and arsenic in his food.

Treasury men were defeatist

Sir John Hoskyns, a former senior policy adviser to Mrs Margaret Thatcher, last night accused the treasury officials that the Conservatives inherited in 1979 of defeatism and a "sort of intellectural corruption.

Speaking on the BBC *Panorama* television programme, "Who rules Britain?" Sir John, speaking about the Treasury, said there was "a refusal in the end to face very difficult problems head-on and say 'we have got to do something here which conventional wisdom tells us is not politically possible".

Overseas selling prices
Austria Sch 28; Bahrain BD 0.650; Belgium 3 frs 50; Canada $2.50; Canaries Pes 150; Cyprus 550 mils; Denmark Dkr 7.50; Dubai Dir 7.00; Finland Mkk 7.00; France Frs 7.00; Germany DM 3.50; Greece Dr 100; Holland Gl 3.26; Iran IR 135; Iraq LD 0.600; Irish Republic 40p; Italy L 2200; Jordan LD 0.425; Kuwait KD 0.500; Lebanon LL 4.00; Luxembourg Lf 33; Madeira Esc 120; Morocco Dir 7; Norway kr 7.50; Oman OR 0.700; Pakistan Rss 12; Portugal Esc 120; Qatar QR 7.50; Saudi Arabia SR 4.50; Singapore S$5.00; Spain Pes 150; Sweden Skr 8.00; Switzerland S Frs 3.00; Syria LS5.50; Tunisia Din 0.600; USA $1.50; UAE Dir 7.00; Yugoslavia Din 80.

هكذا من الأصل

Chaplain given warning as jail head bans education chief

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

The governor of Holloway Prison, London, Miss Joy Kinsley, has barred the jail's chief education officer from the jail and given a warning to the chaplain over their professional contacts with former prisoners.

She has told education staff that their chief, Mr Richard Brown, will not be returning to work at the women's prison on May 23 after his annual leave. Staff understand that he has also been banned from talking to them.

The prison chaplain, the Rev James Pink, aged 63, said yesterday that Miss Kinsley had told him he was "very unwise" to give shelter to a girl discharged from hospital where she had been taken suffering from a drug overdose.

"She stayed for about two weeks before a probation officer found her somewhere", he said.

Mr Brown is understood to have sought to help a former inmate to obtain a university place. At the centre of the controversy is prison Rule 81 which governs relations with inmates.

In a parliamentary answer to Mr Christopher Price, Labour MP for Lewisham West until the dissolution of Parliament, Mr David Mellor, Under-Secretary of State, Home Office, said of the education officer's dispute: "They are required to make the governor aware of such contacts and it is open to the governor to prohibit them" if, in a particular case, she considered it advisable to do so in the interests of good order and discipline.

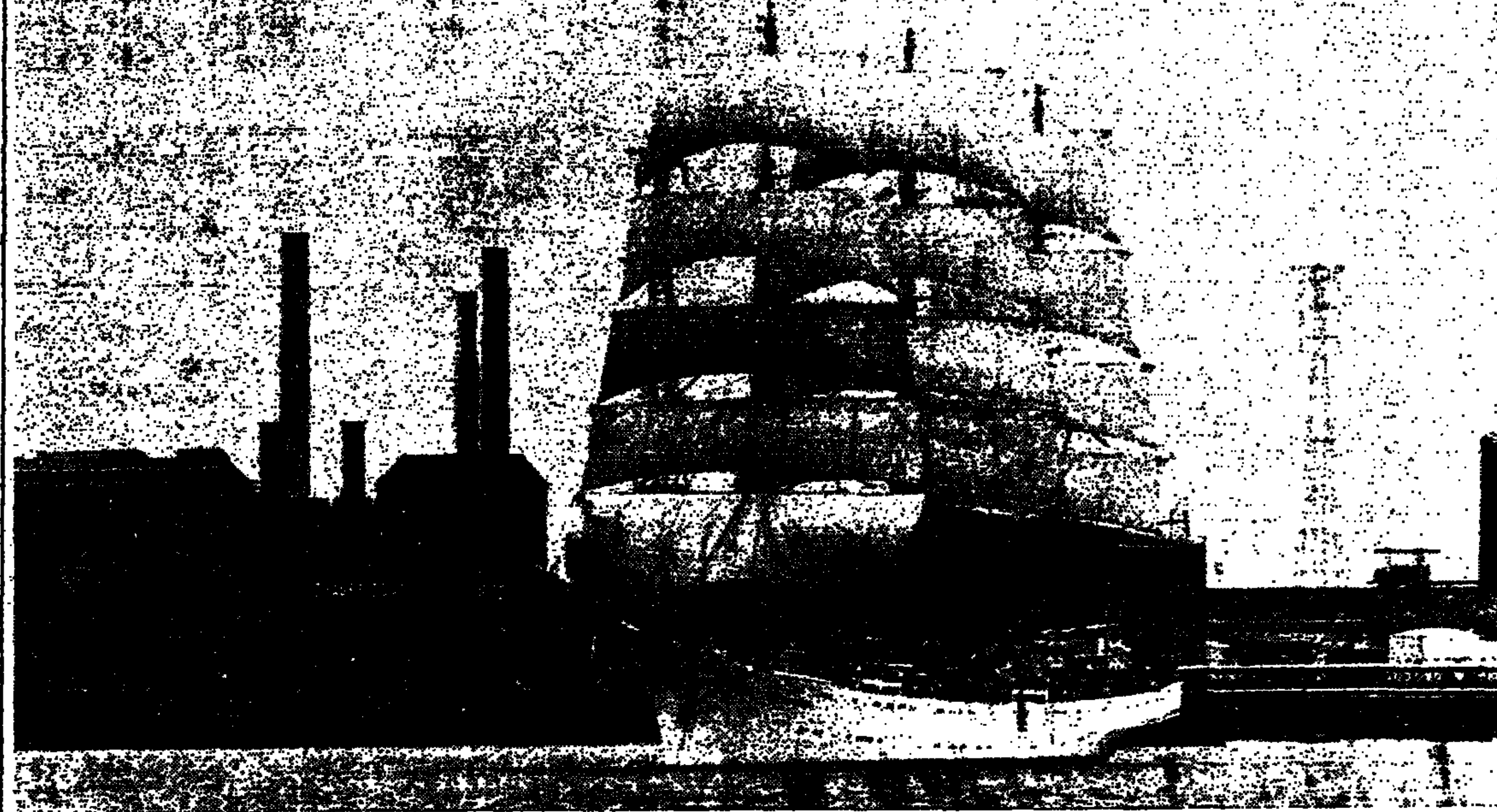
The answer did not refer to Mr Pink's case, which came to light yesterday. Mr Pink said he hoped to go on with his pastoral work with former offenders unless he was told that the rule affected him.

Education staff wrote to Mr Christopher Train, director-general of the Prison Service, demanding an official investigation into Mr Brown's treatment.

The letter says there has been increasing conflict with Miss Kinsley during the past nine months.

Assistance for former prisoners, where appropriate, with education and training to help rehabilitation, has always been an important aspect of prison education and one of great interest and pride, the letter says.

Polish frigate sails up the Thames to join Cutty Sark



Almost fully rigged, the Polish training ship Dar Mlodziezy, a three-masted frigate, sailing through Long Reach, Purfleet, Essex, yesterday on her way to Greenwich. She will be moored for seven days near the Cutty Sark (Photograph: Harry Kerr).

Van driver rescues 11 trapped in fire

A quick-thinking van driver rescued 11 people trapped in a blazing house early yesterday.

He was passing the two-storey house in Beaufort Road, Birkenhead, Merseyside, where four adults and seven children were trapped in the bedrooms above the burning ground floor.

Mr Cliff Stanton, the driver, of Hollies Road, Halewood, Merseyside, backed his van across the pavement, smashed through the fence at the front of the house, and drove up to the front wall of the building.

The occupants were able to jump from a window on to the roof of the van and scramble to safety.

One of the children, Robert Carty, aged 13, fell between the back of the van and the wall, injuring his face. He was taken to hospital with minor injuries and suffering from the effects of smoke.

Mr Stanton said: "I had passed the house when two women flagged me down. I looked back and saw children hanging out of a window.

"So I reversed back and over the fence for the children to drop on top of the wagon. Two other blokes helped me get the children out. I just acted on instinct. I saw the flames in the hallway and it was only then I realized the bedroom was the only way of escape."

Mr Stanton has been a driver with Hovis for four years and was on his way to Stoke on Trent with 10 tons of baking flour.

Police and fire officials said he had acted bravely and saved lives.

Ferry sold

The European Gateway, the Townsend Thoresen freight ferry that was salvaged after sinking last December near Felixstowe with the loss of six lives, is to be sold to a Greek company.

Soldiers buy own kit

Soldiers are buying survival equipment with their own money because they consider it *is better than Army equipment*, it was claimed yesterday (Rodney Cowton writes).

Mr John Boston, of Survival Aids, of Penrith, said that soldiers, including members of the Parachute Regiment, had been buying a wide range of equipment, including sleeping and bivouac bags.

The Ministry of Defence said that all three services continually tested, and when necessary upgraded, their *equipment. However, soldiers* had always bought additional equipment if they thought they could find something that was a bit better than the standard issue.

As reported in *The Times* on March 2, the experience of the Falklands conflict has given added *impetus to efforts to* improve equipment for soldiers

Two PCs accused of assault

From Our Correspondent, Birmingham

A newspaper printer was punched and kicked by two drunken police officers out looking for fun, it was alleged at Birmingham Crown Court yesterday.

Police Constable David *Smallwood, aged 21, and Police* Constable Timothy Edwards, aged 22, who were formerly in police lodgings in Breedon Road, Stirchley, Birmingham, denied assaulting Mr David Campbell on June 17 last year but midway through the case PC Smallwood changed his plea to guilty.

Mr David Jones, for the prosecution, said: "This story is the story of a nightmare which effectively came true for a perfectly respectable young man simply making his way home from work in the early hours of the morning."

Mr Campbell, now aged 23, of Fairfax Road, West Heath, Birmingham, was walking along Pershore Road, in Selly Park, Birmingham after his car broke down. A Vauxhall Viva containing the two policemen pulled up and they ordered him to approach the car.

Mr Jones said that Mr Campbell became frightened and ran off but was chased by PC Smallwood. Eventually he was caught when the Vauxhall Viva, driven by PC Edwards, blocked his way.

"Mr Campbell was punched in the face. He was kicked to the ground by the officers", Mr Jones said. "They pulled him to his feet, ripping his shirt and he was pulled by the hair. They even tried to bang his head against concrete pillars.

"It appears that they had been out that night. They had been drinking and drinking heavily. They decided to have some drunken fun."

Kidnapped man blinded with soldering iron

The case of the Cambridge businessman who was kidnapped last week by an armed gang took a new twist yesterday when detectives revealed that Mr Patrick Miles was almost blinded by a soldering iron. Mr Miles, aged 48, can now see colours, but no images because delicate tissues have been burnt. Specialists at Addenbrooke's hospital, Cambridge, hope to restore his vision.

Detective Superintendent George Sutherland, head of Cambridge CID, said: "This was a very serious attack and his injuries were inflicted in a cruel and callous manner on a totally defenceless person".

Mr Miles, of Caxton End, Bourne, near Cambridge, a director of a company dealing in medical supplies, was kidnapped last Wednesday as he drove along the A45 towards Cambridge. Three men in a van forced his car to the side of the road. A sawn-off shotgun was pointed at him and he was made to lie in the van.

Mr Miles was driven to a barn, where he was bound, tortured, and drugged

Policeman delivers car baby

Police Constable Alan Burdis acted as midwife yesterday after he saw a car broken down on the roadside. Inside, Marie Keen, aged 19, was in an advanced stage of labour.

The officer turned the BL Mini's front seats into an impromptu delivery suite and supervised the birth of a baby girl. The mother was on her way to hospital when the car broke down in Felling, Tyne and Wear.

Pet dog gave police a lead

A thief was caught after the police "arrested" his dog as they ran from the scene of a crime. Sheffield magistrates were told that Russell Machin sent his brother to get the dog back, knowing it would lead to his arrest, because he feared the animal would be put down.

Machin, aged 17, of Wordsworth Crescent, Sheffield, admitted three charges of theft and one of attempted theft. He was remanded on bail until *June 13.*

Councillor on Thatcher charge

A Labour councillor accused of throwing an egg at the Prime Minister's car was remanded on *unconditional bail for* a week by Highbury magistrates yesterday. Marion Chester, aged 28, was arrested after the alleged incident in Melton Street, Camden, London on Saturday.

Miss Chester a member of Camden Council is, said to have been among demonstrators when Mrs Thatcher renamed a train in honour of the late Airey Neave. She is charged with threatening behaviour.

£11,069 award

Woman Police Constable Karen Peavot, aged 24, of the City of London police was awarded £11,069 damages yesterday by a High Court judge, including £7,500 compensation for scars from injuries she received in a motor accident.

Christian protesters may risk arrest

By Nicholas Timmins

Christians in the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament are *planning a demonstration at the* United States Air Force nuclear bomber base at Upper Heyford, Oxfordshire, this weekend. It will be followed by non-violent action at the base in which they may risk arrest.

Christian CND said yesterday that it expected at least 1,000 people at its first national demonstration, a "Peace Pentecost" festival on Saturday, when it plans an ecumenical service, then an all-night vigil with workshops on Sunday and "symbolic action" on Monday.

The base houses nuclear-capable F1-11 bombers and has recently been extended to take EF1-11s next year, aircraft packed with electronics to confuse radar and extend the life of the F1-11 bombers.

The seven-mile march to the base from Bicester on Saturday is expected to include nuns and monks in their habits. Anglican and Roman Catholic priests, Methodists, Baptists, Quakers,

The campaign has asked the commander of the USAF base and the chaplain to accept gifts and for permission for a small group to attend the base's Whitsun service on Sunday.

The requests have been refused through the RAF liaison officer at the base and Miss Barbara Eggleston, Christian CND's organizer, said the action on Monday was likely to be an attempt to communicate with people on the base.

That might involve going on *Ministry of Defence land on the* base or at residential quarters. "We want some kind of dialogue with people on the base and if in order to do that some people get arrested that is something for their consciences," Miss Eggleston said,

● Mgr Bruce Kent, general secretary of CND, *maintained* a diplomatic silence yesterday over the attack on his good faith by Archbishop Bruno Heim, the Pope's representative in Britain.

Tory chief in plea to woman in Prime case

By Rupert Morris

Miss Dorothea Barsby, whose failure to expose Geoffrey Prime as a spy was described as disgraceful by the Security Commission, remained in hiding yesterday *despite a plea for* information from the chairman of her local Conservative Association.

Mr Tony Gillham, the chairman of Dartford Conservative Association, for which Miss Barsby stood as a candidate in the local elections on May 5, said he would like her to make contact with him

Miss Barsby, aged 34, was a close friend of Geoffrey Prime's first wife, Helena, now Mrs *Overy. Both women knew of* Prime's treachery nine years before he was caught,

● Mr Michael Rubinstein, a *solicitor* acting for Miss Barsby, said yesterday that he would be responding shortly to the findings and allegations made about her by the Security Commission and the press summaries of its report.

Seamen plead not guilty to heroin charge

A customs officer found heroin worth more than £283,000 hidden in a cargo ship at Avonmouth docks, near Bristol, the city's Crown court was told yesterday.

A detailed examination was made of the clothing of the 35 members of the crew of the cargo vessel Tarbela, which had arrived from Karachi, Pakistan, Mr David Paterson, for the prosecution, said. Minute traces of heroin were found on the clothing of two seamen who appeared *for trial* yesterday.

Muhammad Younus, aged 26, and Abdul Ghafoor, aged 28, both Pakistanis, pleaded not guilty to a charge of being knowingly concerned in trying to import a controlled drug into Avonmouth on December 22,

Mr Paterson said that about 1.52 kg of heroin with a street value of more than £283,000 was involved.

The trial, which is being conducted with the aid of an interpreter, continues today.

Double first for drama awards

By Kenneth Gosling

There was a tie for first place yesterday in the radio section of the *Radio Times* drama awards.

The judges chose a short list of five from the 600 entries and then decided to divide the £5,000 first prize between Stephen Dunstone, for *Who Is Sylvia?* and Christopher Russell, author of *Swimmer*.

There was an outright television winner – Peter Gibbs, winner of the Prix Futura in Berlin last month, for *Benefit of the Doubt*. His prize was £5,000.

All the short-listed radio plays will be produced, as will the television winner. But up to 40 more of the radio entries are *likely to be broadcast* because of their high standard.

More than 750 television entries were received. Of the total entry of 1,363 plays, 70 per cent were written by men. Pseudonyms were used in several cases, including a woman who asked for her identity not to be disclosed in case the members of her tennis club recognized her characters.

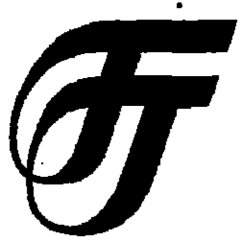
Mr Leonard Pearcey, the awards administrator, said unemployment was one of the main themes. *Entries* came from clergymen, prisoners, pensioners, as well as established playwrights. "And there were plays deriving from the writers' own experiences, including one by a male stripper."

Presenting the awards, the Duchess of Gloucester said the BBC had an enviable reputation in broadcasting circles for all its drama.

An encouragement award was given to Andrew Graham, aged 18, for his play *On Any Other Day*. It was not short-listed, but was written, the judges noted, with astonishing assurance.

Other awards: television – runner-up, Margaret Pine *(Waltzing to Jerusalem)*; highly commended, Gwen Bailey *(A Suitable Place to Die)* and Matthew Solon *(The Glasshouse)*.

Radio: highly commended, David Britton *(The Man Who Bought a Mountain)*, Sandra Clayton *(Diary of a Suburban Housewife)*, and Margaret Steward *(The View From The Hill)*.



Tory retires on eve of selection

By Our Political Reporter

A former MP announced his retirement from politics yesterday, only hours before he was due to be considered for selection in the new constituency of Wantage, Oxfordshire.

Mr Thomas Benyon, who succeeded the late Mr Airey Neave as MP for Abingdon, admitted last night that the linking of his name with inquiries into alleged tax avoidance by the Rossminster group, of which he was a director for five years, had affected his decision.

He said yesterday: "The revenue investigation began four years ago and although no charges have ever been brought, it has been difficult to know how to rebut the inevitable cloud which developed over everyone involved."

Holiday cash threat denied

If Labour came to power there would be no question of extending exchange controls to restrict the amount people could spend on holidays abroad, as has happened in France, party officials said yesterday.

NHS spending pledge refused

Mr Leon Brittan, Chief Secretary to the Treasury, yesterday refused to give a commitment that another Conservative government would maintain the current levels of spending on the National Health Service.

Asked on *TV-am* whether he would give such a firm pledge, the minister replied: "I think that commitments of that kind are not worth the paper they are written on. You look at the record, and the record speaks for itself."

Thatcher 'a dictator'

Mr Denis Healey said in Brighouse, West Yorkshire, last night: "Mrs Thatcher seems to have turned the Tory Party into her personal dictatorship. She really is a one-woman band. She boasted the other day that she does not need anything like consensus in her Cabinet.

Tory waits for legal reports

Mr William Rees-Davies (below), for 30 years a Conservative MP expects to receive tomorrow the legal opinions and reports on which he will base a decision whether to contest in the courts the decision of the new constituency of Thanet, North, not to select him.

He is dissatisfied because some people were told that they could not enter after the selection meeting started on Sunday night because the chairman had ruled that everyone should have the opportunity of hearing all speeches, and some members of the Margate Constitutional Club were told they had no vote in that capacity.









Hands and allies: (left to right) Mr Roy Jenkins, the SDP leader, and Mr David Steel, the Liberal leader, in London yesterday and Dr David Owen in Devonport Plymouth.

Jenkins rejects accusation that Alliance criticizes only Labour

By Our Political Staff

Mr Roy Jenkins, the Social Democratic Party leader, rejected the accusation that the Liberal-SDP Alliance was concentrating on "Labour Party bashing" and taking a soft line with the Conservatives, when he and Mr David Steel, the Liberal leader, appeared at the first of the party election press conference in London yesterday.

It was fair to point out The Extreme policies of the Labour Party, which he did not think could win the election, Mr Jenkins said.

"But we are pointing out equally strongly what the consequences would be of another four years of Mrs Thatcher," he said. "While it is inevitable in politics that one points out some of the faults of your opponents, the Alliance is concentrating on putting forward its own specific policies and our own programme for government."

No one could conceivably accuse the Alliance of not having policies on a wide range of issues now that the joint manifesto had been published.

The press conference was held at the National Liberal Culb, familiar ground to Mr Steel, but an unusual setting for Mr Jenkins. Adopting the tone of an experienced former Minister, already named as Prime Minister-designate if the Alliance comes to power, Mr Jenkins said: "We are fighting this election to reverse a quater century of national decline which has now culminated in the highest level of unemployment in our economic history.

"The old politics has no solution. Our objective is to convince the British people that if the crisis which now faces us is to be turned, there must now be a decisive break with the past and the conduct of our national affairs must be put on a new footing."

First, he said, they sought to break the hold of the two class-dominated parties over national life. "the rhetoric of class conflict fuels the endless, pointless battles between management and unions which have raged on as whole industries have disappeared", Mr Jenkins said.

● Leading members of the Young Liberals organization yesterday preempted the Alliance press conference by attacking the joint manifesto as being incompatible with Liberal Party policy and stating: "Young people would do just as well staying at home on June 9 if they go by the Alliance manifesto; it offers very little hope for the future."

When this was reported to Mr Steel he commented that the day the Young Liberals said they agreed with him it would make the headlines.

"I do not take it very seriously", he said. When asked if this meant that he was resigned to getting no support from the Young Liberals, he said: "I think we shall get some. But they are a bit confused."

The remark offended the Young Liberals, who have been sniping at Liberal leaders for many generations. Their publicity vice-chairman, Mr Mike Harskin, aged 19, said: "It is Mr Steel who is confused, if he believes that what is in the Alliance manifesto is actually what Liberals believe in".

● Mr Jenkins and Mr Steel later launched their election campaign in Scotland with walkabout in Beyers Road, Glasgow, part of the Hillhead constituency where Mr Jenkins faces a tough fight (Michael Knipe writes from Glasgow).

The Alliance is to publish a special manifesto for Scotland tomorrow which will highlight issues of particular concern there.

Tory candidates get scant guidance on reform of rates

By Our Political Staff

Conservative candidates who turn to their election campaign guide for what to say when asked about the promised reform of the rating system will find little to help them.

The guide, published by Conservative Central Office yesterday, is an essential handbook on party policy and performance which is usually in the hands of candidates and key party workers well in advance of an election announcement.

This year the original plan was for it to be published in mid-July, presumably on the assumption of an October election, but it has had to be rushed out.

On rates it rather tamely records that in the October, 1974, election manifesto the Conservatives said that within the lifetime of a Parliament "We shall abolish the domestic rating system and replace it by taxes more broadly based and related to people's ability to pay".

This pledge, the guide declares, was superseded by the May, 1979 manifesto, which referred to Labour's extravagance and incompetence having put a heavy burden on ratepayers, but insisted that "cutting income tax must take priority for the time being over abolition of the domestic rating system.

The guide concedes a main criticism of domestic rates, that for people on middle to high incomes they bear little relationship to the ability to pay, although rebates and social benefits mitigate the burden falling on poorer families.

"Another complaint is that non-householders are not required to make any direct contribution to domestic rates", the guide states. "A household which consists of a single person therefore pays the same amount as a household with several incomes.

So what is the answer? The guide is non-committal. The Government's latest thoughts were paraded in a Green Paper whichset out the options: "Probably none of the possible new sources discussed in the paper – local sales tax, local income tax or poll tax – could be used on its own as a complete replacement

"A local sales tax or local income tax, combined with either a poll tax or domestic rates maintained at a lower level of yield, could replace the present system, but would entail correspondingly higher administrative costs."

The general impression given is that the 1983 manifesto when it is published tomorrow will not have a straight answer either.

The guide sets out the main objectives outlined in the 1979 manifesto, including the section on cutting taxes which said that the task was "to restore incentives so that hard work pays, success is rewarded and genuine new jobs are created in an expanding economy."

But it emphasizes: "The Prime Minister made clear that she did not expect the task to be completed within the span of one Parliament.

On unemployment the guide insists that there are "no short cuts" to a solution.

The Campaign Guide, 1983, (Conservative Research Department, 32 Smith Square, London SW1, price £9.50).

Owen says Labour cannot win

Dr David Owen, the leading Social Democrat, forecast yesterday that Labour would not win the general election. And he said of the Alliance: "It is not the main thrust of my belief that we are likely to form the next government."

Dr Owen was launching his election campaign in marginal Devonport, which he won under the Labour banner at the last election.

He said: "The chances are that we can be a major force in holding back the dogmatism and ideological commitment of either the Conservative Party, who on present polls are way ahead, or the Labour Party if it were able to recover.

"But it is my belief that the Labour Party is not going to recover."

He said the Alliance could pick up much more support "once it becomes apparent that Labour cannot win".

"I think the Conservative vote will then erode. People stomach all their objections and anxiety about the Tory policy because of their fear of a Labour government."

Dr Owen said in a statement on Labour's manifesto last night: "Their promise to pump an extra £11 billion into the economy would create national bankruptcy within months."

EEC not vital issue, Hattersley says

By Barbara Day

Britain's membership of the European Economic Community was not a central issue of the election campaign, Mr Roy Hattersley, Labour's chief spokesman on home affairs, said yesterday. He made it clear that despite his own doubts about withdrawal from the Common Market, he would abide by the Labour Party's manifesto commitment to leave it.

Mr Hattersley was speaking on *Election Call*, a phone-in programme hosted by Sir Robin Day and broadcast on BBC television and Radio 4.

He was asked about a front page story in the *Daily Mail* which claimed that Nissan would not come to Britain if Labour won the election and withdrew from the EEC. He said that like all political stories in that newspaper it should be taken not so much with a pinch of salt as a ton.

He said: "I think there will be some companies who decide, if we leave the EEC, that they will not come to the UK. The question is, and it is a question the next Labour government will have to look at very honestly and very carefully, is whether we gain more jobs by leaving then we do by staying in.

"The assessment of my colleagues is that by leaving we improve Britain's employment prospects and that is the assessment which is built around our policy statement. But I think it is a balance.

"Some companies will undoubtedly say they prefer not to be in Britain if we are outside the Common Market. Other companies will feel more able to expand within the measure of protection that we can create if we leave Europe.

He continued: "But the problem over the last 10 years is that those, like me, who campaigned for it, find it more and more difficult to justify the *decision* that was then taken. We actually did believe that the EEC would make a massive contribution to our jobs. It has not done that. We believed we could get a fair share of the budget. We have not got that.

"So it is very much more difficult to defend the Common Market position now than it was 10 years ago. On balance I think it probably will improve our prospects, but the next Labour government is very clear about its policy and of course I am absolutely loyal to that policy."

Mr Hattersley went on to say that the great issue facing the country was getting the nation back to work and the Labour Party was the only party talking about doing so.

Labour win 'threatens' Nissan plan

By Philip Webster
Political Reporter

Mr Patrick Jenkin, the Secretary of State for Industry, said yesterday that if the Japanese car firm, Nissan thought there was any prospect of Britain pulling out of the EEC, it would back away from its plans to invest in a £500m plant in Britain.

He was commenting on reports that Nissan, the makers of Datsun cars, would scrap their plans if Labour won the general election because of its commitment to take Britain out of the EEC within the lifetime of a parliament.

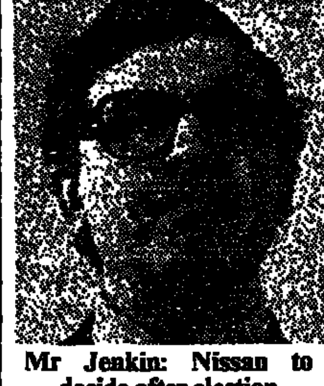
Mr Peter Shore, Labour's shadow chancellor, said at his party's first morning press conference of the campaign that he had been half expecting the story for the last four weeks. Nissan was the "scarlet pimpernel" of Japanese investment in the United Kingdom.

For the last four years, they have seen investment here, they had seen it there, but it had never appeared, he said.

Speaking on BBC radio programme *The World at One*, Mr Jenkin said that all Nissan's plans had been based on the proposition that Britain would remain a member of the EEC.

He added that he believed the company was moving towards making up its mind to come to Britain, although it would not announce such a decision before an election.





Mr Jenkin: Nissan to decide after election

Pym joins assault on Labour

By Our Political Reporter

The Conservative onslaught against the Labour Party's unilateralist defence policy was joined yesterday by Mr Francis Pym, the Foreign Secretary, who said it would lead not to peace but to servitude.

The Nato alliance would suffer calamitous damage if Britain reneged on the decision in 1979 to modernise long-range intermediate nuclear forces, Mr Pym said.

"We should be allowing the Russians to dictate to the Alliance how it should defend itself. We should, by an act of one-sided disarmament, be ensuring that the Russians would have no need whatever to negotiate on our radical proposals

Mr Pym's criticism of Labour's policy came in a speech in Cambridge in which he strongly opposed the idea of a nuclear freeze, backed two weeks ago by the American House of Representatives and suggestions of a "no first use" of nuclear weapons declaration by Nato.

Of the latest Russian "offer" in Geneva, Mr Pym said the Russians argument that British and French independent systems should be included in some form of European balance was wholly specious.

Geneva talks, Page 6
Leading article, page 13

Foot gives steel, coal guarantees

From Dave Felton
Glasgow

Mr Michael Foot yesterday went to Scotland the traditional launching pad for Labour election campaigns, at the start of an extensive campaingning tour of Britain which allows him only one free day in the next 3½ weeks.

The Labour leader quickly gave commitments that a governments under his leadership would maintain the level of steel and coal production in Scotland.

He also promised at a press conference in the party's Glasgow headquarters, that a Labour administration would "confirm the removal from the Coal Board" of Mr Ian MacGregor, who joins the NCB as chairman in September.

Mr MacGregor would be dismissed and a new deal would be struck with the unions and the Coal Board for an expended coal industry, Mr Foot said.

In the traditional heartland of heavy industry on the Clyde, Mr Foot highlighted Labour's approach to the basic industries. He said a Labour Government would ensure the continuation of steel making at Ravenscraig

In the first major rally of his tour last night at Glasgow's Apollo Theatre, Mr Foot stressed that Labour's plans for an £11,000 million boost to the economy were affordable.

Whitehall brief

Shades of a Home Counties Boudicca

By Peter Hennessy

There is a school of thought that sees Mrs Margaret Thatcher as a Home Counties Boadicca riding roughshod over traditions, institutions and Ministers. It has branches in the universities and the lobby correspondents' room at Westminster.

It is easy to appreciate how it has coalesced. Her style exudes prime ministerial will. The nouns "consensus" and "compromise" and the adjective "collective" are part of her glossary of "boo" words.

At first sight, the evidence for Mrs Thatcher as the destroyer of Cabinet government is fairly convincing. She leads from the front both publicly and privately in Cabinet and Cabinet committee. She denies full Cabinet any real opportunity to discuss economic strategy.

Those early stories of her not wanting any Cabinet committees (though she now has 25 standing and about 95 ad hoc groups), of wishing to get rid of the Central Policy Review Staff and the Oversea and Defence Secretariat of the Cabinet Office, and of treating the Cabinet as a rubber stamp, all are true.

Press coverage over four years has tended to solidify first impressions. The first draft of political history flows from the barrel of a lobby correspondent's pen. The journalists glean their their impression from Mr Bernard Ingham who, even more than most Downing Street press secretaries, is a classic example of the HMV (His Master's/Mistress's Voice) effect.

There is a danger that the compost of accumulated press cuttings will soon flower into learned articles in political science journals, turning the Bondicca thesis into a new orthodoxy.

But is it true? Not if you talk to the people in the front row in Whitehall who, as civil servants, have seen administrations come and go and are connoisseurs of prime ministerial substance as well as style. Front-stall Ministers agree as well, though some are worried what might happen if Mrs Thatcher triumphs on June 9.

Those who insist that Cabinet government is intact point to big and small issues. She did not get her way on public expenditure. *During the Falklands crisis she* ran the war from her tiny Oversea and Defence (South Atlantic) Cabinet committee. Yet, according to one Cabinet minister not on it: "She had to carry us on every major decision. That task force would never have sailed without Cabinet approval."

As little examples of the power of departmental ministers go, her session last year in a Number 10 dining room, for Mr Michael Heseltine to explain his managerial efficiency system to colleagues, was a classic:

"Ministers gave Michael the two fingers. The PM stood up and pleaded with them for 25 minutes. That showed the power of Cabinet."

The most convincing evidence, however, is negative rather than positive. One seasoned Whitehall figure said:

"Ask yourself why there is no Cabinet committee of just her and her sympathizers on trade union reform? Answer: Because what they produced would not have got past Cabinet, let alone be sure of a majority in the House of Commons."

Another exponent of negative evidence picked Northern Ireland. Mrs Thatcher shared the view of her late confidant, Mr Airey Neave, that what is needed is not a restoration of Stormont but of good local government.

A Cabinet committee which pushed that line would not have included Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary and a former Northern Ireland Secretary. She knew that he would have stopped it dead in Cabinet by reminding colleagues that it was bad local government in Londonderry that started the troubles in the first place. So a special Northern Ireland committee did not materialize.

Officials in the front stalls are not surprised by the recent debate about a possible Prime Minister's department.

"Heath, Wilson and Callaghan by the end of their time were all terribly frustrated by the system. They felt they could not get things done. The issue of some kind of departmental change arose with all of them, including Mrs Thatcher."

Britain has experienced prime ministerial government before. It operated under Lloyd George, who ignored Parliament and was called an imperial Caesar. Professor George Jones of the London School of Economics, believes that if, in 1922, his personal secretariat, the so-called "Garden suburb", had survived, and the Cabinet Office perished, prime ministerial government would have become the norm.

If she wins a second term, Mrs Thatcher will import more personal advisers into Number 10, packing possibly up to 20 in basements and garrets, with a *Chief-of-Staff* in charge of this new attic breed. But a beefed-up Prime Minister's Office will live alongside, but not supersede the Cabinet Office, the stronghold of collective government. In appearance she may be more Boudicca-like than ever, but, in reality, the constitutional balance will be intact.

Plaid pledge economic plan for Wales

From Tim Jones, Cardiff

The people of Wales were urged yesterday to take charge of their own affairs and given a warning that irrespective of which "London" party is returned to power the Principality will become in economic terms a Third World nation within five years.

Launching Plaid Cymru's election campaign, Mr Dafydd Thomas, MP for Merioneth, said: "The Tories obsessive reliance of free market economies has clearly failed in Wales but so too has Labour Party's attempts at centralized economic plan for Wales, with control of capital investment to ensure that jobs were provided.

Mr Thomas claimed that the local government election results, where the party captured 71 seats, indicated that opinion was changing towards supporting a devolved assembly.

He said that since the Scottish group of Labour MPs will interpret their likely huge majority north of the border as a mandate to renegotiate the Act of Union, the issue of relations between Wales and Westminster would again be on the agenda.

"Plaid Cymru want Welsh people to accept that no one from outside is going to help them and that they must begin to help themselves into a viable independent future."

Mr Thomas, who opposed the sending of the task force to the Falklands, said he thought the Falklands factor would work against the Government, particularly in Wales, which had needlessly lost so many young men when the Sir Galahad was attacked.

He thought that the party could hope to double its representation at Westminster to four MPs. Their main demand, in the event of holding a balance of power in a hung Parliament, would be unilateral disarmament and more investment for Wales.

Geoffrey Smith

COMMENT

With the beginning of the national press conferences yesterday, all three contenders have indicated their strategies for the campaign ahead. The Conservatives have done so paradoxically by deciding not to hold the first of their conferences until Friday. That is the clearest possible signal that they are more afraid of peaking too soon than of not peaking at all. For them it is not so much an opportunity to make converts as a test of whether they can hold their ground. Therefore play it safe.

The Alliance are in the diametrically opposed position. They need the greatest possible exposure to show that they are to be taken seriously. "Our job is not to rouse the faithful", Mr David Steel said at their conference yesterday, "but to convince and convert those who are seeking a new politics" – for the very simple reason that there are not yet enough of the faithful to assure more than a token representation in the next Parliament.

But there is the old fear of the wasted vote. So the central aim of the Alliance strategy must be to prove that they are a force to be reckoned with.

Alliance wait for a chance

Labour made it clear at their conference that they intend to concentrate on the issue of unemployment. That has the double advantage of being the principal national anxiety and of being a subject on which the different wings of the party can unite in expressing their outrage. Much safer in that respect than either disarmament or the European Community.

So those are the bench-marks for the campaign. All three strategies have their difficulties. The Conservatives have set themselves the delicate task of taking no risks without seeming to take the electorate for granted – which would be the biggest mistake of all.

The Alliance have the problem that they cannot spend the next three weeks saying: "please take us seriously". Yet while they are not short of policies, not many people will take the policies seriously unless they take the party seriously.

To do so they need a few opinion polls, fairly early on, showing them putting on strength. They might achieve that simply through the greater projection of Mr Steel's television skills. But they would certainly find it easier if a bitter argument developed between the Conservatives and Labour. That would enable the reasonableness of the Alliance to be presented as a favourable contrast. But, not for the first time, the Alliance are having to wait for others to give them their opportunity.

The risk of boring the country

Labour's task is to persuade the country not that unemployment matters, which everyone believes, but that any government could do anything about it. A great many people evidently regard the present unemployment in much the same light as the weather we have been having – terrible, but you do not change ministers in order to stop it raining. If every country has been suffering from unemployment, one has heard it said time and again on the doorstep in recent by-elections, why should the British Government be blamed because we have not escaped?

If Labour are to convince the electorate that something could be done, they will have to keep hammering that message home. Perhaps their very insistence will change the public mood. But that runs the risk of boring the country stiff before polling day. It runs a much greater chance of boring journalistic observers stiff.

This distinction may be important. At yesterday's press conference Labour spokesmen did not scorn the art of repetition. If they continue in that form many journalists will die of boredom. But the effect on the voters may be different. They will not hear all the repetition.

So there is the possibility of the impact of Labour's campaign being under-estimated by those who hear too much of it. But it will require a delicate judgment to say enough to break through the wall of public scepticism on that issue, without giving the impression that Labour has nothing else to say.

ELECTION JUNE 83 Labour manifesto ● Jobs priority ● Massive expansion ● Constituency profiles

Defeatism must stop Foot says in 'new hope' proposals

Mr Michael Foot, leader of the Labour Party, says in a foreword to the manifesto:

Here you can read Labour's plan to do the things crying out to be done in our country today. To get Britain back to work. To rebuild our shattered industries. To get rid of the ever-growing dole queues. To protect and enlarge our National Health Service and our other great social services. To help stop the nuclear arms race. You can see what Labour is determined to do, and how we shall set about it.

But at once the objection is raised: Can we afford it? Where will the money come from? Are we not just making promises which cannot be fulfilled?

The first short, sharp answer is that what Britain *cannot afford* is the present policy of accepting mass unemployment.

Mass unemployment on the scale Mrs Thatcher and her government have been prepared to tolerate – worse than we have ever known before and *worse than any other* industrial country has experienced – imposes a crushing burden on the whole community.

Of course it hits hardest the young denied work altogether, and their mothers and fathers thrown out of their jobs with *little chance of getting* another. But it also hits the whole country. Mass unemployment costs the country £15 billion, £16 billion, £17 billion a year, astronomic figures never conceived possible before, and they move higher *still every month.*

Mass unemployment is the main reason why most families in Britain, all but the very rich, are paying more in taxes today than they did four years ago.

Mass unemployment is the main reason why we are wasting our precious North Sea oil riches. Since 1979 Mrs Thatcher's government has had the benefit of £20 billion in tax revenues from the North Sea. It has all been swallowed by the huge, mounting cost of mass unemployment.

Our country, no civilised country, can afford the human waste, the industrial and economic waste, involved in these policies. We in the Labour Party reject them absolutely.

Just a week before Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Tory Chancellor, produced his last Budget to keep us in the rut, Peter Shore, Labour's Shadow Chancellor, produced his budget for expansion.

The cost he set out – an £11 billion expansion – would cover, as they were designed to cover, the items we have listed in the Emergency Programme, the promises we have tabulated. *So little is it true that* Labour has not counted the cost. No party in opposition has ever stated its intentions so clearly and comprehensively.

Then what happens? What happens after the first expansion is launched? *In the* manifesto we describe the conditions for success, the pace we can move forward, how that will depend on the response we can secure from all sections of the community, on the partnership we have established *with the trade* unions. Without that continuing partnership to rebuild our country, all else will fail. True enough; but Labour is the only party which has worked for this partnership and pledges it for the future.

And where will the *money* come from?

Some of it will come from those oil revenues now pouring down the drain. Some of it will come from the billions we waste of the dole queues. Some of it will come from the billions *now being allowed to be* exported in investment abroad.

Yes, and some of it will be borrowed, *Mrs Thatcher's dirty word.*

But borrowing in that sense is what every intelligent government since the war in Britain has done – including even Conservative governments.

So let's put a stop to defeatism, and put a stop too to all those sermons about Victorian values.

The programme of socialist reconstruction outlined can be carried through if a Labour government commands the support of the other great democratic institutions in the land – *in particular* the local authorities and the trade unions.

Above all, the new Labour govrnment will play a much more ambitious part in helping to guide the nation towards peace, and, as an essential part *of the process, in establishing* a sensible defence policy for our country.

One bunch of smears and scares with which Tory propagandists have already disfigured this election campaign suggests that the Labour Party *proposes* to throw away our defences, to abandon our alliances.

It is just not true.

What we do propose to do is to get rid of the nuclear boomarangs which offer no genuine protection to our people but, first and foremost, to help stop the nuclear arms race which is the most dangerous threat to us all.

We are the only party that offers such a programme to meet the scale of the challenge. We are the only party *that offers* a non-nuclear defence policy.

But we are not alone in our plans and our aspirations. Multitudes of people in many other lands, on both sides of the Atlantic, in Asia and Africa and Europe too, are ready *to join us in the* campaign for a nuclear freeze, for fresh exertions to stop the proliferation of these weapons, to stop the whole monstrous nuclear race to destruction.

Full of hope: Mr Michael Foot and Mr Denis Healey launching the party's manifesto in London yesterday.

Emergency programme of action promised

In the full text of its emergency programme the Labour Party says:

Within days of taking office, Labour will begin to implement an emergency programme of *action, to bring about a complet* change of direction for Britain. Our priority wil be to create jobs and give a new urgency to the struggle for peace. In many cases we will be able to act immediately. In others, which involve legislation, they will *take longer to bring into effect.* But in all cases we shall act swiftly and with determination. We will:

● **Launch a massive programme for expansion.** We will:

Provide a major increase in public investment, including transport, housing and energy conservation.

Begin a huge programme of construction, so that we can start to build our way out of the slump.

Halt the destruction of our social services and begin to rebuild them, by providing a substantial increase in resources.

Increase investment in industry, especially in new technology – with public enterprise taking the lead. And we will steer new industry and jobs to regions and the inner cities.

Ensure that the pound is competitive; and hold back prices through action on Vat, rents, rates and fares.

Introduce a crash programme of employment and training, *with new job subsidies* and allowances.

● **Begin to rebuild British industry,** working within a new framework for planning and industrial democracy. We will:

Agree a new national economic assessment, setting out the prospects *for growth in the* economy.

Prepare a five-year national plan, in consultation with unions and employers.

Back up these steps with a new National Investment Bank, new industrial powers, and a new Department for Economic and Industrial Planning.

Repeal Tory legislation on industrial relations and make provisions for introducing industrial democracy.

Begin the return to public ownership of those public industries sold off by the Tories.

● **Start to create a fairer Britain,** with decent social services for all. We will:

Raise child benefits by £2 a week, and give special help to one-parent families and families with disabled dependants.

Uprate the pension in November 1983 by the full amount needed to protect against inflation; and increase pensions by £1.45 a week for a single person and £2.25 for a married couple.

Provide more personal social services, such as meals on wheels and home helps, with an increase of at least 4 per cent a year in real terms.

Spend more on education, including on essential books and equipment; end the assisted *places scheme; and stop* selection in secondary schools.

Begin to develop comprehensive care for the under-fives.

Begin to develop a strategy to eliminate low pay.

● **Introduce positive action programmes to promote women's rights and opportunities,** and appoint a cabinet minister to promote equality between the sexes. We will:

Strengthen the Equal Pay Act and the Sex Discrimination Act.

Improve child care and other social services.

Take steps to end discrimination in education and training.

Reverse Tory cuts in maternity rights.

Increase the maternity grant.

● Encourage and assist local authorities to begin a massive programme of **house-building and improvement,** through an immediate 50 per cent increase in their housing investment programmes. Priority will go to the urgent repair and replacement of run-down estates. We *will freeze all rents for the first* full year.

● Begin a major programme to stop the waste of energy. We will stop Sizewell and abandon the Tory PWR programme; and open urgent discussions, with the unions and management in the coal industry, on a new *plan* for coal.

● **Give more help to public transport,** with funds to improve services, keep down fares, and increase investment, especially in rail electrification and better freight facilities. Councils will be given new powers to support local services.

● **Act to improve the environment and deal with pollution** – including a ban on lead in petrol. An urgent start will be made on improving our inner cities.

● Introduce a positive action programme for the **ethnic minorities.** We will also introduce citizenship and immigration laws which do not discriminate against either women or black and Asian Britons.

● Give a new priority to **open government** at local and national levels, and give local communities greater freedom to manage their own affairs. We will also introduce an early Bill *to abolish the legislative* powers of the House of Lords.

● **In international policy,** we shall take new initiatives to promote peace and development. We will:

Cancel the Trident programme, refuse to deploy cruise missiles and begin discussions for the removal of nuclear bases from Britain, which is to be completed within the lifetime of the Labour government.

Ban arms sales to repressive regimes.

Increase aid to developing countries towards the UN target of 0.7 per cent.

Reestablish a separate Ministry of Overseas Development.

Take action to protect the status of refugees in Britain.

● We will also open immediate negotiations with our EEC partners, and introduce the necessary legislation, to prepare for **Britain's withdrawal from** *the EEC.*

The following is a partial text of the Labour Party's five-year programme:

The programme is for a full, five-year term of office. Clearly, we cannot do everything at once. The economy has been dangerously weakened by the Tories, and Britain is considerably poorer than when we were last in government. The world recession could hamper our plans for economic revival.

Ending mass unemployment

Our approach is different. We will expand the economy, by providing a strong and measured increase in spending. Spending money creates jobs.

Our central aim will be to reduce unemployment to below a million within five years of taking office.

It would be wrong to finance the *initial* boost to spending by increasing taxation.

Like any other expanding industrial enterprise, we shall borrow to finance our programme of investment.

There are also important savings to be made by cancelling the present government's massive expenditure programmes on Trident and on PWR nuclear reactors.

Our starting point in government will be to discuss and agree with the trade unions a **national economic assessment,** as described in our joint statement with the TUC, *Partners in rebuilding Britain.* This will set out the likely growth in the national output and how it could be shared. It will cover the allocation of resources, and the distribution of income between profits, earnings from employment, rents, social benefits and other incomes.

The assessment will also play an important role in Labour's plans for the redistribution of *wealth* and power in our society. Our aim is nothing less than to bring about **"A fundamental and irreversible shift in the balance of power and wealth in favour of working people and their families".**



We will see that our financial and monetary policies support expansion. We will make sure that public borrowing is financed, through the financial institutions and national savings, without disruptive or damaging changes in interest rates.

Exchange controls, maintained by successive British governments since 1939, and so foolishly scrapped by the Tories in 1979, will be reintroduced.

We must ensure that our trade and balance of payments contribute to our expansion. This means maintaining the pound at a realistic and competitive rate.

We will: **Use direct measures of price restraint,** such as cutting VAT, and subsidies on basic products, to cut into inflation as and when necessary; **Stop using public sector charges,** such as gas prices, up by 116 per cent since 1979, as a backdoor way of raising taxes, as the Tories have done;

Buy our food where it is cheaper, on world markets, following *Britain's withdrawal from the EEC;*

Give powers to a new Price Commission to investigate companies, monitor price increases and order price freezes and reductions. These controls will be closely linked to our industrial planning, through agreed development *plans* with *the* leading, price-setting firms;

Rebuilding our industry

Our aim is not just to save companies and factories from closing down. We intend to create new companies and new science-based industries – using new public enterprise to lead the way, and supported by the development of industrial democracy.

Return to public ownership the public assets and rights hived off by the Tories, with compensation of no more than that received when the assets were denationalized. We will establish a significant public stake in electronics, pharmaceuticals, health equipment and building materials; and also in other important sectors, as required in the national interest.

We will: establish a National Investment Bank to put new resources from private institutions and from the government, including North Sea oil revenues, on a large scale into our industrial priorities. The bank will attract and channel savings, by agreement, in a way that guarantees these savings and improves *the quality* of investment in the United Kingdom.

We expect the major clearing banks to cooperate with us fully on these reforms, in the national interest. However, should they fail to do so, we shall stand ready to take one or more of them into public ownership. This will not in any way affect the integrity of customes' deposits.

By the end of our first five years, our aim is that no-one will be out of work for more than a year without reciving an offer of a job or training place.

We will wonk through collective bargaining to rednce working time; this will include more flexible working arrangements, more time off for study, longer holidays, earlier voluntary retirement with adequate pensions, with progress towards our aim of a common pension age of 60, and a 35 hour week.

Fair shares

Our plan for expansion must be suppored by measures to create a fairer Britain. We shall reform taxation so that the rich pay their full share and the tax burden on the lower paid is reduced.

To help pay for these improvements we shall, over the lifetime of the Parliament, phase out the married man's *additional* tax allowance for those under the age of retirement.

The right to health care

We will ensure that it is free at the point of use and funded out of taxation, and that priority depends on medical need, not ability to pay.

Education for the future

If individuals are to achieve their full creative potential, and our society is to advance, we must substantially improve educational provision and opportunity.For the under-fives, our goal is to achieve comprehensive provision, with priorities for children in the most deprived areas.

We will: Repeal the Education Act 1979 and prohibit all forms of academic selection.

Determine a supply of appropriately qualified teachers to rednce class sizes. No class size should be over 30.

We shall also withdraw charitable status from private schools and all their other public subsidies and tax privileges. We will also charge VAT on the fees paid to such schools; *phase out fee charging;* and integrate private schools within the local authority sector where necessary.

A new deal for young people

Labour will end the scourge of youth *unemployment and prepare* young people to take up the jobs that we will create. We will also encourage all young people in employment to join a trade union. Our radical new scheme for young people will establish a new, two year student-traineeship for all 16 and 17 year olds. It will bring together, for the first *time, the first years of* apprenticeships, other training schemes for young workers and the young unemployed and courses in full-time education in schools and colleges.

Labour will establish new rights and provide more resources for youth. . .Accredited trade union representatives *should be involved* with secondary school students in the context of such education, with full facitilies for such representatives at all career days.

Homes for everyone

Labour will immediately increase by half the total housing investment programmes for local authorities.

We support financial assistance for owner-occupation and will maintain mortgage tax relief for existing house purchasers at the current rate. The unfairness of mortgage tax relief above the basic rate, which gives most benefit to the highest incomes, will be phased out.

Labour will: End enforced council *house* sales, *empower* public landlords to repurchase homes sold under the Tories on first resale and provide that future voluntary agreed sales will be at market value.

Law, order and Justice

Labour's aim is to ensure that all sections of the community are safe on the street and at home, free from the fear that crime generates.

We intend to protect the rights of individual suspects, while providing the police with sufficient powers to *do their job effectively while not* infringing the civil rights of individual suspects. We aim to create elected police authorities in all parts of the country, including London, with statutory responsibility for the determination of police policy within their areas.

Devolution to Scotland

Labour is determined to decentralize power in decision-making. Labour will: establish a directly elected Scottish Assembly, with an executive drawn from members of the assembly.

As well as receiving grants from central government, the Scottish Assembly will have tax-raising powers.

Northern Ireland

Labour belives that Ireland should, by peaceful means and on the basis of consent, be united, and recognizes that this will be achieved with the introduction of socialist policies. We respect and support, however, the right of the Northern Ireland people to remain within the UK, although this does not mean that unionist leaders can have a veto on political development.

Local government finance

Labour believes in active local democracy. We will therefore repeal the Tory legislation which allows the government to impose ceilings on local authority spending, and to impose penalties

The media

For the Press, we will encourage diversity by: Ensuring that all major wholesalers accept any lawful *publication.*

Common Market

British withdrawal from the Community is the right policy for Britain, to be completed well within the lifetime of the parliament. That is our commitment. But we are also committed *to bring about* withdrawal in an amicable and orderly way, so that we do not prejudice employment or the prospect of increased political and economic cooperation with the whole of Europe.

Disarmament – the international context

The pursuit of peace, development and disarmament is central to our policy.

Labour is determined that Britain should play its full part in the struggle for peace. Now in 1983. in what is a critical year for peace, we can begin to influence events by the way we present the imperative case for disarmament. In government we can carry that influence much further, by example and by common action with others. We must use unilateral steps taken by Britain to secure multilateral solutions on the international level. Unilateralism and multilateralism must go hand in hand if either is to succeed. It is for this reason that we are against moves that would disrupt our existing alliances, but are resolved on measures to enable Britain to pursue a non-nuclear defence policy.

Labour believes in effective defence through collective security but rejects the present emphasis on nuclear weapons. Britain and her allies should have sufficient military strength to discourage external aggression and to defend themselves should they be attacked. Labour's commitment is to establish a non-nuclear defence policy for this country.

The next Labour government will cancel the Trident programme. We will propose that Britain's Polaris force be included in the nuclear disarmament negotiations in which Britain must take part. We will, after consultation, carry through in the lifetime of the next parliament our non-nuclear defence policy.

CONSTITUENCY PROFILE **Nottingham S and E**

Socialists slow off the mark

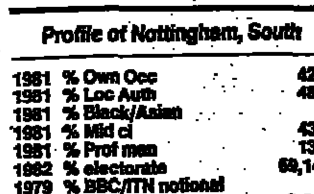
CANDIDATES

Nottingham S

Martin Brandon-Bravo	C
Ken Coates	Lab
Roy Poynter	L

Nottingham E

Michael Knowles	C
Martyn Sloman	Lab
Martin Bird	SDP



Profile of Nottingham, South

1981	% Own Occ	42.3
1981	% Loc Auth	48.0
1981	% Black/Asian	3
1981	% Mid cl	43.9
1981	% Prof man	13.1
1982	% electorate	69,143
1979	% BBC/ITN notional result:	C 800

Profile of Nottingham East

1981	% Own Occ	41.7
1981	% Loc Auth	41.8
1981	% Black/Asian	12
1981	% Mid cl	37.9
1981	% Prof man	10.5
1982	% electorate	67,983
1979	% BBC/ITN notional result:	Lab 400

Key: % Owner Occ: proportion owning their own homes; % Loc auth: proportion of council tenants; % Black/Asian: Proportion from New Commonwealth or Pakistan; % Mid. cl: Proportion of non-manual workers; % Prof man: Professions, higher managers, and independent farmers; BBC/ITN notional result: Calculation of what result would have been in 19789 in new boundary constituencies by joint BBC/ITN study team.

The two new constituencies of Nottingham, South and East are among the five most marginal seats in the country – according to those who read the election entrails.

If the Labour Party, which returned two members for the area in the last Parliament, is aware of the fact, it has not shown it. While the Conservatives have been quietly building up to what will undoubtedly be a high-pressure, all-star campaign within the city, Labour's ranks have remained in a state of confusion.

Since Mr Michael English, one of the retiring Labour MPs, declined to run for the newly marginal South seat, the party did not select a candidate until last Sunday. In East, where Mr Jack Dunnett, a Labour MP in Nottingham since 1964 but better known in the city as "the football man" for his chairmanship of Notts County and presidency of the Football League, is retiring, campaigning has been disrupted by the party's poor showing in the recent municipal elections.

Labour, which had held a majority of seven, retained control of the city by one seat. Even taking into account the lower turnout, the result was not encouraging. The party will need a positive swing to retain the South seat on June 9.

Mrs Betty Higgins, who was swiftly elected as leader of the council after her predecessor failed to win a seat, said: "I have been far too busy since being appointed leader of the city council to get involved in the general election campaign."

All this must comfort her Conservative opponents; Mrs Higgins is Labour's agent for the East seat.

Of the two seats, South is the most marginal.

Mr Michael Bird, aged 38, a local solicitor, who will be fighting East as SDP candidate for the Alliance, said: "The Ken Livingstone school of the Labour Party has not bitten very deep around here. It is also astonishing how many people who are unemployed have some respect for Mrs Thatcher's style of government. They have just been brainwashed *into thinking* that not only is there no job for them, but no prospect of a job.

"We have not got visible catastrophe around us and Nottingham is not a place that has demonstrated political volatility in the past. Frankly it is a bit boring which is why we want to shake it up."

If the recent local elections are any guide, the hopes of Mr Bird, and Mr Roy Poynter his Liberal counterpart in South, are slim. The Alliance came bottom in every ward but one and still has a weak, understaffed local campaign organisation.

The real battle remains between Labour and Conservative, respectively Mr Martyn Sloman, a National Coal Board official, and Mr Michael Knowles, a sales manager and leader of Kingston Borough Council in East; and Mr Ken Coates, a local university lecturer and long-standing left-wing campaigner, and Mr *Martin* Brandon-Bravo, a Nottingham councillor and managing director of a textiles firm, in South.

David Hewson





Mr Martin Brandon-Bravo (left), Conservative candidate for Nottingham, South and Mr Jack Straw, Labour candidate for Blackburn.

CONSTITUENCY PROFILE **Blackburn**

Asian vote holds the key

CANDIDATES

Blackburn

Eric Fairbrother	L
Graham Mather	C
Jack Straw	Lab

Profile of Blackburn

1981	% Own Occ		61.2
1981	% Loc Auth		33.7
1981	% Black/Asian		20
1981	% Mid cl		38.8
1981	% Prof man		11.5
1982	% electorate		76,863
1979	% BBC/ITN notional result:	Lab	maj 2,400

Key: % Owner Occ: proportion owning their own homes; % Loc auth: proportion of council tenants; % Black/Asian: proportion from New Commonwealth or Pakistan; % Mid cl: proportion of non-manual workers; % Prof man: Professions, higher managers, and independent farmers; BBC/ITN notional result: Calculation of what result would have been in 1979 in new boundary constituencies by joint BBC/ITN study team.

Mr Graham Mather was still learning to crawl when the Labour Party took control of Blackburn in 1956. Now, 27 years later, the fledgeling politician confidently predicts his selection as the town's first Tory MP in nearly three decades.

Like so many constituencies in the North-west, Blackburn has *become* a *marginal* seat because of boundary reorganization. The 5,490 majority of Mr Jack Straw, the incumbent MP, suddenly looks vulnerable to the party predelections of 24,800 new voters.

They come from six areas bordering the Lancashire town that built its prosperity on the cotton mills. The Billinge, West Rural and Mill Hill areas are stoutly Conservative. Labour support is strongest in Higher Croft and Moorgate with the ratepayers holding considerable sway in the Ewood area.

Unemployment is the overriding issue in a town where the unemployment totals 7,923, 13.3 per cent of the population.

With admirable foresight, Mr Jack Straw has already prepared and distributed a 20-page policy document explaining how he plans to bring jobs back through government financial support and local company goodwill.

A former president of the National Union of Students, Mr Straw, aged 36, inherited the goodwill left by his predecessor, Mrs Barbara Castle,

The reply of Mr Straw's rival, Mr Graham Mather, to Mr Foot's arrival today to address an open-air meeting, has been to announce plans for visits by several cabinet ministers

Mr Mather is articulate and *self-assured and has an impressive* pedigree. Married to the daughter of the late Sir Ronald Bell who was MP for Beaconsfield for more than 30 years, he has close links with No 10

Crucial to both candidates is the Asian vote as immigrants form 10 per cent of the town's 143.000 population and Mr Straw claims to have 90 per cent support from them. Mr Mather believes his tactic of touring Asian areas in the company of Mr Narindar Saroop, chairman *of the Anglo-Asian Conservative* Society, will change that.

Both men are keeping a watchful eye on the third candidate, Mr Eric Fairbrother, aged 40, a Blackpool pharmacist, who believes the electorate is so disillusioned with the two other parties that not only will he improve dramatically the 1979 Liberal vote of 4,371, but feels he may win.

The campaign of this amiable SDP candidate, who became involved in politics for the first time two years ago, has been low key so far, leading his Tory rival to label him "the invisible man".

Ian Smith

Syrian pledge to block pact

From Robert Fisk
Damascus

As the Lebanese Parliament gave its unanimous approval to the Israel-Lebanese proposals on troop withdrawals yesterday, Syria made it clear that it had no intention of pulling its army out of Lebanon and said ominously that it would "do all in its power to prevent the implementation" of the agreement.

The Soviet Union, according to the Syrian Prime Minister, was now fully supporting Damascus's policy, and Lebanese government officials fear that the Syrians may shortly *close their common* border with Lebanon and impose an economic blockade on the country.

When the Syrian Council of Ministers met in Damascus yesterday morning, Mr Abdul Halim-Khaddam, the Foreign Minister, stated that his country "supports actively all the Lebanese forces who are struggling against the agreement" – a reference to the largely powerless leftist and pro-Syrian Lebanese politicians who have opposed any kind of troops

Dr Abdul-Raouf al-Kasm, the Prime Minister, claimed that the Soviet Union "stands firmly next to Syria" in its rejection of the plan drawn up by Mr George Shultz, the US Secretary of State.

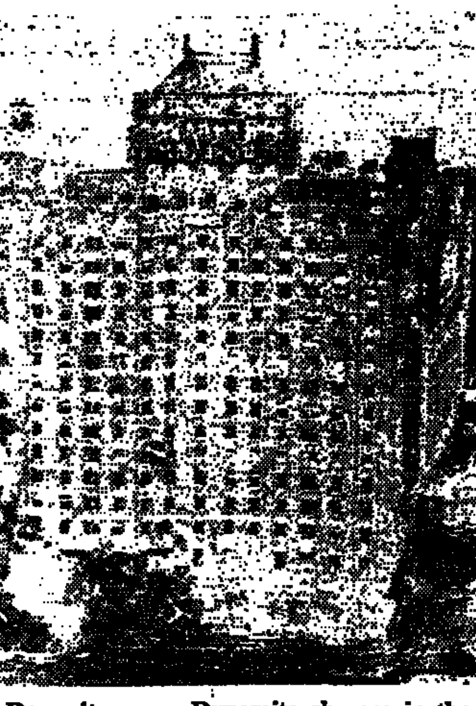
If Syria's rejection remains this adamant – and since Israeli troops will only withdraw from Lebanon if Syrian troops do the same – today's official signing ceremony by Israeli and Lebanese delegates could turn out to be little more than an unfulfilled gesture.

President Assad has himself read the Arabic text of the agreement and apparently taken particular objection to the powers which the Israeli armed forces would be given to patrol *a security zone in southern* Lebanon.

He has referred to this as "Israeli hegemony on Lebanese land, skies and territorial waters". It looks as though the Syrians will need at least comparable rights over eastern Lebanon if they are to consider a withdrawal themselves.

Meanwhile Mr Yassir Arafat chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, again crossed from Syria into Lebanon yesterday – his third visit in five days – to try to quell growing resentment within the Bekaa Valley.

Mr Arafat has found that Syria's influence over PLO units in Lebanon has grown to such an extent that his own supporters are now demanding that he publicly reject any form of compromise Middle East peace plan, be it the Reagan initiative or even the resolutions passed last year by the Arab summit at Fez.




Down it comes: Dynamite charges in the foundations demolish the Madison Hotel in Boston, Massachusetts, to make way for a government building. The 53-year-old hotel, formerly named The Manger, had been closed since 1976.

Changed conditions face nuclear negotiators

From Ian Murray
Brussels

American and Soviet negotiators sit down at the nuclear disarmament negotiating table in Geneva today, after a six weeks' pause during which both sides have had to analyse significant shifts in their relative positions.

Although not directly involved in the discussions, Britain has now become a more vital factor than ever in the position of both sides because of next month's general election: a change of government at Westminster would almost certainly mean that Nato would have to undertake a far-reaching review of its intention to deploy medium-range cruise missiles in Britain.

According to a senior diplomat at Nato headquarters in Brussels: "If Mrs Thatcher wins that effectively puts an end to any chance the Soviet Union might have of stopping the deployment of Nato missiles by political means.

"They will then have to confine their negotiations to Geneva and stop hoping for the politicians and peace movements to do some of the work for them. If she loses we just do not know where we will stand."

The United States announced a fundamental change in its negotiating position immediately before the talks broke up in Geneva for the Easter holidays. President Reagan abandoned his demand to scrap all intermediate-range nuclear missiles – except as an ultimate objective. Instead, he said he was prepared to negotiate deployment of an equal number of nuclear warheads

This means that from late this year the first Pershing 2 missiles will be deployed in West Germany and cruise missiles in Britain and Italy.

● WASHINGTON: A report released here yesterday recommends that Nato's present dependence on theatre nuclear weapons could be significantly reduced by improving its conventional capabilities, particularly by exploiting advanced weapons technologies that are now available, Nicholas Ashford writes.

Introducing the report, General Andrew Goodpaster, former Supreme Allied Commander in Europe, said that these new technologies would act as "a spoke in the wheel" by making it more difficult for the Warsaw Pact to use its superior conventioanl strength to attack Western Europe with any hope of success.

Entitled *Strengthening Conventional Deterrence in Europe*, the report has been drawn up by a panel of military experts

Leading article, page 13

Bush's tour

Vice-President George Bush will visit Britain, West Germany and six other European countries from June 23 to July 7 to discuss East-West relations, arms control and other international issues, Mohsin Ali writes.

He will also visit Norway, Sweden, Finland, Denmark, Ireland and Iceland, and will reaffirm close US ties with the neutral countries of northern Europe, Sweden and Finland.

Mr Bush's talks on political, economic and security issues facing Nato will be a continuation of those begun during his European tour in January.

Strict terms for France's EEC loan

From Our Own Correspondent, Brussels

France was granted a £2,400m loan by the EEC yesterday on condition that its Socialist Government applies strict austerity measures.

The loan was agreed unanimously by finance ministers meeting in Brussels, in obvious approbation of the way in which M Jacques Delors, the French Minister, had put an end ot the unilateral reflationary programme of the two-year-old government and had returned to monetary orthodoxy in his ecomomic approach.

The loan will be raised largely in dollars, according to money market conditions over the next few months, in order to ensure that other EEC currencies do not suffer as a result of it being launched. M Delors said optimistically that he hoped to be able to repay the money sooner than the six-year period being considered by the Community.

Throughout the period of the loan; *however, the EEC's* monetary committee of officials from natinal treasuries and banks will monitor the French economy, acting as a watch-dog to ensure that the Government sticks regidly to the policies it has announced to restore health to the economy.

Those conditions are essentially: limiting the budget deficit to 3 per cent of GNP this year and next; reducing the deficits of the nationaized industries; cutting back the target rate of monetary growth from 10 to 9 *per cent* this year; encouraging savings and working to end the automatic indexation of salaries.

Denktas to propose independent state

By Edward Mortimer

In a move certain to anger the Greeks and Greek Cypriots, Mr Rauf Denktas, the Turkish Cypriot leader, said yesterday that he would propose the declaration of an independent state in northern Cyprus when he returned to the island at the end of this week.

This state, he said, would seek international recognition with a view to subsequently negotiating with the Greek Cypriots "on a basis of equality".

Mr Denktas made clear that his proposal was a reaction to last week's vote in the UN General Assembly calling for the immediate withdrawal of all occupation forces from Cyprus. The resolution was adopted by 103 votes to five with 20 abstentions.

"We have discovered", he said in an interview with *The Times* in London yesterday, "that the world recognizes societies which call themselves states, and their governments. Anyone not using that title is desregarded, rejected and condemned on the basis of what people who call themselves governments put before them."

"My proposal to my people", he went on, "will be – and I shall stand by it whatever may happen – to declare that in the north a Turkish Cypriot government exists and will seek recognition as the northern state, a sovereign state, open to further discussions with the southern state of Mr Kyprianou (the Greek Cypriot President of the republic) for establishing the federation".

● ATHENS: Turkey's rejection of the UN resolution was described here by President Kyprianou as "an insult to the international community", Mario Modiano writes.

Mr Kyprianou, who prolonged his stay in Athens after the cancellation of his London visit because of the coming election, said the resolution was the strongest ever endorsed by the UN

Turkey's first party, page 8

Paris threat to Bonn on imports

From Diana Geddes
Paris

France may be forced to take protectionist measures against West German imports if Bonn does nothing to reduce the "intolerable" trade imbalance between the two countries, Mme Edith Cresson, Minister for Foreign Trade, indicated in a radio interview yesterday, shortly after Chancellor Helmut Kohl's arrival in Paris for the forty-first Franco-German summit.

Last year France had a trade deficit with West Germany, which is its main trading partner, of 38 billion francs (£3.3 billion) representing 40 per cent of its total deficit.

If there was no shift in the German position, France would be forced "to take a certain number of measures", she said, adding that "the introduction of French technical norms, which are at present insufficient in number and not strict enough, could constitute a first approach to the problem".

Church leader criticizes army violence

San Salvador (Reuter) – The auxiliary of El Salvador said in his weekly homily yesterday that he would meet military officers next week to give details of Army involvement in "irrational violence" disguised as war.

Mgr Gregorio Rosa Chávez said he would report specific incidents to the military high command so that they might correct the situation and avoid future incidents.

He did not specify any incidents, but urged the 80 Salvadorean and foreign correspondents covering the civil war to report in an unbiased manner.

He added that reports of the murder of eight men, whose bodies were recently found near the capital, had been "manipulated to fit the interests of some journalists ... *This* cannot be called information .. but propaganda".

Another white farmer killed in Zimbabwe

From Stephen Taylor, Harare

A white Zimbabwean farmer was killed on a cattle ranch at the weekend by a group of three armed men described by a government spokesman yesterday as dissidents.

The farmer, Mr Michael Dando, aged 23, is understood to have been shot dead soon after returning to the homestead of the farm near Somabula, about 30 miles south-east of Gweru on Friday evening.

It was the first killing of a white farmer since the April 3 murder of Senator Paul Savage, a member of Mr Ian Smith's Repubcan Front, his daughter and Miss Sandra Bennett, a British visitor. It came after a government statement that security in western Zimbabwe had greatly improved.

Mr Dando's father, who was unharmed, is believed to have been held at gunpoint by the gang for some time before his son arrived home and was shot, giving rise to speculation that it might have been a "grudge" killing.

The incident brings to 28 the number of whites, mainly farmers, killed since the start of violence 14 months ago. Eight white hostages, including six tourists abducted last July, are still missing.

Mr Nathan Shamuyarira, the Minister of Information, who toured Matabeleland last week, said in an interview published here yesterday that security in the province had improved enormously.

● **Premier's trip:** Mr Robert Mugabe, Zimbabwe's Prime Minister, is due to leave Harare today for a 12-day visit to Hungary, Czechoslovakia and East Germany, underlining his intention to pursue a policy of strict non-alignment, diplomatic sources said.

Britons find new route to top in Himalayas

Katmandu (Reuter) – Four British climbers who set out to find a new route up Manaslu north peak in the Himalayas have reached the summit, Nepal's Ministry of Tourism said.

The climbers, members of a 12-man joint armed services expedition, reached the 23,488ft summit on May 10. A Dutch team reached the top by the north ridge in 1964.

The four were Lieutenant Pat Parsons, aged 28, a Royal Marine from Exmouth; Lieutenant Commander Charles Hattersley, aged 34, from Brightlingsea, Essex; and Corporal Terry Moore, aged 29, and Corporal Doug Borthwick, aged 22, both of the RAF from Forres, Morayshire.

Sorry, wrong ferry . . .

Stockholm – Two British Army vehicles and their drivers, bound for an exercise in West Germany, boarded the wrong ferry in Harwich and wound up in Göteborg instead.

After the embarrassed drivers were escorted to another ferry, a police spokesman said: "Yet another case of wrong navigation. We told them we'd heard that one before." No Swedish protest is expected.

Kudu wiped out by drought

Johannesburg – The entire population of Kudu antelopes in the Damaraland area of Namibia has been wiped out by the worst drought this century.

There were 41 of the big animals with the twisted black antlers in the territory when a census was taken last July by the Namibia Wildlife Trust. Mrs Ina Britz, director of the trust, said in Windhoek yesterday: "Now there are none."

Strong poll win

Delhi – The Chief Minister of Karnataka, Mr Ramakrishna Hegde, was elected to the state legislative assembly by an overwhelming margin of 23,000 votes. It was a startling vindication of his first few months in office, and a crushing blow to the hopes of the Congress (I), Mrs Gandhi's party. There was approximately an 80 per cent turnout of the 85,000 people entitled to vote.

Britain warned

Mr Robert Muldoon, the New Zealand Prime Minister, said that ties with Britain will suffer unless Britain and the European Community stop cutting back quotas for New Zealand lamb and butter. New Zealand's access to Community markets has reached "an irreducible minimum" he told the London Chamber of Commerce.

Taiwan angry

Johannesburg – Taiwan has severed diplomatic relations with Lesotho after Saturday's decision by Chief Leabua Jonathan, the Lesotho Prime Minister, to exchange ambassadors with Pekin. Lesotho's decision will further strain its relations with South Africa.

Haiti votes

Port-au-Prince (Reuter) – The first municipal elections in 26 years drew a 70 per cent turnout in six provinces of Haiti. The Haitian Human Rights League has denounced the poll as lacking in credibility.

20-year coma

Rheims (AFP) – Christian Murcia, aged 31, who had been in a coma for 20 years after a road accident, has died here. He was an 11-year-old schoolboy when he was struck by a car while chasing a football.

Pinochet follows Allende's economic path

With a public and private sector debt totalling $18 billion (£12 billion), unemployment at 32 per cent and half of the country's industries bankrupt, Chile is facing an economic crisis. In this second and final article, our foreign staff analyse the problem confronting General Pinochet after nearly 10 years in power.

After several years of record economic growth during the late 1970s, recession has struck Chile with a speed which has bewildered both the government and workers.

Between 1977 and 1981, thanks largely to the monetarist boom engineered by President Pinochet, the economy grew at an average annual rate of 7.3 per cent. In 1982, however, the economy shrank by 14 per cent.

The net result has been a tripling of unemployment to an average of 22 per cent in the past three months in the greater Santiago area, while those lucky enough to keep their jobs have seen their real income fall by 27 per cent since the introduction of a wages freeze and cuts in August 1981.

In retrospect the suddenness of the crisis is not entirely unexpected. During General Pinochet's 10 years there have been few incentives to save or invest. In the 1960s, for example, 22 per cent of the country's production was ploughed back in new investment. By contrast, the country invested only 15 per cent of its production during the 1970s. During these decades there was a substantial drop in savings.

In addition, much of the boom of the late 1970s was financed by overseas borrowing. Of the 18,000 million dollars Chile now owes only 5,000 million are the result of public sector borrowing. The remainder has been ammassed in the private sector. In 1973, before the military coup against the late President Salvador Allende, public sector borrowing totalled a more respectablee 4,500 million dollars.

The government has responded to the crisis by swallowing its pride and reverting to some of the interventionist tactics employed by its predecessor. They include the introduction of strict government controls over the banking system and foreign exchange restrictions.

Nevertheless, some of the other policies used during the time of President Allende can no longer be introduced.

The International Monetary Fund (IMF), which has given its full backing to Chile's efforts to overcome its debt problems, will not allow General Pinochet to reintroduce the high tariff barriers favoured by his predecessor.

Nor will the IMF allow the Chilean authorities to use the funds it is willing to supply for big increases in public expenditure. Virtually all the money now coming into the country is being used to pay off the huge debts incurred financing the boom of the late 1970s.

CHILE'S ECONOMIC CRISIS Part 2

The government's main contribution towards helping the unemployed is an emergency public works programme which provides jobs for some 470,000 people, or nearly 13 per cent of the work force. Most are women working more than 27 hours a week for a monthly pay of $27 plus $5.50 for each child under eight years old. A new smaller programme for heads of households offers $110 a month.

But such schemes have failed to silence the increasing number of critics. Most business, trade unions and farm leaders are united in demanding yet more state aid and intervention in the economy. As many increasingly violent demonstrations this month have illustrated only too clearly, opponents of the regime are becoming more and more bold in voicing their views.

The government's answer to its critics is to insist that any economic recovery must take place within the broad free-market principles it has espoused during the past decade.

The economic model taken originally from Professor Milton Friedman by Chile's "Chicago boys" has not failed, General Sergio Perez Hormazabal, Minister of National Planning, told a recent meeting of Chilean business leaders. "We are in a process in which everyone has to sacrifice," he added.

But it is still difficult to see how the government can reactivate the economy in the short term without revitalizing Chilean industry. If unemployment continues to grow and unrest spreads, General Pinochet may be put in a position where his critics can no longer be silenced by fears of imprisonment, torture or exile.

The only solution then might be a change of government able to introduce new economic policies.

هكذا من الاصل

Friction between church and state

Polish youth dies after arrest

From Roger Boyes
Warsaw

The son of a Polish church aid worker died at the weekend, two days after being detained by police who, on their admission, used force to take him to a militia station.

The incident comes after a mysterious break-in at a special aid centre run by the Church for martial law detainees when five people, including two women, were assaulted by men believed to be plainclothes policemen.

The attack has aggravated relations between church and state and Cardinal Jozef Glemp, the Polish Primate, later strongly asserted the church's right to "help the victims of martial law".

The latest incident has served to heighten the fears of lay Catholics who work at St Martin's Church on the Primate's council for the assistance of political prisoners. Many of these workers and their supporters believe that the security services are launching an all-out attack on church workers and priests who are closely associated with Solidarity.

Apart from the St Martin's break-in, a Jesuit, Father Stefan Dzierzek, has been arrested for trying to gather funds for those jailed after May Day demonstrations, and Father Henryk Jankowski, the Gdansk shipyard priest and friend of Mr Lech Walesa, the former Solidarity leader, has been sharply criticized in the press.

The police have been reasonably candid about the detention, perhaps fearing that it could blow up into a new source of friction between church and state before the arrival of the Pope next month.



Rome visit: Cardinal Glemp, the Polish Primate, arriving for a four-day stay to settle arrangements for the Pope's visit to his native Poland next month.

According to the police version, relayed by Mr Witold Zawadzki, a militia headquarters spokesman, Mr Grzegprz Przemyk, aged 19, who had just finished his school-leaving examinations, was picked up by police outside the Krokodil wine bar on Thursday shortly before 6pm. They had to use force – unspecified – to persuade him to enter the nearby militia station behind Warsaw Cathedral.

He was medically examined, an ambulance was called and force again had to be used en route to the first aid centre because, the police say, Mr Przemyk was being aggressive.

The first aid centre said that he should be taken to hospital but his mother, Mrs Barbara Sadowska, a poet and a particularly enthusiastic church assistance worker, took him home. She later called an ambulance after his condition deteriorated. He died in hospital of "internal injuries" on Saturday.

Friends of the family say that he was a strong boy and gave no sign of illness before he was arrested. Another leading Polish poet, and former member of the KOR dissident group, Mr Jerzy Ficowski is trying to organize a collection to pay for the funeral.

None of this has made the preparations for the papal visit any easier. Cardinal Glemp travelled to Rome yesterday to confer with the Pope about liturgical matters relating to the visit.

The Pope, whose appeal for an amnesty was clearly rejected by the Government two weeks ago, has to draft sermons that will spell out his displeasure at certain government actions without compromising the essentially religious nature of his visit and without souring church-state relations any further. The Primate obviously has to be involved in this process.

Njonjo protests his loyalty to President Moi

From Charles Harrison
Nairobi

Mr Charles Njonjo, the Kenyan Minister for Constitutional Affairs, who returned from Europe at the weekend, issued a statement yesterday declaring his loyalty to President Daniel arap Moi and denying that he was being *groomed by any foreign power* for office in Kenya.

Mr Njonjo referred to the political turmoil in Kenya, after a statement by President Moi, alleging that an unnamed Kenyan was being groomed for the presidency by an unnamed *foreign power, as a witch-hunt.*

"I oppose, and would oppose, any attempt by any foreign power to interfere in Kenyan affairs. I have the fullest confidence in the appropriate authorities in our country to carry out any necessary investigation to unearth whoever this person is that foreign powers are trying to impose in us", he said.

Mr Njonjo has been a central figure in Kenyan politics for many years. He was Attorney-General until 1980.

An unprecedented situation has developed here in the past week, with ministers, politicians and local organizations condemning the unnamed "traitor" and his backers, and calling for them to be named.

The governing council of the ruling Kenya African National Union (Kanu) has been summoned for tomorrow by President Moi to deal with the crisis.

Waistcoat, watch chain and bowler

Mr Charles Njonjo, the son of a Kikuyu chief, was educated at Fort Hare University, South Africa, studied law at Gray's Inn, and became Kenya's Attorney-General after independence, Charles Harrison writes.

As Attorney-General, he was the Government's legal adviser and a Cabinet member. In 1980, aged 60, he retired and entered Parliament in a by-election, and was then appointed a minister by President Moi.

He is known for his forthright statements condemning inefficiency, socialism and lawlessness, and for his impeccable appearance; he wears a waistcoat with a gold watch chain and at times a bowler hat, a rarity in Kenya.

His wire is the daughter of a British missionary, and they have three children.

He has always been regarded as a powerful political figure, both under President Kenyatta and under President Moi, whose succession to the presidency in 1978 he strongly supported against suggestions that a second Kikuyu should follow Kenyatta.

Fog clears for jackpot car fines in Athens

From Mario Modiano
Athens

Three million Athenians face stiff traffic restrictions this week combined with higher penalties for traffic violations, including a £1,000 jackpot fine for driving in the city's centre on the wrong day of the week.

It was in the hope of dispersing the "nefos", the resident cloud of smog, that the capital's 800,000 private car owners were ordered to keep out of the city's central ring on alternative weekdays.

Cars with licence numbers ending in 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 are out one day between 6.30am and 4pm, the others the next day. All private cars are unrestricted at weekends.

The public transport system of Athens is not the best in Europe (despite the recent hiring of a score of double-deckers from British Leyland) so most motorists prefer to drive to work, leaving their vehicles anywhere convenient since the shortage of parking space is acute.

What has compounded this chaotic situation recently is that bus crews and taxi drivers, each for different reasons, staged a series of wildcat strikes. Another taxi strike is due this week, while the bus dispute has been taken to the courts.

All this, plus the late Orthodox Easter this year, induced the Government to lift the ban for three weeks letting all cars in every day. The results were disastrous. During the prolonged Easter *holiday* 50 persons were killed in car accidents (compared to last year's 29) and 844 were injured – one of the highest traffic accident ratios per population in the world.

Mr Akis Tsohatzopoulos, the Minister of Public Works, said bad driving was the cause of most accidents, especially overtaking and speeding. Poor road conditions accounted for a small percentage.

When the ban was reimposed on Monday with it went drastically higher fines for traffic offences. Courts were empowered to charge a fine of between £50 and £1,000 for violating the city's inner ring.

It is true that Athens was unusually calm and free of illegally parked cars yesterday, as the draconian legislation went into force. What is more, a brisk northern breeze swept away the yellowish-brown cloud of pollutants that had started it all.

Prosecutor questions dealer over Hitler forgeries

From Michael Binyon, Bonn

As journalists continued their sit-in at the Hamburg headquarters of *Stern* in protest against the appointment of two new *editors, Herr Konrad* Kujau, the Stuttgart dealer in Nazi memorabilia who handed over the forged Hitler diaries to a *Stern* reporter, was questioned yesterday by the state prosecutor's office in Hamburg.

Herr Kujau was taken there under police escort on Sunday, after surrending to the West German border guards in Bavaria on Saturday. A spokesman for the prosecutor's office said yesterday that he would remain in custody and had not applied for bail.

Stern has brought a lawsuit against Herr Gerd Heidemann, the reporter it dismissed after the diaries he bought from Herr Kujau, allegedly for DM9m (£2.3m) turned out to be forgeries. Under German law, the public prosecutor's office is obliged to intervene in civil cases to determine whether any criminal actions are involved and to investigate the grounds for a possible criminal charge.

Herr Kujau has denied any wrongdoing, and has named a certain Herr Mirdorf in East Germany as the man who *supplied him with the diaries,* and to whom he said he handed over the money – only DM2.5m by his account – made available by *Stern.*

Meanwhile, the staff at *Stern*, who demanded the resignations over the weekend of Herr Henri Nannen, the publisher and present editor-in-chief, and Herr Gerd Schulte-Hillen, chairman of the publishing company Gruner and Jahr, have demanded a meeting with Herr Reinhard Mohn, head of the Bertelsmann chain of companies which has a majority holding in Gruner and Jahr.

The various sections of the magazine held meetings yesterday to see how peace could be restored in the embittered atmosphere at *Stern.* Today they have called for a general meeting of all the employees.

Their occupation is more symbolic than any forcible takeover of the building. The journalists are working normally to produce the next edition of *Stern*, which goes on sale on Thursday.

A number of German newspapers *have criticized the* message of support sent to the journalists on Sunday by Herr Hans-Jochen Vogel, the leader of the Social Democratic opposition party. The conservative press asked why he did not voice similar concern when *Stern* started publishing the Hitler diaries.

● AMSTERDAM: Controversy over the purported Hitler Diaries and other cases of cheque-book jounalism were jeopardizing the credibility and freedom of the media, Mr Peter Galliner, Director of the International Press Institute, said yesterday, Reuter reports.

Speaking at the annual assembly of the institute, which represents media organizations in 44 countries, he said: "An increase in so-called cheque-book journalism . . . as well as intrusions into the privacy of individuals have brought about a reaction from both the public and governments."

Chinese air security to be tightened

From David Bonavia
Peking

Mr Shen Tu, director of the Civil Aviation Administration of China, said here yesterday that the crews of the national airline had orders to resist hijackers "if the safety of the passengers was assured".

Mr Shen faced a barrage of hostile questions from foreign correspondents, one of whom asked him if he planned to resign following the recent hijacking of a Chinese Trident to South Korea. Mr Shen declined to comment.



Mr Shen: Hostile questions from journalists.

In answer to another question about the dangers of resisting hijackers, Mr Shen said that not to do so would encourage criminals to hijack aircraft.

On May 5 this year six Chinese citizens, including a woman, hijacked the Trident on a domestic flight from Shenyang to Shanghai, shot and wounded the radio operator and navigator, and forced the aircraft to land at Inchon in South Korea.

Mr Shen admitted that there were some shortcomings in security procedures, and promised they would be tightened up. He would not comment on reports that flights have been closed to all Chinese passengers below a certain official rank.

Mr Shen said that in future every passenger "would be obliged to prove his identity".

Crash airline let deranged pilot fly

Tokyo (AFP) – An advisory panel here yesterday blamed the crash of Japan Air Lines DC8 in February, 1982, on the mentally deranged pilot and the airline's failure to prevent him from entering the cockpit.

The crash, near Haneda airport killed 24 passengers and injured more than 100 others. The pilot was later found to be suffering from schizophrenia.

In its final report, submitted to the Transport Minister yesterday, the panel said the pilot, aged 37, suffered mental delusions seconds before the crash and suddenly applied reverse thrust on two of the engines, forcing the aircraft with 166 passengers to undershoot the runway.

Transport Ministry officials quoted the report as also saying that airline officials and doctors overlooked the abnormal mental condition of the pilot and let him continue flying. The pilot was sent to a mental hospital for treatment last September.

Turkey's first party since coup founded with tacit military approval

Ankara (Reuter) – Turkey's first political party since the military coup in 1980 was founded yesterday. The Nationalist Democracy Party was registered at the Interior Ministry under the leadership of retired General Turgut Sunalp.

A ban on all political activities in Turkey was lifted by the Military authorities three weeks ago, paving the way for a general election on November 6.

The new party's programme said that it would follow the principles of Ataturk, founder of the Turkish republic. It is expected to follow a moderate, right-wing line, fillinf the gap left by the Justice Party, one of the two main partyies before the 1980 coup.

The law lifting the ban on political activities, published on April 24, bars from political activity for a decade, senior executives of political parties disbanded after the military takeover.

Some former members of the Justice Party were named as founders of the Nationalist Democracy Party, and are expected to draw some of the old party's support towards the new one.

Among the list of 41 founder members handed to the Interior Ministry were Mr Ali Bozer, former Minister of Customs and Monopoly, and Mr Rifat Bayazit, former Justice Minister who resigned last Friday from the military-appointed Cabinet.

Political observers said that their resignations indicated that the party had the approval of the ruling five-man National Security Council, which is vetting all applications.

Other prospective parties are expected to submit registration documents this week.

● **New party line-up:** General Sunalp, a former ambassador in Ottawa, was entrusted with the organization of the Nationalist Democracy Party after Mr Bulend Ulusu, the Prime Minister, who had been groomed for the task, announced last month that his present functions barred him from leading a party, Rasit Gurdilek writes.

Mr Ulusu's reticence was *attributed by observers to the* apparent reluctance of Mr Suleiman Demirel, the former Prime Minister and leader of the defunct Justice Party, to throw his still considerable political weight behind the new party.

Mr Ulusu, it is thought, is being held in reserve to bolster the electoral prospects of the party. He showed his good will by allowing the two ministers to resign and join General Sunalp's party. The majority of its 30 founding members are former generals, former senior bureaucrats, conservative writers and some former conservative deputies.

The main rival for conservative votes is expected to emerge soon under the name of Grand Turkey Party, a well-known slogan used by Mr Demirel.

The organizer of this party, Mr Husamettin Cindoruk, is known to be a close associate of Mr Demirel, and once headed its local party apparatus in Istanbul.

Earlier this month retired General Ali Fethi Esener was recruited to the party, amid much publicity, apparently to make it more acceptable to the military rulers, who now seem resigned to the inevitability of a split in the conservative camp.

General Esener was granted an audience with President Evren last week (following one with General Sunalp), after which he began acting as party leader, a situation which other leading members felt obliged to tolerate.

Yet a third force in the conservative camp is Mr Turgut Ozal, the former Deputy prime minister under Mr Ulusu, and the architect of Turkey's economic stabilization programme.

He has so far snubbed the efforts of the two main contenders to recruit him, announcing his determination to found a party of his own. Although he is said to be hoping to attract the support of the Islamic fundamentalist voters, his strictly Western-oriented liberal economic philosophy had not found much favour with them.

ETA threatens two Basque leaders

From Richard Wigg, Madrid

One of the Basque leaders condemned to death by the Franco regime at the 1970 Burgos trial has now been threatened with death by the hardline politico-military wing of the Basque separatist organization ETA.

Señor Juan Maria Bandres, leader of the Basque Left Party and a member of the Madrid Parliament, was also threatened by ETA for his collaboration in the programme.

The threats were made by ETA's politico-military wing at a press conference in south-west France last week.

Señor Bandras and Señor Onaindia, who is also secretary-general of the Basque Left Party, both said yesterday *that* the threats would have no effect.

They said that repentant ETA men were always asked first if they wished to be pardoned by the Spanish Interior Ministry before they were freed from jail or allowed to return from exile without having legal consequences.

Señor *Bandres* said yesterday that the threats only showed the "desperation and isolation" of bard cord ETA groups.

● **Jailings upheld:** Spain's supreme court upheld prison sentences of 24, 15 and 12 years on three Civil Guards found guilty of homicide in the deaths of three Spanish youths two years ago, AFP reports.

The youths, mistaken for ETA suspects, were arrested in Almeria. Their bodies were later found in a Civil Guard vehicle which had been set on fire after first being riddled with bullets. *The accused* claimed the three had attempted to escape.

Moscow all smiles for Dos Santos

President José Edurardo Dos Santos of Angola, left, being greeted on arrival in Moscow yesterday by Mr Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister, accompanied by Marshal Dmitry Ustinov, the Defence Minister, and Mr Boris Ponomarev, a Communist Party Secretary.

His talks with Soviet leaders were expected to centre on the issue of independence for Namiba and on economic aid, Reuter reports.

President Dos Santos is the first leader from black Africa to have talks with the Soviet leadership since the death of President Brezhnev last November. The Soviet Union has rejected South African and United States demands for linking Namibian independence with the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola.

Tass reported later that Mr Dos Santos met Mr Yuri Andropov, the Soviet leader, in the Kremlin for a first round of talks.

In Bonn, the five-nation contact group trying to negotiate Namibia's independence from South Africa held a "regular working session" yesterday, the West German Foreign Ministry said.

Cambodia peace idea surprises Canberra

From Tony Duboudin
Melbourne

The suggestion by Mr Lionel Bowen, the Deputy Prime Minister and acting Foreign Minister, that Australian and Japanese troops might provide a peacekeeping force in Cambodia, has taken the federal Cabinet by surprise.

The proposal had not been considered by the Cabinet or Mr Bill Hayden, the Foreign Minister, who is put of the country. Cabinet members were surprised when told of Mr Bowen's proposal, made on Sunday.

The opposition yesterday accused Mr Bowen of "shooting from the hip". Mr Michael MacKellar, the opposition spokesman on foreign affairs, accused Mr Bowen of barging at a delicate international issue.

Mr Andrew Peacock, the leader of the opposition, said Mr Bowen had shown a total lack of interest in the internal conventions of government. It would seem, he said, that the statement was made without the knowledge of the Prime Minister or the Foreign Minister.

Mr Bowen, speaking at a Labour Party conference at Bathhurst, New South Wales, said that a political settlement could be brought about in Cambodia ensuring the disarmament of the main forces of the country.

"It is important for Australia to play the role with the Japanese, perhaps on the basis of a peacekeeping force, to ensure that this happens". He said.

Foreign affairs officials said that as far as they were aware, there had been no consideration of such a course involving *Japan and Australia* and *it had* not been included in any long-term strategy for bringing peace to Cambodia.

The full text of Mr Bowen's statement has been to Mr Hayden who is on his way to Hongkong from Europe.

Yesterday, Mr Bowen insisted that his proposal would be well received by the rest of the Government. However, senior government sources said that it was the first that they had heard of the idea.

● PARIS: Cambodian circles here close to the non-communist resistance forces of Mr Son Sann yesterday dismissed Mr Bowen's plan as "unrealistic". AFP reports.

They called the idea good in theory, but said it would be rejected outright both by the Khmer Rouge faction of the resistance and Vietnam.

Tasmania pushes ahead with wilderness dam

From Our Correspondent, Melbourne

The Tasmanian Government is trying to get so far ahead with work on the Gordon-below-Franklin hydro-electric dam in the south-west wilderness area as to present the Federal Government with a *fait accompli*.

Last month it had been suggested that the Federal Government might take more legal action, in the form of a interim injunction to stop the work on the dam, *rather than* wait for the High Court case, likely to start at the end of this month, because of concern over possible damage to the environment.

It is believed that Canberra decided against seeking such an injunction for fear of jeopardizing the High Court action, despite fears that by the time the hearing is over damage to the area, listed by the World Heritage Commission as one of the last temperate wilderness areas in the world, might be irreparable.

The Hydro-Electric Commission recently stepped up work on roads and buildings in the dam area. Large areas of topsoil and Huon pines, some two thousand years old, have been removed.

Mr Bob Burton, secretary of the Tasmanian Wilderness Society, which has been spearheading opposition to the dam, said in Hobart that it had evidence that men employed on the project were being made to work long hours.

According to reports from members of the society in observation camps on the Gordon and Franklin rivers, there were 350 men engaged on the work. *This was above the* figure forecast by the Hydro-Electric Commission for the project at this stage, Mr Burton said.

Expenditure was also well above figures quoted by the commission. Last year it said $A11m (£6.4m) would be spent in the first year. In January, that figure had risen to $A14m and in March it was $A25m. Either the work had been speeded up considerably, or the Government's costing was incompetent, Mr Burton said.

The society was pinning its hopes on the High Court action at the end of the month. The *organization* would *continue* to maintain camps to monitor work on the project. There were about 18 people in the two camps.

USSR: Vasyl Sichko

By Caroline Moorehead

Prisoners of conscience

Vasyl Sichko, a Helsinki monitor, is being held in prison in Cherkassy charged with possessing hashish. It is only one in a series of imprisonments suffered by himself and other members of his family, many of whom are part of the dissident Societ movement.

Vasyl Sichko, now aged 24, was sent down from Kiev University after his father Petro had refused give information about his friends to the KGB.

His first arrest came in July 1978, after a friend's funeral, at which he expressed suspicions about the circumstances that had caused his death. That earned him three years in a corrective labour colony for



Mr Sichko: First arrested in 1978.

"anti-Soviet slander". He was not allowed to appeal. His mother, who had travelled 400 miles to see him, was refused permission for a prison visit.

As his sentence expired, Vasyl Shchko was arrested. He denied all knowledge of the package of hashish that was allegedly found on him, and asked for it to be tested for his finger prints. This was refused. Witnesses at his trial were prison officers.

His father, who has already served 13 years for his dishlent views, has now been rearrested, and his younger brother, Vladimir, is serving three years in the labour colony of Volnyansh for renouncing Soviet citizenship and refusing to report for military service.

هكذا من الاصل

هكذا من الأصل

This is what happens if you put a small computer in every key office in your company.

The people work better, but they work alone. If, however, you put in ICL's distributed resource system called DRS, every piece in the system will be able to link with every other. And the system, the people, and your company will be free to grow together.

We should be talking to each other. ICL

FOR MORE INFORMATION ABOUT THE RIGHT ICL SYSTEM OR PRODUCT FOR YOUR COMPANY, WHATEVER ITS SIZE, CONTACT ICL INFOPOINT. DIAL 100 AND ASK FOR FREEFONE ICL.

SPECTRUM

JUNE X 83 The Labour Party faces a dilemma. A recent poll suggested that Denis Healey would be more likely to take the party to victory than his leader.

Nicholas Wapshott examines the problems

Putting new life in the old campaigner

Ten days ago, on the weekend of the Chequers election summit conference, *Panorama* was preparing a full-scale appraisal of how ready was the Labour Party for a June election. Central to the programme was a long interview with Mr Michael Foot, the Labour leader who, according to the programme's exclusive MORI poll, was much less likely to take his party to victory than his deputy, Denis Healey.

The poll was given to the press and made front page news in the Monday morning papers. The Labour Party top brass was incensed and complaints were made to Alasdair Milne, the BBC's director-general, about the commissioning of the poll– an embarrassment compounded by the fact that Labour depends itself upon MORI for its private polling.

It was one more sign of how sensitive Labour is about the prospect of Michael Foot leading the party to victory on June 9. The facts of the poll spoke for themselves and only confirmed what most party and trade union leaders knew: that Foot's poor showing in the polls made a Labour Government less likely. Their dilemma was this: although Foot had allowed the thought of bowing out in favour of Denis Healey to cross his mind and was planning to consider it seriously once the manifesto had been agreed, the election had come too soon.

In any case, it was pointed out that Healey's poor image among left-wing constituency parties might cause a less than wholehearted effort by many party workers. The commonly held view was that the campaign should attempt to smarten and improve Foot's image as quickly as possible, minimize the chance of his making a gaffe in public and promote Healey into the forefront of the campaign whenever possible.

The Labour Party differs noticeably from the Tories when it comes to campaign organization. Whereas Mrs Thatcher can happily ignore the National Union, recruit her own aides and make her own decisions – taking with them the ultimate responsibility should the campaign fail – Labour's efforts are slowed by the demands of internal democracy. The Labour election team is more dispersed, less pliable than that of the Tories. Those that surround the Labour leader are therefore less important than their Tory counterparts.

The main responsibility for preventing Foot from eating bananas, then throwing the skins in front of himself, falls to Sir Tom McCaffrey, formerly Jim Callaghan's principal aide. He is a soft-spoken Scot who made his reputation as the head of the Home Office press office, particularly in explaining the complexities of Ulster policy.

He sees his role as principally "to make Michael as comfortable as possible. When people ask me whether my title is chief of staff, I tell them, no, it is a cross between friend, aide and valet". It is the third function which has been the most criticized. Foot, with his donkey jacket, his shuffling walk and distracted look, has attracted the nickname of Worzel Gummidge from *Private Eye* – a label which has caused more distress than the perpetrators probably realize inside his Victorian home close to the Heath in Hampstead.

There have been recent conspicuous attempts to smarten up. A new suit caused a stir. The replacement spectacles, making redundant the pair which made him look like a welder, were commented upon, not least for the price. (In fact the total bill reflected the cost of four pairs, three for Michael and one for his wife, Jill Craigie.) Foot's appearance is now a standing joke – and one which will certainly be exploited by the press during the campaign unless McCaffrey keeps a close watch.

During his tours, by train, car, plane and, sometimes, hired private jet, Foot will be accompanied by two "minders", McCaffrey and Bryan Davies, the secretary of the Parliamentary Labour Party. Both will be on their guard against the sort of slip-ups that could distract attention from the thrust of Labour's programme.

Labour's private polling has filled their headquarters in Walworth Road with unlikely optimism. They record that the electorate consider that Labour have the best policies.

The job of structuring the delivery of the Labour message into a coherent campaign strategy is a more difficult task not least because Foot finds delivering written speeches tiresome, awkward and unnatural. His rambling, declamatory style which the Labour faithful so enjoy – he has been speaking in halls filled to overflowing in recent weeks – is difficult to harness.

However, the written speech-cum-press statement is a key element of an effective campaign and one mastered by Harold Wilson, who would start each campaign speech with a new point for newspaper and television consumption, then continue with the body of a speech to last the campaign. The alternative which Foot offers, each speech different, each impromptu, relies upon energetic reporters with good shorthand, and camera crews willing to wait all night for a quotable quote. The Foot method defies news management.

The main brunt of Foot's wayward speaking habits falls on his principal wordsmith, Dick Clements, the former *Daily Herald* journalist who succeeded Foot as Editor of *Tribune*, then stayed for 21 years. He is a loyal Foot man of uncompromising traditional left beliefs, but his influence upon Foot is less than his proximity to him might suggest.

Another key character in Foot's immediate entourage is Henry Neuburger, who used to be a senior economic adviser to Geoffrey Howe at the Treasury and was guardian of the famous "Treasury model", by which proposed changes of economic policy can be tested for likely effects. Since he left the Treasury in 1981, amid some Tory blushes, he has been Foot's main researcher on economic matters, sharing his findings with Peter Shore, Labour's economic spokesman.

Foot is also ill-suited to the disciplines of television interviews. He has a tendency to wander from the point, to gaze out of the set and to let little mannerisms, like twitching his foot, distract from what he is saying. One senior television interviewer described him as "an unguided missile. He's impossible to interview. He doesn't answer the question, he just gets louder". Recently a BBC journalist told Foot literally to pull his socks up before the cameras moved on to him. McCaffrey, who accompanies Foot to all broadcast interviews, seems incapable of curbing his charming, but eccentric, lack of television common sense.

This is not through the lack of effort by another important Foot adviser, his wife, Jill Craigie, in trying to groom him in the ways of the camera. (She is a film director and journalist.) "I tell him to answer the question briefly and not to talk over the interviewer. I think he is improving," she said. It is Jill Craigie that many in the Party credit – some would say blame – for persuading Foot to stand as leader, then to carry on. The truth is less scheming. When their house in Pilgrim's Lane was inundated with telegrams and petitions from trade unionists and party workers begging him to stand, she merely said that such an appeal would be hard to refuse. He heartily agreed with her. His later remark, that "my wife wouldn't forgive me" if he did not stand, was intended as a joke. Many wrongly jumped to the conclusion that he was being henpecked.

Considering the propensity to bungle that has surrounded Foot since he was leader, it is as well for Labour that the party constitution demands a more broadly led campaign. No Labour leader could ignore the party machine as Margaret Thatcher can do. The history of the party, as the parliamentary arm of the wider labour and trade union movement, means that the leader is only one part of a wider, concerted effort – however much the media would prefer it to be centred on a single character.

When the leader is an obvious electoral asset with an instinctive grasp of campaigning and media methods – as was Harold Wilson – the party machinery remains in the background. When, as with Foot, the leader looks like an electoral liability, the ingredients of the Labour coalition come to the fore. So it is this time.

The main instrument of this fraternal fixing is the campaign committee, a large forum made up of representatives of members of the Shadow Cabinet, the National Executive Committee and the trade unions. This will meet at eight each morning, an hour before the daily televised press conference at the transport union's HQ in Smith Square at nine. Until now, the committee has been a large, cumbersome body, of little use in the heat of an election campaign. By the time the campaign is in earnest, many members of the committee will be scattered across the country unable to attend, leaving it a more sharp, decisive body to dictate the main tactics of the Labour campaign.

As long as the committee remained large, many of the important decisions were instigated by a more streamlined steering committee of about a dozen members, among them Denis Healey, Roy Hattersley, Peter Shore, Neil Kinnock and David Basnett, the leader of the General and Municipal Workers' Union and the prime mover of Trade Unions for a Labour Victory, which has involved all the major unions except the miners in mobilizing their members to work for Labour in the key marginals. Basnett, a keen rose gardener who lives in Leatherhead, has little time for the left, mainly because he believes their divisive campaign inside the party has left it electorally vulnerable to the Tories and their promised anti-union legislation.

Keen Labour-watchers will also be looking closely for the whereabouts of John Golding, the MP for Newcastle-under-Lyme, who has become known as "the hammer of the Trots". He succeeded Tony Benn as chairman of the influential Home Policy Committee and started a most efficient assault upon the inroads the left had made. He tackled Militant, burying it in time for the general election, and opposed Peter Tatchell's candidacy in Bermondsey. His proud boast is that he has never this year had to demand a vote in his committee – under Benn it was bogged down in interminable procedural wrangling which brought Callaghan and Foot to despair – mainly because he fixed the meetings beforehand. He similarly cleared the way for the party programme which has been adopted wholesale as the manifesto.

Those close to Golding believe that he will keep his visits to Newcastle-under-Lyme, where his majority is secure, to a minimum, spending as much time as possible in London where he can influence the direction of the Labour campaign. He is well liked by Foot and does not wait to be asked before he sets about smoothing potential embarrassments. One political reporter described him as "after Denis, perhaps the most important man in the Party. He is the ultimate fixer, the ultimate squarer of people".

The implication is that, although Foot is leader, Healey is the most important presence in the party. As the trade unions have come to see him as an underemployed electoral asset and gradually rehabilitated him from the role of bogey-man and scapegoat for his persistence with incomes policy when Chancellor, they have recently bolstered his position in the party. Whereas, six months ago, he was visibly depressed, Healey is now cheerful and bouncy.

It is likely that Healey, who has a close and warm friendship with Foot, will be encouraged as never before to help his leader out with the campaign. The deputy leader will never have been called upon to deputize so much, almost presenting Foot and Healey as a double-pillar leadership. While Foot is out campaigning around the country, Healey will be left in charge of the key morning press conferences, presenting a competent, skillful, scathing assault upon the Government.

Healey needs little assistance. His television manner is natural and professional. The organization of his speeches and press releases runs without effort. He could easily dispense with the services of his aide, Richard Heller, the quiet novelist manque, formerly a civil servant, who shares Healey's sense of fun. (He once applied to Benn, who was claiming a moral right to the title of deputy leader, for a salary as the deputy leader's research assistant).

Healey will be an essential third of the key triumvirate of leader, deputy leader and the party secretary, Jim Mortimer, who will be in almost constant three-way consultation about the campaign. Upon them will focus the efforts and suggestions of the rest of the party when the campaign committee is not meeting.

Mortimer, who has impressed most sections of the party by his quiet efficiency in the HQ in Walworth Road, takes his constitutional duties most seriously. The Labour Party, he is quick to point out, is a democratic institution with a set procedure which must be followed. "I hope that this will not make for inefficiency in decision-making", he said. "I must always remember my responsibilities to the NEC and the need for democratic control."

The advice will stream in to this triumvirate from senior members of the party like Eric Heffer and Sam McCluskie, who have a right to be heard. Michael Foot will take extra advice from old friends like John Silkin – he and his wife Rosamund go to Glyndebourne each summer with the Foots – and new protégés like Neil Kinnock, whom he considers an ultimate heir. They will take advice from the party machine, especially the resources of Geoff Bish and his research department; Nick Grant, the head of publicity; and freelance hands like Peter Kellner, the *New Statesman's* political editor, who advises on opinion polls, and John Wright, an advertising agent, the party's most recent acquisition.

Through all this, Foot believes that Labour can win outright. He has backed his belief by taking a bet from Prince Charles that there will be a clear result. The Prince of Wales has put up a bottle of claret that there will be a hung Parliament.

The heads behind Foot


Sir Tom McCaffrey: Guarding Foot against banana skins


Dick Clements: Foot's chief wordsmith – not an easy task


Jill Craigie: Wife, confidante and adviser on his tv image


Jim Mortimer: Essential part of the key triumvirate


Denis Healey: A trusted deputy who will share the limelight


John Golding: Ultimate fixer and squarer out of sight



David Basnett: Bringing the trade unions into the fray

Tomorrow

The biggest asset of the Liberal-SDP Alliance in the general election campaign is David Steel's personality, and Steel is astute. But is that enough?

George Brock reports

Cut and run? Well, the origin is, er, clear-cut

MOREOVER . . . Miles Kington



From Rear-Admiral Sir Wakefield Parsonage

Sir, I expect there are as many people as I am who are sick and tired of hearing the expression "cut and run" being used improperly. I well remember being taken to the Oval before the war (I cannot now remember which war) as a small child by a man who was, I believe, my father. It was the great Fifth Test against the Australians in which the Yorkshireman *Haberdasher* made his 53 not out to save the match. He had only been sent in as a nightwatchman, yet he persisted in staying at the pitch all through the night with a large lantern in case the Australians should try a sneak over.

Where was I? Oh, yes – the next morning Haberdasher took single after single by cutting the ball through the slips and trotting up the wicket, when he could perfectly well have scored six after six. I remember my father, if it was he, saying in disgust: "Cut and run, cut and run – that's no way to play cricket". While the rest of the crowd were cheering themselves silly, he went home in protest. We never saw him again.

Yours etc

From Percy Dibbler

Sir, I don't know a great deal about politics, only gardening, so I thought as how I'd write in a little gardening hint to change the subject. If you want really good runner beans, try pruning them back a bit now to make extra growth. My father always used to say: "Cut and run, that's the way".

Yours etc

From Chestnut Donnelly

Sir, I was once privileged to work with the late great George Gershwin on a musical (I was the messenger boy, he was the composer) and I well remember him giving this advice to Rodgers and Hart, or Rodgers and Hammerstein as they later became, or, as I believe they now are, Rodgers, Williams, Jenkins and Owen. If the musical isn't working, he'd say, don't rewrite: get rid of a few numbers and trim the whole thing down. Then you'll be on Broadway for ever.

This, I am sure, is the origin of the expression "cut and run".

Yours etc

From Rear-Admiral Sir Wakefield Parsonage

Sir, As you were so good to print my letter about Haberdasher, the Yorkshireman, you may be interested in a little reminiscence about my time in India. We hear a lot about the Indian Army, but not much about the Indian Navy, for the very good reason that there was little for us to do. Once a year we had to patrol up the coast to a small port, refuel, and patrol back again. The name of the port was Kuttand. The Army referred contemptuously to this as the "Kuttand run". I hope this clears up all speculation.

Yours etc

From M. Valery St-Jean Stevas

Monsieur, "cut and run" is of course a mistranslation of "couper court", to cut short. Apparently Mrs Thatcher's French is no better than Mr Heath's.

Votre etc

From the third Form at St Agrimony, Lichfield

Sir, please, sir, we are doing a special project on linguistics and we all want to be Philip Howard when we grow up, so we were very interested in this discussion about the origin of "cut and run", and we have done a little research, ie, we have written to someone in London to look up the answers for us, this is called doing research on a project in schools these days. Anyway, apparently, in the old days, when the fishermen brought back fish from their fishing trips, they used to lay them out in two big heaps. One for smoking, etc. One for use as fresh fish. The first was called "cut and dried" and the other, of course, "cut and run".

We hope you can print this letter.

From Rear-Admiral Sir Wakefield Parsonage

Sir, I see you are starting a new correspondence on the origin of "cut and dried". This takes me back to my early days as an apprentice gin-taster on H.M.S. Intoxicant . . .

(This correspondence is now closed. Ed. PS I thought "cut and dried" came from flowers? Well never mind. Ed.)

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 61)

ACROSS
1 Suppress (6)
5 Profoundly wise (4)
8 Decorate (5)
9 Prolonged shortage (7)
11 Union (8)
13 Clothed (4)
15 Explanatory captions (9)
18 Back part (4)
19 Water jet (8)
22 Tough-skinned pear (7)
23 Glow (5)
24 Show the way (4)
25 Anticipatory exclamation (3,3)

DOWN
2 Shrill warble (5)
3 Worthy (3)
4 Hormonal glands science (13)
5 Social climber (4)
6 Eye shields (7)
7 Small herring (5)
10 Neat (4)
12 French abbot (4)
14 Filled pastry (4)
15 Faint (7)
16 Command to stop (4)
17 Below (5)
20 Goodbye (5)
21 Hospital [illegible] (4)
23 Missile (4)

SOLUTION TO No 60

ACROSS: 1 Price ticket 9 Tipster 10 Vogue 11 Fee 13 [illegible] 16 [illegible] 17 Inhale 18 Oust 20 Sync 21 Plasma 22 Chit 23 Yuan 25 Zip 28 [illegible] 29 Enables 30 Stocktaking

DOWN: 2 Rupee 3 Cite 4 Turf 5 Cave 6 Eagerly 7 Stethoscope 8 Seasickness 12 Enlist 14 Nit 15 Chili 19 Skillet 20 Say 24 Uhlan 25 Zoic 26 Pelt 27 Park

هكذا من الأصل

FASHION by Suzy Menkes

One in the eye for wit



RIGHT Schiaparelli's send-up of the Chanel bow. Her knitted trompe l'oeil sweater of 1927. From In Vogue by Georgina Howell, published by Allen Lane.

FAR RIGHT Trompe l'oeil tricks: Murray Arbeid's pure silk satin cocktail dress with 'bow' embroidered in sequins. In black with white or pastel colours to order from Murray Arbeid, 169 Sloane Street, London W.1. Crystal and pearl hoop earrings by Sarah Booth to order from Harvey Nichols.

Liberace on a high camp note arriving in London last week in his piano keyboard scarf.

RIGHT Karl Lagerfeld's witty sequinned guitar dress from Chloe, 173 New Bond Street, W.1.

Make-up by CLIFFORD BRAKE for Yves Saint Laurent Beaute using their L'Ete Bleu Range.

Hair by CLIFFORD BRAKE for MICHAELJOHN

Photograph by NICK BRIGGS

Is fun coming back into fashion?

Designers today take themselves very seriously – none more so than the avant garde, whose ripped and wrapped clothes must be treated with the utmost solemnity. So with relief (and a quick dust-down of my sense of humour) I trumpet the return of trompe l'oeil – the visual art of not being what it seems. Bows stitched in sequins, bras appliqued on to T-shirts, hobo dungarees apparently suspended from the shoulders and suit lapels that are actually sewn on to a one-piece dress, all recall the visual tricks of an earlier avant garde: the Surrealists. Their fashion friend was Elsa Schiaparelli whose wit crackled through the 1930s. She produced the ultimate fashion follies, like a couture suit with edible buttons made of cinnamon, a hat in the shape of a shoe, a trompe l'oeil scarf knitted round the hips of a sweater, a necklace strung out of aspirins. "Schiap" sent up the good-taste Chanel bow with her most famous trompe l'oeil sweater, the inspiration for this summer's sequinned neck bow (right) by designer Murray Arbeid, himself a witty and engaging man. You have to have a certain personality to poke fun at fashion. The natural successor to Schiaparelli is Karl Lagerfeld, whose collections for Chloè contain a wealth of witty visual tricks, from the music note accessories and strategically placed sequinned guitars in his current collection, to his showers of beads pouring down the back of a slinky dress from embroidered taps. The line between wit and kitsch is a fine one – well-illustrated last week by contrasting the classy Chloè musical theme with the piano keyboard scarf worn by Liberace on his arrival in London. Wit is the pair of liquorice black miniature records dangling *as earrings* at Liberty. Kitsch (or worse) are Soho scanties with trompe l'oeil suspenders. Wit is Warm and Wonderful's sheep sweater, with one black fleece knitted into the rows of white. Kitsch (and meant to be) is David Shilling's cocktail hat, with glass, straw and glacé cherry balanced on the crown. It is a sad fashion fact that wit tends to come expensive. The most appealing of the trompe l'oeil tricks are made by designers – often even by haute couture, perhaps because no joke looks cheaper than one which is horribly made. The exception is the T-shirt, a litmus paper of style that tends to pick up on fashion trends as soon as they emerge. At Camden-Lock I spotted a "skeleton" T-shirt – white ribs picked out against a black body. (Schiaparelli did that first in wool in 1929). Bennetton have sent-up Vivienne Westwood's bra-on-the-outside collection with their witty trompe l'oeil T-shirt which has a lacy bustier top, complete with bosoms, printed on to a plain white ground. There is also the fob watch, drawn trompe l'oeil on to the breast pocket, a fresher version of the tuxedo T-shirt that I bought first in New York five years ago. Witty accessories like 'jewelled' bow ties or fruit necklaces are widely sold. I am *all in favour of cheap-and-cheerful*, if it can be done. And in this summer of grey skies, it seems a splendid idea to wear your chic in the shape of a knitted-in scarlet heart, on your sweater sleeve.

Fashion Editor's COMMENT

Choice for summer wears thin

The shops are bewailing the lack of trade and berating the weather – as well they might in this wet, cold spring. For who in sound mind and would-be healthy body is going to walk out now in high summer clothes?

But is it really the weather that is new – or the merchandise? The old country saying is "ne'er cast a cloud 'til May is out". Those buyers who cast caution to the Siberian winds by stocking up with crisp cottons in February ought to heed that warning.

Most women are sick and tired of their well-worn winter wardrobes. At the smallest temptation we will hand the contents of our cupboards to the dry cleaner and look for something new. But if we are being asked to part with a serious sum of money, it must be something that gives us maximum fashion mileage.

I have now divided my wardrobe into three: everyday clothes, evening clothes and holiday clothes. The last category – and the one I wear the least – contains all those light clothes that are currently jammed on the shop rails, some *already* being marked down.

My cupboard contains mainly wools, leather and thick cotton weave separates that I expect to wear all year round, except in a sudden heatwave. I invested this year in a smart (and expensive) linen and cotton outfit. Even if the sun comes out strongly from now on, I will have had 12 weeks' wear out of it.

If I were a buyer (and I am in the fortunate position of not putting my money where my typewriter ribbon is), I would rethink my stock to take account of the British weather, which requires quite a different wardrobe than southern Europe or the United States. Even the heatwave summers of the Seventies were very short and started late – too late for shops whose peak selling time is supposed to be March, April and May.

There are, of course, plenty of clothes about that you can wear now especially summer knits (of which more next week). But part of shopping is psychology, and it is hard not to suspend belief in summer clothes when you tramp in from rain-soaked streets and leaden skies to be surrounded by white linen sundresses or slithers of peach silk.

The same applies, even more markedly, with shoes, when there is a (literal) gap between flimsy, strappy summer sandles and the wintry puddles outside.

I realize that buyers are purchasing in advance of the season: that designers (especially overseas ones) may not be acclimatized to our weather; that a lot of people now take early holidays: that the sun may shine tomorrow. But I also know that if women cannot find what they want, they will vote with their feet, choose wellies instead of sandals, and put their cheque cards away.

No-one – least of all the fashion business – can bank on summer.

ABOVE: The deep-crowned cloche by Graham Smith

RIGHT: Jean Barthet's high-crowned felt with straw brim.

BELOW, left to right: Graham Smith's rice straw with small veil. Givenchy's striped leather boater. Jean Barthet's veiled felt and straw.

Photographs by SURESH KARADIA



Hat Show

Brim full of colour to crown it all

Hats turned heads and drew the crowd at Harrods last week. A buzz of excitement usually reserved for Ascot greeted their shows of a new collection of hats ritzy and fetching.

The rise of the crown like a well-cooked soufflé is the news from the leading milliners, who included our own Frederick Fox and Graham Smith as well as Givenchy, Nina Ricci, Jean Barthet and the great Madame Paulette from Paris. At 83, the grande dame of the grand hat still produces sumptuous confections, especially a delicate black and white hat with gauzy layers like some unfurled flower.

Black, white and red were strong colour stories, often used in surprising combinations of pattern or fabrics. I liked Givenchy's stunning striped leather boater, a kind of Showboat chic at couture prices. An ingenious mix of felt with straw is the new all-weather idea from Jean Barthet, "just the thing for the Derby", according to Harrods hat buyer, Miss Rowcliffe, who may find that this winter-into-summer idea works as well for a wet and windy Ascot as for Epsom Downs.

Freddie Fox made the prettiest hats in the show, like his shiny lilac straw braid decorated with mauve shells. Hyacinth or campanula blue was another strong colour theme, elegant in small hats with neat veils, although hats in general seem to be getting bigger. I liked Philip Somerville's chic red straw cocktail hat bobbing with ripe cherries.

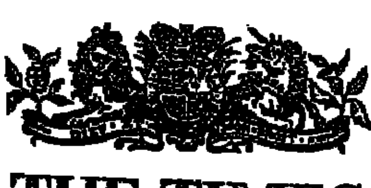
The resurgence of the hat is a fashion feeling that came from the street. The trilbies and boaters commandeered by both sexes last summer seem to have encouraged women to take hats more seriously. Miss Rowcliffe says she notices that women now come into the hat department with a dress they have bought elsewhere in the store, looking (as the milliners always say we should) at the overall proportions of an outfit.

The influence of the mannish hat, and especially the high crowned hobo hats, is clearly visible in the new trends. But designer hats bear little relation to the cheap-and-cheerful headgear you plonk on your head and wear in the rain.

For a start, a good hat fits the crown so that the balance with your head looks as though nature almost intended it. Also, the proportions and shaping of the actual hats are delicate and accurate. A lot of this season's trimmings are quite plain and mannish, with the favourite a wide grosgrain band (sometimes striped). But when the trimmings are more exotic – like the Freddie Fox shells – they are beautifully made. In Paulette's case at least, the hats deserve to be called works of art.

TOMORROW

Joanna Lumley tells how a dress rehearsal began with a song and dance and ended up with tears



THE TIMES DIARY

Vocal support

Help is at hand for Reg Freeson, embattled in Brent East. It comes from Labour veteran Müriel Forbes, an undimmed activist at the age of 89, who was the GLC's first vice-chairman and Brent's last alderman. Freeson met her when he first joined the party 35 years ago, and was impressed by her "silken Newcastle tones". These he plans to utilize by putting her at the telephone in his central committee rooms. She would sound splendid saying: "Mr Livingstone, I presume?".

Sallying forth

I wonder if the three young directors of *What to Buy for Business* magazine can keep their minds on the job. All are Conservative candidates in the election. Simon Burns has some slim chance of lifting a seat from Labour at Alyn and Deeside, while the magazine's co-founders, John Derek and Phillip Oppenheim, face uphill struggles in the valleys of Rother and Amber. If the self-possessed young Oppenheim needs advice, which I doubt, he need look no further than his mother, Sally, who was until last year Minister for Consumer Affairs.

● *Congratulations to the Labour Party – first to shove general election propaganda through my letter box. It was a leaflet providing a fulsome introduction to the candidate for North Islington. The only trouble is that I live and vote in Hackney South and Shoreditch.*

Live-love pact

Roger Liddell, the Alliance candidate for Vauxhall, says in his first election leaflet that he will marry as soon as possible after June 9. His intended, a constituent, is Lord Thomson of Monifieth's daughter, Caroline, political assistant to Roy Jenkins. She is presumably taking a leaf out of her sister Ailsa's book, Ailsa being the wife of SDP secretary Dick Newby. Apart from his parliamentary ambitions, Liddell is leader of the Alliance group on Lambeth council; so the sooner he ties the knot, the better, as it will make a pleasant change from rowing with Ted Knight every evening of the week.

● *How appropriate that the National Liberal Club, which offers breakfast to those attending Alliance press conferences, should be using vitreous hotelware produced by Royal Doulton and called "Steelite".*

Every picture . . .

In a furious salvo against racism in South Africa, the newspaper *Sovetskaya Rossiya* last week published a photo with the caption: "South African democracy in practice: police dealing with a coloured citizen." The picture was attributed to *Newsweek*, in which it had indeed appeared, but for different reasons: the baton-wielding policeman is threatening the kneeling figure of Ben Kingsley in a still from *Gandhi*.

Treble chance

The former arts minister, Lord Jenkins of Putney, has written a radio play about his time – 60 years ago – as a boy soprano in Enfield. It is to be produced in the Radio 4 Afternoon Theatre series in August, and will be recorded in the Congregational church where he was in the choir. He intended to write an autobiographical novel, but that was turned down, so he wrote the play instead and now hopes more will follow. "I have the next one, covering the immediate pre-war period, very much in mind", he said yesterday.

In royal company

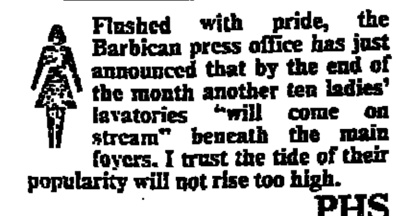
For those who judge portraits by the way the eyes follow them, Myfanwy Pavelic's rendering of Yehudi Menuhin being presented to the National Portrait Gallery today is a dead loss. It has the virtuoso in typical pose with head bowed over a violin, and eyes closed. Pavelic, a leading Canadian artist, did the portrait over two years, catching Menuhin for sittings whenever he was in the country. Her work spends its first days at the gallery on an easel in very select company: Annigoni's Queen on one side and Bryan Organ's Prince and Princess of Wales on the other.

Low point

A PHScouse, driving his father past the Cross International machine tool factory, which had recently made the old man redundant after a lifetime's work, was surprised to see four cows grazing in the factory grounds. "Shows you how busy they are", growled his da', in best Liverpudlian. "Can't afford gardeners, and they are probably selling the dung."

Aujourd non

Catch 22 is rife in Europe. From Parma Stephen Heyworth tells me that the English language tourist guide carries the warning: "To visit it is necessary a preventive authorization"; while from Prince William School, Oundle, Christopher Lowe reports a notice at the camp-site at Romilly-sur-Seine: "The reglement must be to pay yesterday night depart when the office will be closed at 11.00".



Flushed with pride, the Barbican press office has just announced that by the end of the month another ten ladies' lavatories "will come on stream" beneath the main foyers. I trust the tide of their popularity will not rise too high.

PHS

Human rights: why Russia matters most

by Nicholas Bethell

Members of the European Parliament, in their debate on human rights today, will find they have the ideal platform for confusing morality with politics and for alleging that opponents are inconsistent, selective and hypocritical. It will be discouraging for those of us who believe that this is one subject that should involve conscience and principle as well as expediency and party loyalty.

Anyone who mentions Anatoli Shcharansky will have Nelson Mandela thrown at him, while critics of the situation in El Salvador will be countered with cries of "Afghanistan". The Greek socialists will condemn the Turkish junta, but not the Polish junta. The Germans will refer everything to the magic word "detente" and vote accordingly. The moderate British socialists will vote to condemn Soviet oppression, while the left-wingers lurk in the members' bar.

Which is worse, gulag or apartheid? The question will be approached and decided politically. Conservatives will be accused of magnifying every communist mote, while obscuring the beam in our own or our allies' eye. Northern Ireland will be mentioned. And who supported the Colonels' Greece and the Shah's Iran? We will be accused of "inventing" human rights as an ideological weapon against the Soviet block and of defining the term in an elitist western fashion.

Which is more important, we will be asked, the right to send a letter to *The Times* and orate at Speakers' Corner or the right to a meal, a roof, a doctor, a teacher and a job? These latter, the far left will tell us, are the rights which the Soviet people enjoy and which the peoples of the Third World would like to enjoy. The rest is luxury, desirable but secondary.

The socialists, apart from some Greek and British members, are likely to support the majority in tonight's attack on the Soviet human rights record, but they will do so believing that Soviet violations, though bad, are less bad than those of many pro-western right-wing dictatorships.

For example, a Dutch colleague recently visited El Salvador and saw dead bodies lying in the streets, some of them undoubtedly murdered by government supporters. She recalls the 10,000 killed by the right-wing authorities of Argentina and the estimated 500,000 massacred by the Indonesian army in 1965-66. She has heard accounts and seen pictures, which she has no reason to doubt, of crude physical torture in Latin America. The Russians, it is true, shoot people for embezzlement and torment people with pain-inducing drugs for dissent, but that is more or less the extent of it.

Socialists will agree with Amnesty International that the Soviet record on large-scale imprisonment, the estimated four million now at forced labour, 3 per cent of the work force, is deplorable. However, when it comes to torture and murder, the worst crimes are put down to governments of the right, many of them supported by the West, especially the United States.

Are they then justified in seeing the Conservative view as inconsistent and hypocritical? I believe it has to be admitted at the outset that part of our approach to human rights is a political one, or at least a practical one. We are more sensitive to Soviet violations because they are closer to us and influence us more than those that happen in other continents. The Soviet Union is European and its Russian cultural heritage holds a place in our hearts.

We are talking here not about some poor, new-born land, but about a superpower whose rockets are only 600 miles from the offices of this newspaper. It has the power to destroy us all, even if for the moment it is the power of the *kamikaze* pilot. Its leaders have announced that they will "bury us" – ideologically, of course, and in peace – but we are suspicious of their long-term intentions and anxious to protect our traditions. The official thinking that prevails in Paraguay or Zaire, horrible though it is, is not presented to us as an alternative to our own hard-won pluralist system. We have seen what Soviet influence has achieved in other European countries.

Then there are the broken international agreements. Russia signed the UN covenant guaranteeing a citizen's right to privacy in his correspondence and to free travel within his own borders. It promised in the specifically European agreement it signed in Helsinki to look sympathetically on family reunification. When it breaks its undertakings on human rights, it undermines its own credibility and makes it harder for us to conclude agreements with Moscow on other important matters.

The Kremlin may not head the "league table" of throat-cutting and finger-nail-pulling governments, but its cruelties are of the most concern because of its intimacy with us. And the fact that its opposition groups are exclusively non-violent, whereas those in most other countries are extremely violent, makes the severity of its repressions even harder to understand or stomach.

Amnesty International documents murder, torture and imprisonment of innocent people. However, the worst aspects of the Soviet Union's human rights record lie beyond Amnesty's remit. A Soviet citizen who rebels may be sacked from his job, then either assigned a worse job or left unemployed. This is a fearful sanction, since the state is the only employer and he will have nowhere else to go. If he persists, his children may be expelled from university and conscripted into the army. His telephone will be disconnected and he will receive no mail. He will be under close police supervision. In short, he will be isolated from society and left to rot in poverty and loneliness.

A sensible West European human rights policy therefore involves more than a mere "body count" of executions and political prisoners. It involves *all* human rights that are curbed by governments, such as the right to free religious worship, or to buy fruit from a private gardener and a skirt from a private dressmaker, and acceptance of the cruel but real fact that the "right" to a reasonable living standard, whether in the Third World or elsewhere, is something different, since it derives from an efficient economy rather than from liberal or gentle administration.

A sensible policy, I am afraid, involves an element of selectivity and expediency, since we are bound to concentrate our eye on violations which are close to us and liable to affect us. This is not political bias but legitimate self-interest. But amid the politics of it all a duty and a principle must be preserved, that we expose and condemn violations in *all* countries, far as well as near, friendly as well as hostile. It *is* hypocrisy to support uncritically any government that breaks the rules of civilization that we ourselves cherish and value.

We must oppose it all – apartheid in South Africa, executions in Malaysia, imprisonment without trial in Turkey. Naturally and inevitably, however, our telescopes will swing back towards the more intimate horrors of our own continent's largest country, with its terrifying strength, which has done so much to crush the human spirit within a few days' march of our borders.

Lord Bethell is chairman of the European Parliament's human rights working group.

If you thought the Sixties swung . . .

JUNE X 83

John Pardoe



Perhaps the only certainly true thing said about the election in the past week was the comment by the man from Ladbrokes: "People are moving about all over the place." He may have been speaking of punters, but he accurately stated what is easily the most original thing about the 1983 election.

The opinion polls give some picture of what is happening on the surface; and it is astonishing enough. Every 1 per cent they log represents more than 300,000 voters. When they tell us that support for the Conservative Party has risen from 27 per cent in September 1981 to nearly 50 per cent today they imply that some seven million more people are saying they will vote Conservative today than 18 months ago.

Even over a much shorter period – say since March this year – the polls indicate that there are perhaps three million more people intending to vote Conservative now than then. In the same period the Alliance appears to have lost nearly four million votes.

All this might seem pretty depressing for Mrs Thatcher's various opponents, and already this election is being compared with the boat race. Is it, then, all over bar the shouting? Are the Tories set for a large overall majority and the next five years in power?

Some of the more careful commentators have already hedged their bets. They have pointed out that history has not allowed any leader to win two successive full terms this century. They have also raised the spectre of Harold Wilson's defeat in June 1970 when good local election results in May and a healthy government lead in the opinion polls proved false omens.

A less obvious but more important reason for being cautious about the result at this early stage is that the polls are only the surface ripples caused by the most extraordinary changes in the political opinions of millions of individual voters.

Butler and Stokes, in their classic study of British voting habits, showed how even a steady opinion poll rating was merely the cumulative result of a myriad of changes in the intentions of individuals. By using a constant panel of voters and chanting their expressed voting intentions month by month, they were able to show that during a period when the Liberal Party's rating was around a modest and steady 10 per cent,nearly a third of the panel had expressed an intention to vote Liberal at least once. Far from the 10 per cent being the same people each month, they were in fact quite different people. Whatever may have been the case in the past, few voters today are constant and unchanging in their political allegiance. Millions of them are quick change artists who put on new voting intentions more frequently than they buy a pair of jeans.

If this is true when the polls show a steady rating, how much more must it be so when the polls show ratings changing by substantial amounts from day to day? *The Times'* own panel of voters in the Darlington by-election showed voters swilling about all over the place. Some of the panel members appeared to have changed their intentions several times during the three-week campaign.

The present polls, which themselves portray a very volatile electorate, are actually disguising even greater volatility beneath the surface. Probably more than half the nation's voters have changed their voting intentions at least twice in the past two months.

Even those who believe a Conservative victory is certain do not believe that it will be by as wide a margin as the polls now indicate. If true, this means that several million voters who now intend voting Conservative will not actually do so on June 8. Where will they go?

It is hardly likely that they will end up in Labour's fold. Labour's loss of support is long term and looks terminal. Indeed, the very volatility of the electorate is due in part to the collapse of Labour's class constituency.

Electoral volatility, however, is the natural ally of a new party. The Alliance cannot look to a solid historic vote. Every vote must be won. The decline of old party loyalties and the quickfire changes in individual voting intentions are the best reasons for believing that this election is very far from being won or lost yet.

The author, Liberal MP for Cornwall, North from 1966 to 1979, is a member of the Alliance campaign committee.



Tomorrow: Jock Bruce-Gardyne

Edward Mortimer puts the Beirut accord in perspective

An Israeli tank guards the Lebanon Beach Hotel, where the Lebanese-Israeli agreement will be signed today

The peace is won — but can Israel keep it?

The agreement between Israel and Lebanon has rekindled the arguments that were provoked in both the Arab world and the West by the Camp David accords of 1978 between Israel and Egypt. Essentially these arguments boil down to one point: does a bilateral agreement between Israel and one Arab country bring an overall peaceful settlement of the Arab-Israel conflict nearer, or does it actually make it less likely?

The Syrians are the arch-opponents of every bilateral deal. They believe such deals simply weaken the Arabs and strengthen the grip of Israel and the United States over the region as a whole. The result is in other words, a "hegemonic" peace, with Israel the acknowledged dominator of the area, rather than a genuine peace freely accepted by both sides.

Syria is the power with the strongest interest in holding out against this process. Her leaders believe that, in a peace based on Israeli strength, they have no chance of recovering the Golan Heights. Moreover, they look on themselves as by rights the leading power in the Levant. If there is to be peace it should result from a "global" negotiation in which they themselves would take a front seat. Lebanon, Jordan, and a hypothetical Palestinian state should have Syria to thank and to rely on for their security.

Camp David, in Syrian eyes, aborted the chances of such a global agreement. By agreeing to a separate peace with Israel, Egypt fatally weakened the Arab front and, by volunteering to settle the Palestinian problem, she usurped a Syrian prerogative. After that, talk of peace means peace on American-Israeli terms. Peace, the Syrians think, must wait until the Arabs are stronger.

What will make them stronger? "Unity in resistance" would be the first Syrian answer, but of that there is little sign at present and President Assad's deep suspicion and hatred of the rival Baathists in Baghdad inhibits any serious Syrian strategy to bring it about. Meanwhile there are two things Syria can do, and is doing: bring in the Russians to try to counterbalance the American presence in the region, and wait for Israel to suffer from her own mistakes.

The occupation of Lebanon could be the first of these, as Assad knows well from his own bitter experience. He has not found Lebanon easy to manage, but he believes the Israelis will find it even more difficult. In other words, to keep Lebanon as part of the war front will work to his advantage rather than Israel's.

The Americans are now going to try and convince him of the opposite. This was clearly spelt out at the weekend by senior American diplomats attending a conference at Ditchley Park, in Oxfordshire. "It's in your interest", they will argue, "for Israel to get out of Lebanon, and withdrawing your own troops is a small price to pay for that, since you have so many ways of influencing events in Lebanon even without a military presence." They will find Assad very hard to convince on this point. He will point out that the terms on which Israel has agreed to withdraw make Lebanon effectively a neutral in the Arab-Israel conflict, maintaining political, military and commercial links with Israel – everything short of formal diplomatic relations.

That achieved, the emphasis of American diplomacy will shift to Jordan, under the Reagan plan which Washington clearly intends to revive. Since Syria has no place in that plan, the end result would be to leave her facing Israel on her own.

There is therefore little doubt that the wrecking of the Shultz agreement has become an immediate priority for the Syrian regime. To achieve it, Assad is mobilizing the various weapons in his armoury. The PLO has been called to heel, with the help of a near-mutiny by Palestinian forces in Lebanon against Yasser Arafat's authority which must surely have had Syrian encouragement. A month ago Arafat was pulled back by his own Fatah lieutenants from an agreement with King Husain which might have made progress possible on the Reagan plan. Now, after meeting the mutineers, he has rallied publicly, in a speech in Damascus, to the view that war is the only way out to change the balance of power.

Syria has mobilized her Lebanese allies, Muslim and Christian. Former President Sulaiman Franjieh, former prime minister Rashid Karami, the "socialist" Druze clan leader, Walid Jumblatt, the Communist Party leader, George Hawi, and the pro-Syrian Baathist leader, Assem Kanso, all met on Saturday at Franjieh's base in the northern mountains to form a front against the Israeli-Lebanese accord. To ram the point home, on Sunday Syrian newspapers warned Lebanon of renewed civil war if the agreement goes ahead. The same message was conveyed by the departure of Soviet diplomats' families from Beirut a week ago.

But so far Assad is not winning the argument, either in Lebanon or in the Arab world. A year ago it would have been unthinkable that the Lebanese president and parliament could ignore such clear Syrian warnings. But yesterday it happened. President Amin Gemayel refused to back down, and parliament supported him.

This newfound confidence is due partly to the presence of the American-led mulitnational peacekeeping force (though last month's destruction of the American embassy, and this month's shelling of Beirut from both Syrian and Israeli-occupied areas, were clearly intended to show the limits of that force's power) and partly to the knowledge of support elsewhere in the Arab world. It is already clear that, for the moderate pro-western Arab governments, this is not another Camp David – or, if it is, that Lebanon cannot be blamed for accepting it as Egypt was.

President Gemayel's careful diplomacy in the Arab world has paid off. There is a readiness to recognize that Lebanon has borne more than its share of the Arab-Israel conflict and is entitled to a respite, provided that the Israeli troops do withdraw and that relations between Lebanon and Israel stop short of formal peace. It is Syria, not Lebanon, which is risking isolation.

Unless there is war. If Israel undertakes to throw Syria out of Lebanon by force, overrunning the whole country herself in the process, Arab opinion will swing right back to the Syrian side. There are some signs that President Assad, from behind his brand new Soviet missile screen, is actively courting such a showdown – hoping to repeat the shock of 1973 and bring the superpowers face to face. It is that peril which American diplomacy has now to counter.

Roger Scruton

A lift at last for the other Afrikaners

It is in very bad taste to praise South Africa. However, since such errors of taste are still legally permissible, I propose to indulge them: not, indeed, for the fun of it (for it is not fun to offend well-meaning moral sentiment), but for the sake of truths that have been declared unutterable. It is hard to do justice to these truths in the space of this column; but I shall try.

The policy of apartheid was founded on a myth: the myth of the voortrekkers, who laid claim to a supposedly unoccupied territory, and who brought with them a religion, a language, a civilization, and a legal system of their own. According to the story, their descendants live by hereditary entitlement, won against the assaults of other peoples who, jealous of their achievements, have repeatedly tried to capture the land which the Afrikaners made their own. The Afrikaners are therefore entitled to confine these "other peoples" to the territories from which they originally sallied forth in search of unjust profit.

The myth is not really credible. Moreover, it depends upon ideas of what constitutes a "people" which are, to say the least, atavistic. However, these very same ideas prevail throughout Africa, providing the principal fund from which African feelings of legitimacy are drawn. It is only a kind of racism – an expectation that whites should think in a more civilized way than blacks – which causes us especially to condemn the Afrikaners for espousing them.

It goes without saying that apartheid is offensive. It was adopted, however, as the lesser of two evils. The Afrikaners believe that black majority rule has, in almost every case, led to the collapse of the constitutional government which they brought to South Africa, and upon which their freedoms and privileges – perhaps even their lives – depend. And it did not seem so very bad to deny to blacks a vote which they would, when in power, promptly deny to themselves.

Let us not defend that self-serving reasoning, but only look at the facts. Throughout South Africa the Roman-Dutch system of law prevails intact, and with it, an independent judiciary which cannot be coerced by the Government. Hence much of the apartheid legislation, being repugnant to natural justice, has entered into conflict with the structural principles of adjudication, and so proved inapplicable.

This has been especially important in the founding of the black townships, such as Soweto, where people have acquired through the courts precisely those rights of residence of which the Government has sought to deprive them. The Government, being constitutional, is committed to the reality of judicial independence – and in this it differs from almost every other African government south of the Nile.

We should not be surprised, therefore, if the resident of Soweto has, despite the disdain with which he is treated, rights that transcend those granted to the citizens of Mozambique and Angola, even though the citizens of these states enjoy a political equality for which the resident of Soweto longs in vain.

By the same token, South Africa has been able to maintain levels of press freedom which are foreign to its neighbours. Embarrassing characters like Bishop Desmond Tutu are able to speak, to publish, and to broadcast their views. Ask yourself what has happened to the opposition voice in Angola or Mozambique, and you will see that this freedom too is a precarious achievement, unlikely to survive the urgent demand for equality which most easily succeeds by reducing all citizens to a level of equal impotence.

Naturally, those facts do not justify apartheid. But they are facts nevertheless, and anyone with a genuine concern for rights and freedoms ought carefully to attend to them, and to the comparisons which they suggest. Our natural horror of racism – at least in the evident form of apartheid – causes us constantly to overlook real achievements and virtues; it also causes us to overlook evils. Thus the voortrekker myth ignores completely the destiny of those "peoples" – the largely Muslim Indians, and the coloureds – who have no patch of *bantu* earth to which they can be restricted. The coloureds in particular – people of mixed ancestry, partly descended from Malay slaves – were treated with inexcusable high-handedness by the legislation which disenfranchised them. The only thing that distinguishes these people from the ordinary Afrikaner is their "race": The mythical substratum of ethical existence. In every repect material to that idea of a single "people" by which the Afrikaners have sought to live, they belong with those who excluded them – far more, indeed, than so those whites of English, or Eastern European descent who share the important privileges.

Their language is Afrikaans, their religion Calvinism, their worship that of the Dutch Reformed Church; their history, attachments and institutions are all South African, and their social and political expectations arise from the common experience and common aspirations of that place. Surely, therefore, it is a major constitutional advance, that the South African Government is at last proposing to undo the legislation which deprived these Afrikaners of their native rights. To take this step is to begin the long task of destroying the myth upon which apartheid is founded.

The author is Editor of The Salisbury Review.

One man, one quote

New words for old, by Philip Howard

We all quote, not just to show off our learning or our ownership of a dictionary of quotations, but also because there is a sociable pleasure in sharing good things among friends. Quotation is a parole and a password between members of the golden circle of literary men and women. Misquotation is a solecism, and leaves us with scrambled egg on our ties. We all misquote sometimes, in the hustle of scribbling, without taking time to verify our references, sir. Misquotations suddenly become fashionable, and before we know where we are they are ousting the real thing. I still sweat when I remember that I went through a phase of writing, "the round *world's* imagined corners", instead of the far better "round *earth's* imagined corners".

We seem to be falling into misapprehension about the lady protesting too much, perhaps because of the prominence of the Protest Industry, and the dominance of protest meaning "public manifestation of dissent" over protest meaning "to asseverate". Gertrude, asked how she likes *The Mousetrap*, replies: "The lady doth protest too much, methinks." Steady on; let us get this exact and ship-shape. In the First Folio and the First Quarto the lady actually "protests". The Second Quarto gives "doth protest", which scans better.

We all know, don't we, that Hamlet's mother means that the lady is promising more than she is likely to be able to deliver. She knows: having herself recently been in the same position as the Player Queen.

What we ignore, or forget, or don't know is that when you proTEST, you do not make a PROtest, but a protestation. To proTEST is to declare solemnly; the OED says "to state formally". Remember Benedick to Beatrice in *Much Ado*; confirming his first declaration of love, he says, "I protest I love thee".

Accordingly, the recent headline about a demonstrator, "Me thinks he doth protest too much", was a misquotation, and a misunderstanding, and a barbarism. Of course, a man is not upon oath in his headlines, which have to squeeze a great deal of meaning into a very thin sandwich.

One really should not make jokes or puns in headlines. It upsets the readers so. I once had an editor who was a whizz at lay-out and headlines. I told him, teasing a bit, that my ideal Books Page had no headlines or pictures, but started at the top left-hand corner with well-written prose, and continued up and down magisterially for eight columns, or the whole page, and preferably the next page as well. He looked at me, as he sometimes did, as though I were a creature from another planet.

So let us resolve: no misquotations and no puns, chaps. The trouble is, they are fun. *Haydn seek*, anyone? *Follow the lieder*, for a review of Schubert's songs? *More waist, less speed. Oedipus wrecks. Birth of a notion. Ingot we trust. Too many Basques in one exit.*



P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

WHEN NEW HOPE IS NO HOPE

At the heart of the Labour Party's programme for government is what is described as a new partnership with the Trade Unions. The last Labour Government, with Mr Foot at the Employment Ministry, passed several Acts which gave the Trade Union movement and Trade Union officials a wholly undeserved position of privilege within industry. Trade Union privileges were *supposed* to be traded for their support for the general policies of the Wilson/Callaghan governments. They were secured by Mr Foot's ceaseless vigilance over those policies, checking out every proposal put out by his Cabinet colleagues with Mr Jack Jones of the Transport and General Workers Union. It was an informal process which nevertheless left the Trade Union movement with a feeling of constitutional self-importance which still endures, in spite of the studied refusal of the Thatcher government to accord Trade Union leaders the constitutional respect which they think they deserve.

A new Labour Government elected on June 9 would change all that. It would move far beyond the informal subservience which Ministers showed before 1979, but which had already failed to prevent the trade unions treating the Labour party with contempt throughout the winter of discontent. A new Labour Government in 1983 would introduce a whole *apparatus of statutory* Trade Union control over far more aspects of economic and social life than hitherto contemplated in this country.

The Trade Unions will be given a statutory presence in virtually every branch of government. They will have a say in determining the annual economic assessments. They will be involved in determining where to invest people's pensions. They will inhabit secondary school *classrooms and dominate school* career planning. They will plan the expansion of new technology. They will sit on all national planning councils directed to determining company activity at every level. Presumably they will be on hand to bully the banks into co-operating with government reforms or else face selective nationalization. They will certainly stand by to see that the recipients of all public sector contracts agree to "positive action" on equal pay – whatever that may mean. Doubtless also they will be judge and jury in the odious system of "guilty-until-proved-innocent" which a Labour Government would wish to introduce into the areas of sex, race and pay discrimination.

Last time we had the Social Contract. This time we come close to Social Control. For the policies which the Labour Party has put forward in "The New Hope for Britain" are based on an illiberal sense of overweening officiousness which sits only too easily with the attitudes displayed at *Labour Party conferences* by the bullies of the block vote. If the Trade Union leadership is to be allied so closely with a Labour Government – not only as its financier but as its mentor too – then it will obviously have a say in all the other areas of interference and coercion listed in this programme.

There is the proposed nationalization of all tenanted land; the public acquisition of any property "held empty without justification" (whose justification?); the repurchase of council houses sold to new owner-occupiers by this government; the encouragement of workers to turn the *firms which* employ them into co-operatives; the insistence that newsagents take new publications, regardless of whether or not the newsagent assesses such a publication to be a saleable proposition; the public acquisition of any profit-making activity in private health; the "integration" of private schools within local authorities, whatever that means; the re-nationalization of all companies privatized by the Tory government, *along with a new and presumably* dominant public stake in electronics, pharmaceuticals, health equipment and building materials.

The list appears to be almost endless. It would certainly seem to defy the tolerance of a five-year parliamentary time-table. Perhaps that is why some of Labour's apologists in that dwindling band of ex-Gaitskellites can grin and bear it. Perhaps they feel they can argue to *themselves, if not at present in* public, that much of this manifesto will never materialise. But then we discover the immediate commitment to abolish the legislative powers of the House of Lords, followed shortly by the Upper House in its entirety. What need is there for that second chamber when we have the Trades Union Congress in all its glory?

The thrust of this argument is that *it is only Labour's emergency* programme of action which should be taken seriously. That is alarming enough. There is the commitment to effect a radical change in the external circumstances of the country by leaving the EEC, removing all nuclear weapons from the United Kingdom and creating a new degree of instability within the Alliance. That is the fundamental aim of most of the Party activists and of its present leader. Their purpose *will not be deflected* simply by the insertion of a few weasel words which enable Mr Healey and Mr Hattersley to behave like the hounds in the Russian proverb, whose membership *of* the pack requires no barking but merely a wag of the tail.

The emergency programme refers to a "massive programme of expansion", based on huge public borrowing and the purchase of jobs. Given the power of the public sector unions, and the whole record of Labour-controlled councils, those jobs will be easy enough to find in the public sector. But who will pay for them from the dwindling *profits of a private sector* assaulted by new controls, trade union powers, and inevitable increases in interest rates caused by such a profligate approach to the public purse? In *1975* government borrowing was nearly ten per cent of gross domestic product, and yet the Wilson/Callaghan years witnessed a doubling of unemployment. Since then we have watched the Mitterrand experiment fail for the same reasons. *Yet the* Labour *party*, in the face of all the evidence, persists.

In due course the detailed policies in this document will be fully examined on these pages. What becomes immediately clear, however, is the tone of this manifesto. There would be an unpleasant atmosphere created by an incoming Labour government determined to introduce economic and social policies far to the left of any programme in West Europe, including that of *the Italian Communist Party*. The atmosphere would be xenophobic, illiberal, syndicalist and confiscatory. This Party promises the moon; but it would have to borrow the moon. Somebody else, as always, would have to pay. There is no "New Hope for Britain" in this document. There *is no hope*.

TYRANNY BEGINS AT HOME

A new round of talks on limiting medium-range nuclear missiles opens today in Geneva at a particularly low ebb in East-West relations. Yuli Kvitsinsky, the chief Soviet negotiator, has already on arrival blamed the lack of progress on American blocking of Soviet proposals. But last week, at the European nuclear disarmament convention which brought together in West Berlin representatives of 400 peace groups, delegates had to face the issue that peace in Europe is indivisible from human rights, freedom and self-determination.

They were told in messages brought secretly from unofficial peace groups in the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, and *East Germany, that campaigning* in one-sided protest against the deployment of NATO missiles without taking properly into consideration the realities of life *in the Soviet block*, actually makes a peaceful resolution of the East-West conflict less likely.

At a secret meeting in East Berlin, unofficial peace campaigners told a handful of delegates from Western countries and Japan that the credibility of peace proposals by the Soviet Union and other East European countries was seriously undermined by their refusal to grant exit visas to those who wished to participate in the *convention*. And the point was made vividly real when an unofficial peace demonstration organized in East Berlin by leaders of the radical West German *Green Party* lasted only minutes before they were seized by security police.

In countries of the Soviet block, anything which is not controlled by the ruling communist party is suspect and liable to suppression by the authorities. The decisions of the government are not subject to the pressure of public opinion as they are in the West, nor need the government be concerned that investigative journalism will reveal in the national media the rulers' failure to comply with the principles of international agreements, whether on disarmament or human rights.

The unofficial Moscow peace group gained no publicity in the Soviet media for its aims "to establish trust between the USA and the USSR". Its members have been arrested, confined in psychiatric hospitals, forced into exile or subjected to other forms of police harassment. One of the founders, Sergei Batovrin, has received an exit visa and is expected to emigrate with his *wife and daughter this week*.

Most people who wish to leave the USSR, however, would be refused an exit visa should they dare to apply. In the case of Academician Andrei Sakharov, who last week was refused permission to accept a visiting professorship at Vienna University, the Soviet authorities failed to show any consistency even by their own standards. The Soviet Minister of Justice, Vladimir Terebilov, declared during his recent visit to Sweden that when Sakharov won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1975 "no one prevented him" from travelling to Stockholm to receive the prize. True, but only half the truth. Sakharov decided not to go to Sweden for fear that he would be unable to return to Moscow to continue his work for human rights.

Since he was exiled to Gorky in 1980, however, his activities have been drastically curtailed. He is now prepared to emigrate, but the authorities insist that because of his work on nuclear weapons in the early 1950s he knows too many state and military secrets to be allowed to leave. Had Sakharov ever the slightest intention of betraying national secrets he could have done so while still in Moscow; his patriotism has never been in doubt.

Soviet definitions of treachery are infinitely variable. Moscow vigorously denounced the Iranian regime for forcing Nureddin Kianuri, the leader of the communist Tudeh Party, to confess on television that he had spied for the USSR; since such performances "after physical and moral torture" are certain to "predetermine the verdict of the trial". But shortly before the trial of Valery Repin began last week he and his wife were compelled to appear on Soviet television to "confess" that the Solzhenitsyn *Fund to aid the families* of political prisoners, which he had helped to manage, was connected with the CIA – an allegation totally without foundation. The fund comes under the jurisdiction of the Swiss government; it is financed by the abundant royalties of Solzhenitsyn's *Gulag Archipelago*, and is involved only in charity.

Repin faced a charge of "high treason", but having been compelled to cooperate with the authorities after fifteen months of interrogation, could expect to avoid the death penalty. Still to come to trial, however, is Sergei Khodorovich, the main administrator of the fund; *his life is* clearly under threat.

No negotiations can reach a successful conclusion in an atmosphere of such distrust that even links with the West for charitable purposes can result in accusations of treachery. Progress in disarmament and other related matters would be much easier to achieve were the Soviet Union to adopt more reasonable behaviour regarding the rights of its own citizens.

Land of the free

From Mrs Rosanna Smallwood

Sir, I must challenge *the superficial* holidaymaker's impression of Mrs Potts (May 10). To the tourist my lovely country may display only its charms, but to the natives who have *to face the daily realities of life* in Italy the picture is a rather different one.

Has Mrs Potts paused to consider what happens when those qualities which she admires are extended into the fields of education, justice, medicine and politics?

The accused languishing in jail, the applicant confronted with the nonchalance of petty officials, the businessman claiming a tax rebate and the voter who seeks redress for some grievance take a far less tolerant view of the careless abandon which Mrs Potts is so quick to celebrate. She has mistaken ready smiles for happiness and self-assertion for freedom.

An Italian writing this letter to a newspaper would be unwilling to add name and address for fear of the consequences.

She asks, "Where is the land of the free?" Sadly, it is not Italy!

Yours,
ROSANNA SMALLWOOD,
(*nee* Canale Clapetto),
185 Gloucester Street,
Cirencester,
Gloucestershire.
May 11.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Positive policy on rating reform

From Mr John Raven

Sir, Of course Peter Croft is right (May 11) to reject Geoffrey Rippon's purely negative proposal to derate industry. The alternative, positive policy is to give all business *ratepayers* greater influence over rate raising and spending.

Mr Livingstone's antics, which are duplicated and exceeded, with much less publicity at many other points in *local* misgovernment, reflect a costly and dangerous gap in our democracy.

Vast sums are levied and liquidated by local authorities without any reference, let alone deference, to the views of business ratepayers who, in the GLC area, for example, provide more than half the rate revenue.

Activists have realised that they can squeeze more and more out of these commercial milch cows to give practical effect to their own extreme views and to support other types of welfare *expenditure* likely to assist their own re-election.

This is taxation without representation in a particularly obnoxious guise and genuine rate reform must *include measures to redress it*.

One way would be to restore some form of business vote. Another, more constructive method would be to reserve seats on all councils in numbers proportionate to business rate contributions and let business appoint its own representatives through quasi-public organisations on the lines of the very powerful and *efficient* German chambers of commerce.

Fair business representation, achieved by these or other means, would ensure more democratic control of rate-fixing and allocation and bring business disciplines to bear on those errant authorities which are now being run, at the best, as bizarre welfare extravaganzas *and, at the worst, as proving* grounds for a Marxist Britain.

Yours etc,
JOHN RAVEN,
Reform Club,
Pall Mall, SW1.
May 12.

Prison overcrowding

From the Director General of the Prison Service

Sir, You published on May 13 a letter from Mr Antony Fletcher suggesting that prison overcrowding could be substantially relieved if greater use was made of open prisons.

Contrary to what he says, the Prison Department of the Home Office has taken action on this. In line with the recent reports, we have revised the procedures for transferring prisoners to open conditions. At the moment the open prisons are to all intents and purposes full. On May 13, 3,561 places out of a total of 3,642 were occupied.

We are now seeking to redefine, in discussion with the local authorities concerned, the type of inmate who can be sent to particular open establishments. If this leads to a need for more open prison places, of course we shall respond. But the Prison Department has a continuing responsibility to the local communities in which its establishments are situated and the protection of the public has always to be the first priority.

Yours faithfully,
C. J. TRAIN, Director General,
Prison Service,
Home Office,
Queen Anne's Gate, SW1.
May 16.

Eating squirrels

From Dr B. W. Martin

Sir, In the 1880s the noted naturalist, the Reverend Octavius Pickard-Cambridge, Rector of Bloxworth, Dorset, as well as writing papers on squirrels, regularly provided them as the local delicacy in the shape of squirrel pie for lunch. They had a rather nutty flavour.

He was more famous for his work on British spiders, but I have no evidence of them appearing on his menus.

Yours truly,
BRIAN MARTIN,
Magdalen College School,
Oxford.
May 9.

From Mr D. E. Lee

Sir, Old 'Erb Gardner, who was famed as a squirrel-eater in my *boyhood home of Wingham in East* Kent, would reply to enquirers: "Werry nice, but ruddy tails is tough".

Yours faithfully,
D. E. LEE,
Shorai,
Orchard Rise,
Groombridge,
Tunbridge Wells,
Kent.
May 10.

All-purpose dogs

From Mrs Jennifer Winch

Sir, Replying to Miles Kington's article on dogs ("Moreover", May 9) may I remind him that for many people dogs are their eyes, for others their ears, for the police their nose in detecting drugs and their ally in fighting crime; but above all, for thousands of men, women and children throughout the country dogs are their best friends and devoted companions?

Yours faithfully,
JENNIFER WINCH,
Southwood House,
9 Southwood Avenue,
Coombe Hill,
Kingston upon Thames,
Surrey.
May 12.

Solzhenitsyn and the test of faith

From Mr Graham Dunstan Martin

Sir, Solzhenitsyn (feature, May 11) is a great man and a great writer, whose honesty, selfless courage and compassion are evident in every line he has written. He comes, however, from a society in which good and evil have been polarized. For the oligarchs of the Absolute State nothing is good but communism. For Solzhenitsyn and those who think like him, nothing is good but Christianity. He is not used to the lesson that we in Britain have learnt over the centuries: that human societies can live in peace and freedom only to the extent that they tolerate a variety of viewpoints.

Moreover, the West is in fact *less* irreligious than it used to be. Spiritual values were not served by churches that confronted each other with weapons of dogma and words of anger, nor by the automatic *churchgoer* whose prayers were a mere lip-service to social custom. The modern ecumenical spirit, the contemporary surge of interest in the great religions of the East, shows a reawakening of spirituality: the willingness to recognize that Christians share their fundamental truths with others.

It is, in fact, your *own* attitude that alarms me more. Your leader of May 12 claims that "it is faith, not reason, which lays the foundation of freedom and autonomy" and comes dangerously close to suggesting that to contest Marxism on rational grounds *is to concede its rightness* ("To reason with such Marxist implacability is to concede to it.").

Certainly a belief in God may guarantee the value of human individuals. But faith is not enough. For on what grounds should one choose one faith rather than another? Are we (as Celsus suggested) to toss a coin? On the contrary, humane values and reason are inextricably combined, for both spring out of respect for individual autonomy. A state which is built on lies, terror and persecution may properly be termed irrational.

To abandon reason to the enemy is surely a kind of unilateral disarmament. Let us hope, Sir, that in your next leader you will lay claim once more to this essential weapon.

Yours etc,
GRAHAM DUNSTAN MARTIN,
21 Mayfield Terrace, Edinburgh.

From Mr C. L. Tuckwell

Sir, Your leader of May 12 ("Ultimate things") was an enormous contribution to our thinking, not only on the coming election, but also on our present way of life.

To come down to one detail: the materialistic craving for things, the extra car, the second TV, the exotic holiday, are forcing many women to neglect their young families and fill jobs which should be held by men, one product of which is the latch-key child, whose sole amusement in the absence of mother is either annoying the neighbours or staring at the TV, resulting so often in juvenile delinquency following a sense of deprivation.

Shall we ever return to the basic principle of father providing and *mother caring*?

Yours faithfully,
C. L. TUCKWELL,
Gobions,
Great Bardfield,
Braintree,
Essex.
May 13.

From the Reverend D. M. Stanesby

Sir, Your leader of May 12, "Ultimate things", contains assertions of such breathtaking nonsense that it is beyond the resources of a short letter to deal adequately with them all. But perhaps the most dangerous underlying fallacy in your argument concerns your identification of religious faith with irrationality.

As far as Christianity is concerned this is historically inaccurate. Western Christendom, which you are at pains to see preserved, has from its inception explored and presented its faith as a highly rational affair. Indeed, the development of the Western scientific tradition owes much to the Christian insistence on man as a rational being.

But what is more to the point *is that your equation of religious faith* with irrationality is both absurd and dangerous. Absurd because presumably your leader is an attempt to present a rational argument to rational men. How then can your man of irrational faith evaluate it? Dangerous because the alternative to reason is not faith but blind fanaticism and its consequent violence. Is that what you wish to advocate?

Yours faithfully,
DEREK STANESBY,
St Chad's Rectory,
1 St Chad's Road,
Manchester.
May 12.

Third-party issue

From Miss Betty Kemp

Sir, Although I incline to think that Burke, like statistics, may be made to prove anything, he should perhaps be quoted not only on the Monarch's prerogative of dissolution (Mr Hodson, May 10) but on its misuse.

The dissolution of 1784, which Burke labelled "penal" and stigmatised as "murder ... no less iniquitous than the murder of a man", ended a parliament which had lasted for less than four of its permitted seven years; its "crime", as Fox said, was that it did not support the government.

I believe we are in danger of gently sliding, or being pushed, into the old heresy that governments, once in office, have a divine right to power, and therefore a greater right to survival than the elected House of Commons has. They have not.

A government's response to lack or loss of confidence on the part of the Commons should be to resign, as should be its response to defeat on any issue of importance, unless there is a real probability that, on that issue, the country agrees with the government and not with the Commons.

The qualification, "unless ...", which was rejected by Fox and Burke, would probably now be generally accepted. But the acceptance should not be construed as a shift to the view that dissolution is *nothing but* a weapon in the government's armoury.

Defeat on the Speech from the Throne (Mr St John-Stevas, April 30 and Mr Goldenberg, May 4) is the strongest possible expression of the Commons' lack of confidence; to meet it by dissolution would take from the Commons the last shadow of their right to force ministers to resign. It would also take, or attempt to take, from the electorate their absolute right to vote for what candidates they please, whether or not this produces what has come to be called a "hung" parliament.

If a parliament is hung between two parties the government's position will, rightly, be precarious; if it is hung between three parties the government's position will depend largely on its own composition.

If it is composed of members of one party, and if the other two *normally combine against it*, then its position will no doubt be precarious; if it is composed of members of two of the three parties, then it could enjoy a perfectly adequate and steady support in the Commons. "Our system" (Mr St John-Stevas) is not "geared to two parties", if this means "dependent on there being only two". It is "geared" to two *sides* in the sense that, however many parties there may be, all MPs must vote for or against government proposals.

Perhaps for precedents, or for wisdom, we should look back not to 1784 but to the middle years of the nineteenth century, when the House of Commons was stronger in relation to the government than it is now, even if we do not go so far as to assert with Gladstone (who was also looking back from a different situation) that Britain was "never better governed" than in those years.

I am, Sir, etc,
BETTY KEMP,
St Hugh's College,
Oxford.
May 12.

From Mr R. J. Hall

Sir, May I be allowed to question whether the issues at the coming election are quite so refreshingly clear as your leader of May 10 suggests? You dismiss a "hung parliament" as undesirable because it would "inevitably produce a period of parliamentary instability".

No government in recent years has had the support of a majority of the electorate. The electoral roulette wheel has produced a succession of unrepresentative governments with deeply divisive policies for which Parliament has perforce been not unlike a rubber stamp.

A "hung parliament" might at least make parliamentary discussion a reality. Call it horse trading if you will, but policies commanding broader popular support would be hammered out and this would be greatly for the benefit of our nation. Do we not believe in the virtues of the free market and consumers' choice? The consumers, the electorate, should have a more effective say.

Yours faithfully,
R. J. HALL,
16 North Walls,
Chichester,
West Sussex.

The EEC Budget

From Mr H. E. Gilmour

Sir, Your account of the "Fresh approach to EEC finances" (report, May 6) and even your thoughtful editorial (May 7) do not tell all that one would like to know.

One essential point left unclear is whether any supposed reduction in Britain's contribution is measured in real cash or in percentage of something or other. It is much better to pay 50 per cent of £100 than a reduced 25 per cent of £1,000. Sharp practitioners notoriously try to confuse the public by blurring distinctions of this kind.

If there is also lack of precision about what it is of which we are to pay a reduced percentage – of our present gross contribution, or of our present net contribution, or of the future common agricultural policy budget, or of a vastly increased total EEC Budget – then even those not naturally suspicious may begin to ask questions.

The second point not entirely clear is how far any of our own money "given" back to us will have to be spent on the instructions of the EEC. Obviously any refund is worth more to us if we can use it as we wish, perhaps even for the reduction of taxes. If it has to be spent on objects decided in Brussels, relief for those to be put out of work by future EEC policies, or the creation of EEC cultural centres, the value to us might be regarded as reduced.

Your report does, however, seem to make clear that VAT would be likely to have to go up, since more VAT would have to be paid to Brussels, and that there would have to be a considerable increase in complicated bureaucratic dealings with Brussels.

Some of us would like to see less timidity about criticizing the making of extra bureaucratic business in Brussels. There has been no such timidity about putting bureaucracy in Whitehall under investigation.

Yours faithfully,
H. E. GILMOUR,
17 Carlton Road,
Ealing, W5.
May 8.

Security and the lie-detector

From Professor D. W. Elliott

Sir, Anyone who has looked into the use of the polygraph in the United States without being associated with the lie-detector industry will be dismayed to learn that the Security Commission has recommended a pilot scheme to use it in counter-intelligence operations.

Over 50 years of use in the United States has entirely failed to remove serious doubts about its efficacy in any real sense of telling truth from falsehood. Such efficacy as the polygraph procedure does possess rests on bluffing the person subjected to it.

Such popularity as it possesses for "customers" rests on the fact that the latter are dealing either with subjects who can be bluffed, e.g., certain types of criminal suspect, or with those who can be required to submit to it, and to an adverse "finding", without the possibility of redress, e.g. applicants for jobs.

The Supreme Court has not considered the matter, but adverse reports by Congressional inquiries, showed clearly enough the polygraph procedure's scientific and ethical shortcomings. After these reports, use of the polygraph by government agencies declined considerably and the main customers now are private industry and police prosecutors.

Opposition by civil rights groups and trade unions has steadily grown, but the continuing health of the lie-detector industry is nourished by a deep-seated public credulity on the matter.

In America more than most places technology is regarded as the new "magic", which can do anything; after such feats as putting a man on the moon, telling truth from falsehood must be easily possible. What the technology *can* do is to induce flawed individuals to make confessions, which may or may not be true. In that sense, the procedure works for some individuals, but only at the cost of subjecting everyone to whom it is applied to a highly degrading, wide-ranging, and upsetting assault on the personality.

Resting on the truth that everyone has *something* to hide, the procedure ferrets out all guilty secrets however remote or internal to the subject, in the course of asking whether the subject has anything *relevant* to hide.

The great difficulty faced by objectors in the US is the fact that a large and vocal vested interest has got itself firmly entrenched. What could have been quietly strangled in the early days appears now to be impregnable, and one can only hope that the proposed boycott of the Civil Service unions will prevent the introduction into our body politic of the thin end of a very unpleasant wedge.

Yours faithfully,
D. W. ELLIOTT,
Faculty of Law,
University of Newcastle upon Tyne,
Newcastle.
May 13.

Unemployed doctors

From Dr Andrew R. Potter

Sir, It is true that many junior hospital doctors work in excess of 80 to 100 hours per week, but does Mrs Diggory (May 7) wish to become the patient of a new doctor every eight hours throughout her next stay in hospital? This is implied if we are to work more normal hours in order to employ surplus doctors.

Patients may welcome the change of nursing staff three times a day, but I doubt they would relish repeating their symptoms and being re-examined so often by different teams of doctors throughout an acute illness. Continuity of care is important.

Of greater concern to junior doctors is the insecurity of mere six to 12 month contracts of employ*ment and the poor pay for the long* working week.

Yours sincerely,
ANDREW R. POTTER,
Kent and Sussex Hospital,
Mount Ephraim,
Tunbridge Wells,
Kent.
May 9.

On a clear day

From Mr Donald Clark

Sir, Philip Howard's article on Lincoln Cathedral (May 6) refers to its being visible 30 miles away when illuminated at night. It may be of interest to record that from a hill-top north of Brigg, on a clear day, the cathedral can be seen 30 miles to the south, and York Minster can be seen at a slightly greater distance by turning to face north-west.

Yours faithfully,
DONALD CLARK,
Izarra,
92 High Street,
Newport Pagnell,
Buckinghamshire.
May 7.

Financial constraint

From Mr R. V. Marshall

Sir, Should not an eminent barrister tell the whole truth? If Mr Owen (May 11) received his pocket money weekly, like most others, did he really wait 18½ years before making his post office deposit or did he supplement his income?

Even at ¼d each day as an eight year old he would have been 10½ before he could enter the financial markets.

Patience is a virtue: what a virtuous man is Mr Owen.

Yours faithfully,
R. V. MARSHALL,
Lion Lodge,
67 The Street,
Ospringe,
Faversham,
Kent.
May 11.



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
May 16: The Queen visited the 2nd Infantry Division at Imphal Barracks, York today.

Her Majesty travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight and was received at Linton-on-Ouse Airport by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for North Yorkshire (the Marquess of Normanby).

At Micklegate Bar, York The Queen was received by the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor of York (Councillor P. H. Booth) who surrendered to Her Majesty the Sword of State of the City which The Queen returned to him.

The Queen walked along the Micklegate and then drove to Imphal Barracks where Her Majesty was received by the Commander-in-Chief, United Kingdom Land Forces (General Sir Frank Kitson), the Commander, United Kingdom Field Army (Lieutenant-General Sir Edward Burgess) and the Commander, 2nd Infantry Division (Major-General C. P. R. Palmer).

The Queen honoured the Commander, 2nd Infantry Division with her presence at luncheon.

This afternoon Her Majesty inspected the 2nd Infantry Division and was received on Parade with a Royal Salute. After the inspection, The Queen was graciously pleased to address the Parade and the Commander replied.

The Queen then witnessed a Drive Past by units of the Division (Drive Past Commander, Lieutenant-Colonel A. J. Cramsie) and a Fly Past by aircraft of the Royal Air Force and Army Air Corps (Fly Past Commander, Major P. Morrish).

Afterwards Her Majesty unveiled a commemorative plaque, reviewed veterans of the Territorial Army and 2nd Infantry Division and attended a Garden Party.

The Hon Mary Morrison, Sir William Heseltine, Major-General Michael Palmer and Squadron Leader Adam Wise were in attendance.

The Duke of Edinburgh, president of the Royal Agricultural Society of the Commonwealth, left Heathrow Airport, London this morning in an aircraft of The Queen's flight to visit Zambia and Zimbabwe.

His Royal Highness will subsequently embark in HM Yacht Britannia to join The Queen for the State Visit to Sweden.

Mr Richard Davies is in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE
May 16: The Prince of Wales, President, The Royal College of Music, accompanied by the Princess of Wales, this evening attended a concert at Exbury, Hampshire.

Mrs George West and Major David Bromhead were in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE
May 16: The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon, as Patron this evening attended the Royal Caledonian Ball at Grosvenor House.

Mrs Angus Blair was in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE
May 16: The Duchess of Gloucester this afternoon presented prizes to the winners of the *Radio Times* Drama Awards at The Langham Gallery, London.

The Hon Mrs Munro was in attendance.

YORK HOUSE
ST JAMES'S PALACE
May 16: The Duke of Kent today opened the British Robot Association's AUTOMAN '83 Exhibition at the National Exhibition Centre, Birmingham.

His Royal Highness, who travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight, was attended by Lieutenant Commander Sir Richard Buckley, RN.

The Duke of Kent, as Colonel-in-Chief The Royal Regiment of Fusiliers, will visit the 2nd and 3rd Battalions and take the salute at the Queen's Birthday Parade in Berlin between June 1 and 3.

The Duke and Duchess of Kent will attend the centenary dinner of the Federation Britannique des Comites de L'Alliance Française at the Royal Garden Hotel, London, on June 3.

The Duke of Kent will open the Reading Information Technology Centre and will also carry out an industrial visit in Berkshire on June 8.

The Duchess of Kent, as President of the Royal Northern College of Music, will attend a service of thanksgiving and a celebration concert to mark the tenth anniversary of the college on June 12.

The Duke of Kent will visit British Aerospace at Dunsfold on June 14 and later, as Patron, will attend a concert in aid of the Leukaemia Research Fund at the Lakeside Country Club, near Frimley, Surrey.

The Duchess of Kent will attend the Three Counties Agricultural Society's Show at Malvern, Hereford and Worcester on June 14.

The Duchess of Kent, patron of the Royal British Legion Village, has postponed the opening of the Churchill Rehabilitation and Assessment Centre at the village in Maidstone on May 24.

The state visit that the president of Sri Lanka and Mrs Jayewardene were due to pay to the United Kingdom has been postponed from June to October 25 to 28.

Prince Andrew will open the Mountbatten Centre, Portsmouth on June 24.

Prince Andrew will open the Falkland Islands section of the Fleet Air Arm Museum, Yeovilton on July 11.

The Duke of Edinburgh, Patron of the London Federation of Boys' Clubs, will visit the LFBC Centre at Woodrow High House, Amersham on July 12.

Prince Andrew will attend the British America's Cup Ball at Rosecliff, Newport, Rhode Island, United States, on July 16.

There will be a memorial service for Dr R T C Pratt tomorrow at noon in the chapel of the National Hospital, Queen Square, London, WC1.

Founder's Day at the Royal Hospital Chelsea will be celebrated on Friday, June 10, and not Thursday, June 9 as originally announced. The Princess of Wales will be the reviewing officer.

The Marquess of Bristol, Chancellor of the Monarchist League, announces that the Banquet of the Princes will be held in October this year at the Savoy Hotel, London.

Forthcoming marriages

Lord Wakehurst and Miss F. B. Noble
The engagement in announced between Christopher, son of the late Lord Wakehurst and Dame Margaret Wakehurst, DBE, and Brigid, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs William Noble, of Cirencester, Gloucestershire.

Captain J. D. K. Montgomery and Miss E. L. Evans
The engagement is announced between Jamie Montgomery, 1st Battalion The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment), son of Sir David and Lady Montgomery, of Kinross, Scotland, and Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs Lyndon Evans, of Tyla Morris Farm, Pentyrch, Mid-Glamorgan.

Mr A. R. Adams-Cairns and Miss S. A. Foll
The engagement is announced between Ruaraidh, younger son of the late Mr Alastair Adams-Cairns and Mrs Adams-Cairns, of Arrat's Mill, Brechin, Angus, and Susan, only daughter of Dr and Mrs Cecil Foll, of Athens and Kent.

Mr N. J. Goatly and Miss A. E. Young
The engagement is announced between Nicholas, elder son of Mrs Elizabeth Goatly, of London, and the late Mr Peter Goatly, and Amanda, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs John Young, of Harare, Zimbabwe.

Mr T. Goldstone and Miss F. Leslie
The marriage has been arranged and will shortly take place between Timothy, elder son of Mr Leo Goldstone, of New York, and Mrs Mac Goldstone, of Whitton, Middlesex, and Frances, younger daughter of Professor and Mrs R. F. Leslie, of Chiswick and Charlbury, Oxfordshire.

Mr G. D. Hillman and Miss A. M. Arnold
The engagement is announced between Gideon Daniel, son of Mr and Mrs John Hillman, and Anne Margaret, younger daughter of Dr and Mrs Philip Arnold, all of Poole, Dorset.

Mr A. Jankel and Miss K. Bond
The engagement is announced between Anthony, elder son of Mr and Mrs Herbert Jankel, of Stanmore Hill, Middlesex, and Karen, only daughter of Mr Michael Bond, of Little Venice, London, and of Mrs Brenda Bond, of Haslemere, Surrey.

Mr M. D. Leicester and Miss E. J. Allan
The engagement is announced between Mark, elder son of Mr and Mrs R. D. Leicester, of the Alexandra Hotel, Hove, and Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs R. D. Allan, of Bryanston, Dorset.

Mr W. R. Rhodes and Miss K. J. Lervy
The engagement is announced between William Robert, son of Mr and Mrs R. G. Rhodes, of Little Thumpers, Windsor Road, Gerrards Cross, and Karin Jayne, eldest daughter of Colonel and Mrs W. K. Lervy, of Flintwood, Upper Hale, Farnham.

Mr R. Stephenson and Miss C. E. Miller
The engagement is announced between Roger, son of Mr and Mrs S. Stephenson, of Newmarket, Suffolk, and Corinne, daughter of Dr and Mrs A. L. Miller, of Stoneleigh, Surrey.

Mr G. S. Wilkins and Miss V. L. Axton
The engagement is announced between Gary, son of Mr and Mrs W. Wilkins, of West Wickham, Kent, and Louise, only daughter of Mr and Mrs H. S. Axton, of Oxted, Surrey.

Marriages

Mr D. H. Griffiths and Miss H. R. A. Hall
The marriage took place on Saturday at the Church of St Peter and St Paul, Wadhurst, East Sussex, of Mr David Griffiths, son of Lord Justice and Lady Griffiths, of London, and Miss Henrietta Hall, daughter of Mr David Hall, of Lot-et-Garonne, France, and Mrs Julian Wellesley, of Tidebrook, Sussex. The Rev T. D. M. Raven officiated.

Mr C. D. Randell and Miss C. C. Van Oss
The marriage took place on Saturday, May 14, at the Church of St Mary and St Bartholomew, Cranborne, of Mr Charles Randell, son of the late Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs Keith Randell, and Miss Celia Van Oss, daughter of Mr and Mrs Richard Van Oss.

Mr D. A. L. Ritchie and Miss J. S. Beckley
The Marriage took place quietly in Hawick, Roxburghshire, on April 30, between Mr Donald Ritchie and Miss Janet Beckley.

Birthdays today

The Earl of Airlie, 57; Vice-Admiral Sir Thomas Baird, 59; the Dowager Lady Bedingfeld, 100; Marshal of the RAF Sir Michael Beetham, 60; Professor D Cameron Watt, 55; Mr Geoffrey Caston, 57; Sir Charles Cawley, 76; Professor J. D. Craggs, 68; Major Sir Geoffrey Eastwood, 88; Sir John Garlick, 62; Mr Ronald Halstead, 56; Professor Raymond Hide, 54; Lord Hirshfield, 70; Sir Eric Mensforth, 77; Miss Brigit Nilsson, 61; Sir Alec Ogilvie, 70; Lieutenant-General Sir Douglas Packard, 80; Sir Edward Playfair, 74; Mr Dennis Potter, 48; Mr Roger Powell, 87; Sir Francis Tombs, 59; Captain Sir Miles Wingtate, 60; Lieutenant-General Sir David Young, 57.

Memorial service

Mr J. F. Burrell
A memorial service was held on May 13 in Eton College Chapel for Joseph Frederick Burrell. The service was conducted by the Rev Paul Bibby. The lessons were read by Lord Charteris of Amisfield and Mr William Farrer and an address was given by Sir Geoffrey Agnew.

Christening

The younger infant son of Mr and Mrs Graham Millar was christened Angus by the Dean of Salisbury on Sunday, May 15, in Salisbury Cathedral. The godparents are Mr James Cox, Mr Bruce Crawford, Mr John Moberly, Mr Charles Philipson, Mr Gilmour Thom, Mrs Gregor Michie, Mrs James Perry and Mrs Colin Vaughan.

Normanhurst School

All pupils and staff concerned with Normanhurst up to and including 1975 are invited to a jubilee reunion (running buffet served) on Saturday, June 25 between noon and 4pm at the school. Past principals, Mr and Mrs Eric Leyland, will be present. Please contact Mrs S. Tomlinson or Mrs D. McLaren at 72 Station Road, Chingford, London E4 7BA (01-529 4307).

St Paul's Girls' School

The following Foundation awards are announced to take effect from September, 1983:
Senior scholarships: Sarah Bernard, Carola Darwin, Henrietta Harrison, Janet Lewis.
Senior exhibition: Lowri Daniels.
Senior music scholarships: Helen Gough (Wallington High School for Girls), Candida Harris (Pate's Grammar School for Girls), Clare Hayes (The Ousedale School).
Junior award: Archana Vats.
Commended: Victoria Fathers, Catriona Mackenzie Smith, Isabel de May, Rachel Shaw.

Latest appointments

Latest appointments include:
Lord Franks OM, to be Lord Warden of the Stannaries of the Duchy of Cornwall, in succession to the Marquess of Lothian, who has retired.

General salute: The Queen being greeted by (from left) Lieutenant-General Sir Edward Burgess, Commander, United Kingdom Field Army, Major-General Patrick Palmer, Commander, 2nd Infantry Division, and General Sir Frank Kitson, Commander-in-Chief, United Kingdom Land Forces, when she visited the 2nd Infantry Division at Imphal Barracks, York, yesterday.

Churches face language barrier

The role played by language in the doctrinal differences between Presbyterians and Roman Catholics has been emphasized by the first interim common report issued by the joint commission on doctrine of the Church of Scotland and the Roman Catholic Church in Scotland.

"One very positive fruit of our discussions has been an increasing awareness of the role that language plays in the differences between us", says the report, published today as an appendix to the Panel on Doctrine's report for the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, which opens in Edinburgh on Saturday.

"Key words and forms of expression instinctive to one side but unfamiliar to the other can render mutual understanding difficult and even conceal areas of agreement in underlying meaning and intention", the report states.

Luncheons

HM Government
Lord Lyell, spokesman for the Department of Health and Social Security in the House of Lords, was host at a luncheon held yesterday at 1 Carlton Gardens, in honour of Dr Cui Yueli, Minister of Public Health of China.

Mrs H. G. Cubitt
The Lord-Lieutenant of Surrey and Lady Hamilton of Dalzell were present yesterday at a luncheon given at the Guildford County College of Technology by the High Sheriff of Surrey and Mrs High G. Cubitt to mark the opening of the Crown Court. Other guests included judges of the South East Circuit and their ladies.

Service dinner

The Middlesex Yeomanry
The Middlesex Yeomanry officers of '78 and their guests dined on Friday, May 13, at La Giralda, Pinner Green, Middlesex.

Dinners

HM Government
Mr Peter Rees, QC, Minister for Trade, presided over a dinner held last night at Lancaster House, in honour of the senior offshore oil delegation from China.

Oxford Society
The annual dinner of the London Branch of the Oxford Society was held at the Hurlingham Club last night. Mr Plowden-Wardlaw presided. Grace was said by the Rev Edward Rogers. The guest speakers were the Provost of Oriel College, Sir Zelman Cowen, and Colonel Sir Ronald Gardner-Thorpe. Mr Arthur Foss also spoke.

Chatham Dining Club
The Chatham Dining Club met yesterday at St Ermin's Hotel. The principal guest was Viscount Montgomery of Alamein and Mr K. Egleston was in the chair.

Royal College of Physicians

The following have been elected fellows of the Royal College of Physicians: Dr Joseph Fairweather Lamb; Dr David John Weatherall, and Mr David Hallen Elliott. Mr Archibald Dewar McIntyre has been elected a member.

Latest wills

Latest estates include (net, before tax paid):
Cornelius, Mrs Daphne Doreen, of Haldon, Torquay, Devon £470,371.
Elbourn, Mr Eric John, of Letchworth, Hertfordshire ....£224,383.
Rose, Mr Cecil, of Bluntisham, Cambridgeshire ....£346,842.

'Street' sale

Coronation Street, Granada Television's long-running serial, is proving popular in Canada.

Two years ago the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation bought 728 episodes, due to last seven years and believed to be the largest sale of a drama series. Now it has bought more than 200 more episodes, transmitted in Britain in 1981 and 1982.

Royal patron

The Duchess of Kent has become patron of The Dr Jan de Winter Cancer Prevention Foundation.

University news

Cambridge
Appointments
Lecturers for three years from October 1:
Biochemistry: P F Leadlay, PhD (Clare College), MA (Oxford); classics: G C Horrocks, MA, PhD (Downing College), J C McKeown, MA, PhD (Sidney Sussex) and P C Millett, MA (Queens' College); computer laboratory: A J Herbert, PhD (Wolfson College), BSc (Leeds); land economy: B J Pearce, MA, PhD (Darwin College), BSc (Wales); organic and inorganic chemistry: P P Edwards (Jesus College), BSc PhD (Salford); physical chemistry: I R McDonald, ScD (Trinity College), BSc (Hull), PhD (Nottingham); physics: HP Hughes, PhD (St John's College), BSc (London).
For three years from September 1:
Engineering: P P Acarnley, MA (Girton College), BSc, PhD (Leeds).
Award
The Ver Heyden de Lancey Prize, 1982: V P Argent, MA, MB, B Chir, Trinity College.
Elections
CHURCHILL COLLEGE: Central Electricity Generating Board Scholarships for Natural Sciences: S S M Field, King William's College, Castletown; J N Hurley, St Edmund's College, Ware, and D G Kisling, Thornbridge School, Sheffield.
ST CATHARINE'S COLLEGE: Official Fellowship in chemistry for three years from October 1: P R Raithby, BSc, PhD (London).
Colleges' Research Fellowships Competition 1982-83
Group A:
CHRIST'S COLLEGE: F P Horne, BA, of Jesus College (research in English), W G Rees, BA, of Peterhouse (research in radio astronomy).
CHURCHILL COLLEGE: D M Feldman, of Gonville and Caius College (research in history); S Prakash, BA, of Churchill College (research in economic history in South Asia); B A Larder, BA, of St Catharine's College (research in medical virology), Sydney Harvey, Jr research fellowship; L A Pollock, PhD, of St Andrews University (research in social history and psychology); P E J O'Connor, MA, of University College, Galway (research in political history).
JESUS COLLEGE: I H White, BA, of Jesus College (research in electrical engineering and electronics); R A Wilson, BA, of Trinity College (research in pure mathematics).

Bridge hat-trick for St Paul's

St Paul's School has achieved the remarkable feat of winning the *Daily Mail* Schools Bridge Cup for the third year running.

From an original entry of more than 400 teams they finished 18 victory points ahead of Plymouth College, the 1982 runner-up, in the 16-team final played at The Moat House, Oxford at the weekend. Eton College, the first winners of the cup in 1966 were third.

St Paul's: P S F Mendelson, O S M Moore, J J L Cross, J E Shaw, 194; 2, Plymouth College: S Osborne, J Carter, P Carter, D McCarthy, 175; 3, Eton College: T W Faber, M J L Kenchington, J C Butterfield, M C Macrae, 167.

Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine

At a ceremony held at the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine yesterday Dr P. O. Williams, Director of the Wellcome Trust, was awarded the Mary Kingsley Medal for services to tropical medicine. Mr C. J. Hall, vice-president, presided on behalf of the president, Sir David Orr, and the award was made by the Dean, Professor Chevalier H. M Giles.

St John's College, Southsea

Mr John Selwyn Gummer, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Employment, and Canon Paul Oestreicher, vice-president of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament, were the leading speakers in a debate on the nuclear arms issue, held last night by the Politics Society of St John's College, Southsea.

Institute of Statisticians

The following have been elected honorary officers of the Institute of Statisticians for the ensuing year:
President: Sir John Boreham; vice-presidents: Professor J F C Kingman, Mr G E Roberts, Mr B B Swann; chairman of council: Dr W G Gilchrist.

Correction

Mr William Sutherland, Chief Constable of Bedfordshire, is to become Chief Constable of the Lothian and Borders region, not Strathclyde, as reported on May 14. He will succeed Sir John Orr, who is retiring. The Chief Constable of Strathclyde is Mr Patrick Hamill.

OBITUARY

PROFESSOR F. H. LAWSON
Fresh approach to comparative law

Professor Frederick Henry Lawson, the eminent Oxford lawyer, who was known and respected by a long succession of undergraduates reading law, died in Cleveland on May 15 at the age of 85.

Lawson was born at Leeds on July 14, 1897, and was educated at Leeds Grammar School. In 1915 he won a Hastings Exhibition at the Queen's College, Oxford, and was also awarded the Akroyd Scholarship. At the end of the war (in which he was commissioned in an anti-aircraft regiment), he came into residence and obtained a first in History in 1921, followed by a first in Law in the next year. He was called to the Bar by Gray's Inn in 1923 and read for a short time in chambers.

He was determined on an academic life, however, and returned to Oxford to hold temporary lecturerships at University College and Christ Church. In 1925 he was elected to a Junior Research Fellowship at Merton College, which he combined with a Lecturership at Corpus Christi College. At Merton, he took up the study of Byzantine Law (he was for a short time University Lecturer in the subject) and after a year spent at Göttingen he published two meticulous and scholarly articles on the Basilica.

He found the subject too cramped and unoriginal for his wide-ranging mind, however and he turned rather in the direction of Constitutional Law and Roman Law. In 1928 he published, with D. L. (later Sir David) Keir, *Cases in Constitutional Law*, which had an immediate success, sustained through six editions. He also substantially re-wrote for the nineteenth and subsequent editions of Stephen's *Commentaries* the chapters on Constitutional and Administrative Law (re-published as an independent book in 1961 with the collaboration of D. J. Bentley); and he was responsible for the sections on Constitutional Law in the second and third editions of Halsbury's *Laws of England*.

In 1930 he became the law tutor at Merton, and in the next year was elected to the All Souls' Readership in Roman Law. As a law tutor in the old style he taught a wide range of subjects, and this, while it curtailed his published work, undoubtedly helped him cultivate that wide grasp of principle which marked his later books and articles. At the same time, his interests were shifting towards comparative law. He had a natural gift for languages and a remarkable ability to grasp quickly the essentials of a foreign institution or system and relate them to English law.

But it was not until after his election, in 1948, to the newly-created chair of Comparative Law that Lawson really came into his own. It was not the detail of law which interested him, but its conceptual structure. The significant differences between the Common law and the Civil law were not, he maintained, to be found in their particular rules, but in their conceptual apparatus. It was the formulation of the questions which interested him rather than the content of the answers given.

In his Hamlyn Lectures on the *Rational Structure of English Law* (1951) Lawson set out to show that English law was not, as laymen and Civil lawyers were apt to think, disorderly and irrational, but that it had a core of abstract and logical principle which could match, and in the law of property surpass, that of the Civil law. He returned to this in the most original and stimulating of his books, his *Introduction to the Law of Property*, published in 1958 as the first volume of the Clarendon Law Series. In this he broke away entirely from the traditional, historical, approach to the subject and treated it analytically from the point of view of its function in modern life.

Lawson made his mark also in the United States. He participated several times in the New York University Law School's seminar for judges, and was at different times a visiting professor at the Law Schools of the Universities of California (Berkeley), Pennsylvania, Michigan and Houston. At the Michigan Law School he also delivered the Thomas M. Cooley lectures in 1957 on *A Common Lawyer looks at the Civil Law*, a discursive and reflective work which contained many characteristic insights. He also lectured frequently on the European continent.

Lawson's restlessly active mind found outlets in other directions also. He was a member of several international organizations concerned with comparative law, and was joint editor or editor successively of the *Journal of Comparative Legislation and International Law*, the *International and Comparative Law Quarterly*, and the *Journal of the Society of Public Teachers of Law*. He also had a gift for editing other men's books, among which should be mentioned particularly Buckland and McNair's *Roman Law and Common Law*, and (in part) Amos and Walton's *Introduction to French Law*.

His election to his chair made him a Fellow of Brasenose. A fundamentally unassuming, even diffident, man with a good sense of the obligations of corporate life, and the rare virtue of a complete absence of malice, he was universally liked. His wide range of interests and his astonishing memory for strangely assorted facts made him amusing and stimulating both as a conversationalist and as an interviewer of candidates for fellowships.

Retirement in 1964 meant only a change of occupation (and location). Lawson became an enthusiastic member of the new University of Lancaster, as part-time Lecturer in Law, and was for five years Secretary-General of the International Association of Legal Sciences, with its headquarters in Paris.

To the end of his life he continued to write. In 1968 he published a history of the Oxford Law School, 1850-1965, a judicious combination of institutional history and personal anecdote. In 1972 he broke new ground with *The remedies of English law*. In 1977 there appeared two volumes of collected papers. In the last years of his life he published, in collaboration with Bernard Rudden, a new edition of his *Law of Property*, and in collaboration with B. S. Markesinis, a recast and enlarged successor to his *Negligence in Civil Law*, first published in 1950.

He married in 1933 Elspeth Webster, who survives him with a son and two daughters.

JAMES VAN DER ZEE

James Van Der Zee, the American photographer who was known for his photographs of Harlem, died in Washington on May 15 at the age of 96. He had had a heart attack only a few hours after receiving an honorary degree from Howard University.

Van Der Zee was born in Lenox, Massachusetts, on June 29, 1886.

His parents had formerly worked as butler and maid for Ulysses S. Grant, the Civil War general who later became President. Art and music were emphasized in his home and, after a period as a professional pianist and violinist, he got a job in the photography department of a store in Newark, New Jersey.

In 1916 he opened his own studio in Harlem, and that was where he remained for the rest of his working life. He took photographs of almost every aspect of Harlem life, particularly such occasions as weddings, funerals, processions, sporting events, and gatherings of church and other groups. He also did portraits and street scenes.

Van Der Zee's heyday was the "Harlem Renaissance" of the 1920s and 1930s, when pride in the African origins of American blacks was reviving. Many of the leading black celebrities of the day, entertainers, athletes, ministers and business leaders came to the GGG studio, as it was known, for portraits. Van Der Zee was the official photographer of the back-to-Africa movement headed by Marcus Garvey.

Van Der Zee became known to a wider public as a result of the photograph exhibition "Harlem on my Mind", which was put on by the Metropolitan Museum in 1969. He had stopped taking photographs by then, but as a result of the new fame that it brought him he resumed doing so, and well-known blacks such as Muhammad Ali, the boxer, and Eubie Blake, the musician, came to his studio.

President Carter gave him the Living Legacy Award in 1978 in recognition of his contribution to the history of African-American life. Van Der Zee also received honorary degrees and various honours from universities and other institutions.

In 1970 the James Van Der Zee Institute was founded, and in 1981 it and the bulk of Van Der Zee's collection, estimated at some 125,000 negatives, transparencies, plates and photographs, was installed in the Studio Museum in Harlem, among the collections of photographs published in book form are *Harlem on my Mind*, *The World of James Van Der Zee: A Visual Record of Black Americans*, and *The Harlem Book of the Dead*.

He is survived by his third wife, Donna. Two earlier wives predeceased him.

SEÑOR MIGUEL ALEMÁN

Señor Miguel Alemán, who was president of Mexico from 1946 to 1952 died on May 14 in Mexico City.

Alemán's regime was a markedly right-wing one, which was marked by exceptional industrial activity and the initiation of large building schemes, notably a number of new highways; the irrigation-hydroelectric-peasant-rehabilitation complex of the Papaloapan river basin in the Gulf coast region; the hydroelectric scheme subsequently known as the Miguel Alemán System in Valle de Bravo, south-west of Mexico City; and the modern, mosaic-adorned University City just south of the capital, where a colossal statue of him was dynamited by left-wing students in 1960.

Miguel Alemán Valdes was born in Sayula, Veracruz in 1905, the son of a general killed during the revolution, and received a legal training. He opened a law office. His first official post was during the regime of Lázaro Cárdenas, who appointed him a magistrate of the federal district court. He was twice a Senator and once Governor of his own state of Veracruz. Under Manuel Avila Camacho, the president preceding him, he was Minister of the Interior, but resigned in 1945 to become presidential candidate.

In office, his handsome dashing appearance captured the right-wing imagination and earned him the hatred of the left.

When he completed his term of office it was alleged that Alemán was among the half dozen richest men in the world, and some of his associates were accused by Mexicans of having made fortunes at the country's expense. On the other hand even the left wing admitted that he gave the country a forward impulse at a moment when expansion was vital to the economy. Food supplies had been very bad, but by 1948 Mexico was producing all her basic foodstuffs except wheat.

After leaving the presidency, Alemán held interests in airlines and hotels. In 1961 he was appointed head of the Mexican tourist office, for which he worked with dynamic energy; and he held that position until his death. For many years he was a powerful presence behind the scenes in Mexican politics.

THE MAHARAJA OF KOLHAPUR

Major-General HH Sir Shahaji Chhatrapati, who died on May 9, was the last Maharaja of Kolhapur.

Shahaji was born on April 4, 1910, as Vikramsinha Rao Puar and was educated privately at Dwar and later at the Rajaram College. He succeeded to the throne of Dewas Senior on the death of his father Maharaja Tukojirao III in 1937. He was Maharaja of Dewas Senior until his abdication in March 1947, when he was adopted by the Senior Dowager Maharani of Kolhapur and installed as Maharaja of Kolhapur. His tenure was brief for, a few months after his formal installation, there came the partition of India and the withdrawal of British authority.

In February 1949 he signed an agreement merging his state with Bombay. The transfer was effected in the following March and the ceremonial was presided over by the late Mr B. G. Kher, the then premier of Bombay, and afterwards High Commissioner in London.

Shahaji saw active service with the 2nd Bn, The Maratha Light Infantry in operations in the Western Desert in 1941-2 and in 1944 visited Italy to review Indian troops there. He was promoted Major and appointed Honorary A.D.C. to the King Emperor George VI. In 1962 he was gazetted Major-General in the Indian Army. He was created KCSI in 1941 and GCSI in 1948.

A lifelong devotee and patron of field sports, Shahaji was a voracious reader with a deep knowledge of Maratha history, and he supported and encouraged the publication of a score or more works on the subject.

He leaves his son Krishnajirao, who succeeded him as Maharaja of Dewas Senior, three daughters, and his adopted heir, Shahu Chhatrapati.

MAJOR JOHN HARINGTON

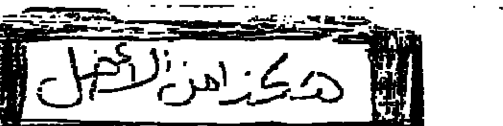
Major John Temple Harington, who took part in a number of secret operations behind enemy lines in World War II, has died at the age of 73.

Major Harington was the son of Brigadier-General John Harington. He was educated at Winchester College and Sandhurst. He joined the Rifle Brigade in 1929 and served in India and Nigeria. At the outbreak of war he was stationed in Cairo as ADC to Field Marshal Wilson.

He fought in the Middle East until he was transferred to the Special Operations Executive, who specialized in missions behind enemy lines. Major Harington parachuted into northern Greece and made his way into Bulgaria on one assignment. He also parachuted into Burma and Siam.

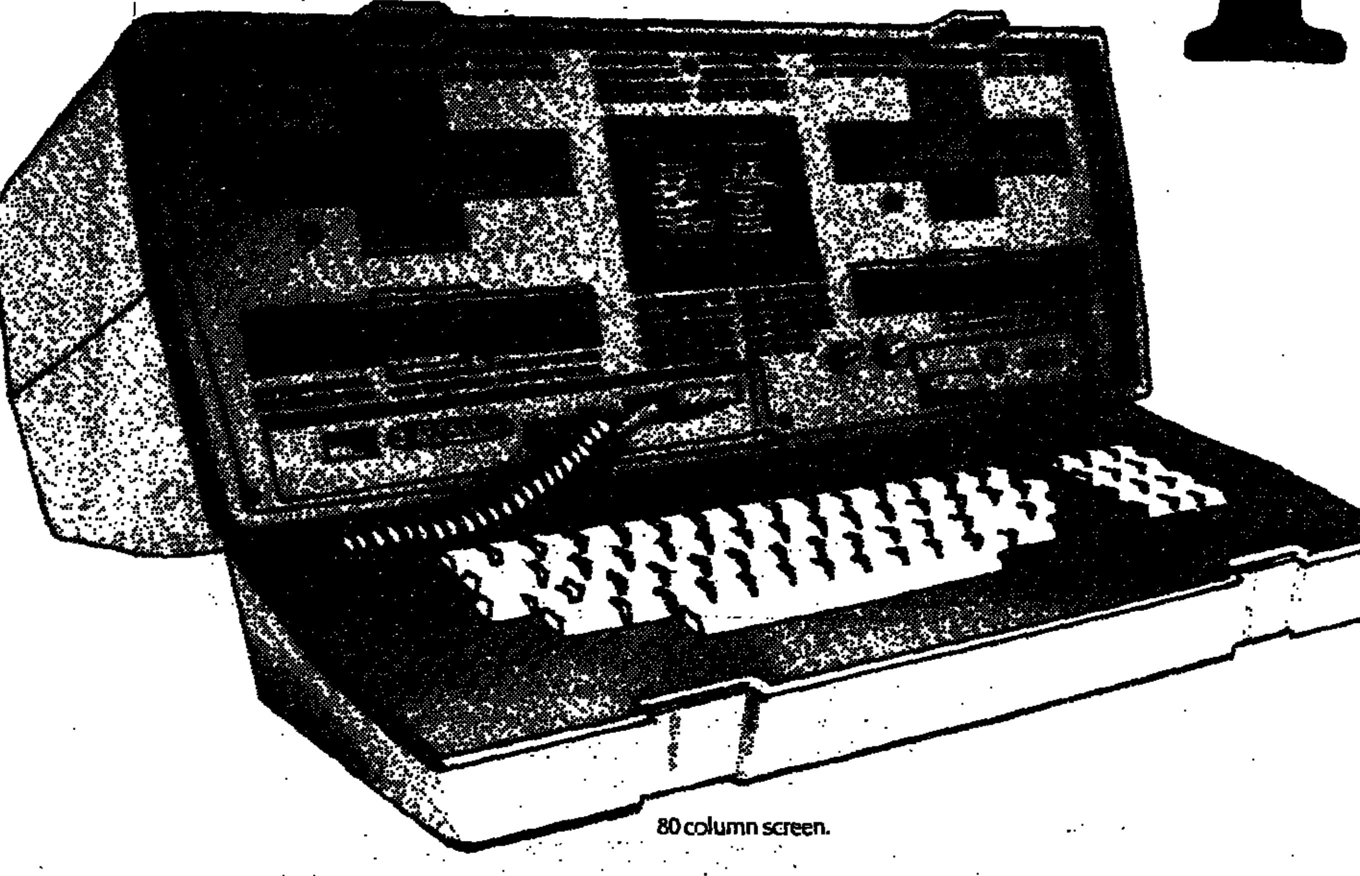
For his services he was awarded the DSO and appointed MBE. He remained with the army until 1955, serving latterly in Kenya. In civilian life he became an underwriting member of Lloyds, before retiring to Easter Ross.

He married, in 1946, Catherine Cameron, who survives him, together with a son and two daughters.



هكذا من الأصل

Britain's No 1 portable computer.


80 column screen.

The remarkable Osborne 1. The first portable personal business computer. And, the first to include a comprehensive range of software in the asking price. Around £800 worth of software.

In fact, everything you need to work faster and better with words, numbers and ideas.

Not bad when you consider the 80 column screen Osborne 1 is only £1695+VAT.

Inclusive Software

★ SUPERCALC™ for electronic spreadsheets

★ WORDSTAR™ for word processing with MAILMERGE™

★ CP/M™, the control program that gives you access to the world's biggest library of software options

★ CBASIC™ and MBASIC™ for programming.

TODAY 01 Computers offers you an added bonus. Between now and May 31st, save over £200 on the price of DBase II™ – the best selling Data Base System from Ashton-Tate.

With DBase II™ your Osborne 1 has the power of a mainframe to help you tackle a wide range of information handling tasks.

Address lists, Sales ledgers, Time sheets, Inventory control and so on. But this offer lasts only until May 31st, 1983.

So bring the DBase II™ voucher to us now and take away the world's best selling portable computer!

By the way if you are fortunate enough to already own the Osborne 1, you can still benefit from the DBase II™ offer.



The TEC FP 1500-25 Daisywheel Printer

free with this offer!

VOUCHER

I wish to take advantage of the DBase II® software offer, and I understand that this voucher entitles me to a



discount on the purchase price of £385 + VAT

Name: ______

Address: ______

______

Company: ______

Nature of Business: ______

Send to: 01 Computers, Southampton House, 192/206 York Road, London SW11 3SA. Tel: 01-228 2207 Telex: 8954575 CTCLDN

01 COMPUTERS

Distributors of Advanced Computer Technology

Southampton House, 192/206 York Road, London SW11 3SA. Tel: 01-228 2207 Telex: 8954575 CTCLDN

Massive EEC budget for development programme

Two hundred and fifty-three million ECU's, or about £152m at current rates. That is the amount in the EEC's 1984 budget proposals for the ESPRIT (European Strategic Programme for Research in Information Technology: the *word development should* be in there but it spoils the acronym) programme.

It is not simply the size of the budget that is important, but that ESPRIT is also a departure *from prior practice*: a programme really scheduled to be European, to cut across national boundaries, and to bring organizations and people from the EEC countries to work together in joint research.

None of this means to say that the money will actually be spent. These are proposals (the EEC faces a general budget crisis) and there is the hurdle of the Council of Ministers to overcome.

And that, budget crisis or not, can still not be presumed to be a formality. The ESPRIT proposals may make technological sense but the economic reality is *that the programme is initially* bound to benefit the larger more technologically aware countries in the EEC: France, West Germany, Italy, Holland and ourselves.

Whether one likes that or not, if the programme is to go ahead it is a necessity. Those are the countries that have the industry, the laboratories, the skills to make the programme worth pursuing at all. How the rest of Europe views it we will only discover when the first year's budget has been passed and the contracts start to be awarded.

For the £150m plus is only the first year's budget in a 10 year programme which the EEC Commissioner with responsibility for the future of the information technology industry, Viscount Davignon stated in Paris recently would cost more than £800m in the first five years, half of that sum being *found by industry*.

For like Britain's Alvey Advanced Information Technology programme, ESPRIT is an up to 50 per cent public funding programme, which means that if finally approved expenditure in the first year will not be far short of £200m.

Secondly, and again also like Alvey, and this time the Japanese fifth generation R&D programme, ESPRIT is concerned *with research in base* technology. At this level it is cooperative. At the product development phase which follows, competition is expected to rule. Indeed other Europeans will eventually be able to access research results after of course an appropriate payment.



Viscount Davignon: an £800m programme

But the research results will not be available to everybody, and not everybody will be able to take part. The programme is unashamedly nationalistic, if that is not a contradiction in terms.

Though I have been unable to find serious limitations on the ownership and control of companies taking part in the programme in the preliminary documentation, the contracts issued under an already approved pilot ESPRIT programme, in which, among other things the contractual arrangements are being developed and tested, these indicate that they exist.

I am told that the fine contractual print includes the companies involved giving assurances that the dissemination of research results remains in Europe and can not feature in the product of ex EEC countries. They will have to go and find out themselves using their own funds.

Those assurances are going to make it difficult, particularly for large US owned companies in Europe to take part, especially when they have integrated research and production going further than the EEC. (Unless of course there has been a fudge, for some have been said to have been lobbying for inclusion).

ESPRIT is the result of much hard thinking, and not just by bureaucrats, though the directorate at the centre in Brussels contains some highly skilled ones, both technologically and commercially.

Sitting in the background is a steering group which meets with Davignon frequently – indeed *the programme is a result of* their discussions. It includes representatives from ten of Europe's largest concerned companies, among them GEC, ICL, Siemens, Philips, and Olivetti.

The resulting programme is essentially long term, and the rationale for it is similar to that in Alvey. As the preliminary report putting the ESPRIT programme forward put it:

"There is increasing evidence that a considerable proportion of European R & D resources is directed towards research which is aimed at catching up with what has already taken place elsewhere. *Long term industrial* research, which could in effect provide product leadership is to a large extent neglected because of resource limitation, and ESPRIT will aim at correcting *this situation*."

Many of the products which will eventually result from this programme are unlikely to arrive on the market before well into the 1990s, though many of the tools, particularly in software and microelectronics, which are necessary to make those products possible, could well be appearing in quite a short time scale. This is particularly so in the VLSI area.

Above all, what must be remembered about the ESPRIT programme is that it is a European programme. To take part companies have to put forward proposals in some form of partnership with companies and organizations in other European countries.

The closing date for applications for the first phase was in February, and the Commission received more than 200 applications. Some ignored that condition taking the view that their expertise was sufficient. I understand that the Commission has been ruthless in excluding them, and that the necessary weeding out has *reduced the number of projects* which will get the go ahead, given of course that the money is finally made available, to between 30 and 40.

Rex Malik

COMPUTER BRIEFING

UK Events

Compec Scotland, Kelvin Hall, Glasgow. May 17-19. Tracey Cannon, Reed Exhibitions, 01-643 8040.

International Word Processing Exhibition, Wembley Conference Centre, Wembley. May 24-27. Philip Le Masurier, BETA, 01-405 5233.

Computers in the City, Barbican Centre, London: May 24-26. Mario Meoli, Online Conferences, 09274 28211.

Computer Open Day, Strathmore Hotel, Luton. May 26. Tony Kaminiski, Couchmead Communications, 01-778 1101.

Micro '83, Conway Hotel, Dunmurry, Belfast. June 1. Micro 1, 0232 664391/2.

Apple '83, Fulcrum Centre, Slough. June 3-5. John Riding, Database Publications, 061 456 8500.

ZX Microfair, Alexandra Palace, London. June 4. Mike Jonstone, 01-801 8172.

Office Automation Show & Conference, Barbican Centre, London. June 7-9 Clapp & Poliak, 01-747 3131.

4th Commodore Computer Show, Cunard International Hotel, London. June 9-11. Commodore Business Machines UK, 75 74111

Blackburn Computer Fair, King George's Hall, Blackburn. June 11. Bradley Enterprises, *0772 312577*.

South of England Personal Computer Fair, Exhibition Hall, Wood Green School, Witney. June 12. Julian Wilde, 0993 2355.

Computer Fair, Earls Court, London. June 16-19. Roy Bratt, *Reed Exhibitions, 01-643 8040*.

Computer Open Day Exhibition, Holiday Inn, London. June 16. Tony Kaminiski, Couchmead Communications, 01-778 1101.

Overseas

Europe *Software Exhibition*, Utrecht, Holland. May 17-19. Noelle Brown, 01-486 1951.

National Computer Conference & Exhibition, Anaheim, USA. May 16-19. American Federation of Information Processing Societies, 1815 *N* Lynn Street, Arlington, VA 22209.

Computers, Communications & Electronic Technology Exhibition & Conference, Melbourne, Australia, May 31-June 3, Cetia, PO Box 259, Roseville, Sydney, NSW 2069.

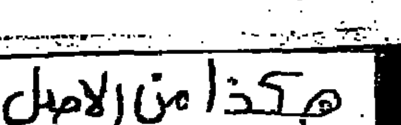
International Computer Technology, Hongkong Exhibition Centre, June 7-10. Terry Hill, Industrial & Trade Fairs International Ltd., 021 705 6707.

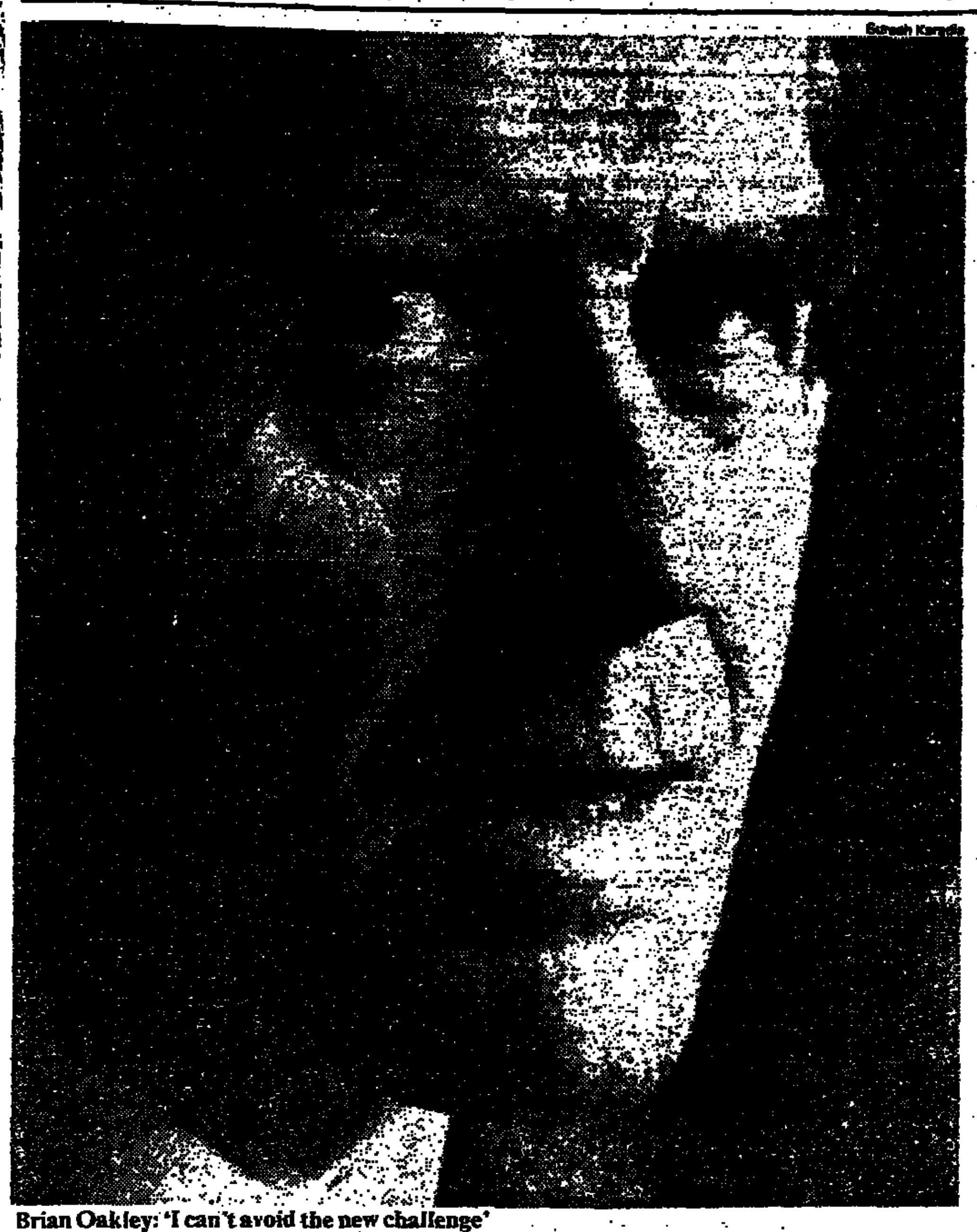
Less than two years after investing £40,000 in Oxford-based Hytec Microsystems, the British Technology Group has sold back the 16 per cent equity it held in the company.

The investment, through the *BTG/Oakwood Small Companies* Division, has been realised at a profit, and as David James, Director of the Small Companies Division, points out Hytec is the first of 42 small companies, with more than £2m invested in them, *that has completed an option sale*.

Hytec, now fully back in the hands of its founders Chris Howe-Davies and Chris Swinbank, has just unveiled a new *range* of micros under the title Prelude. Swinbank examined the possibility of manufacturing the *new machines* in Taiwan, but because of the uncertainties of currency fluctuations, freight costs and local supervision, came to the conclusion that production there would only shave 50 pence off the cost of each unit.

Following the recent Sinclair price cut, Commodore are offering a new deal for the first-time home micro user, with a package containing their VIC 20, cassette deck, a teach yourself basic pack and four cassette games to sell for an incluseive £149, backed by a £250,000 press campaign.




Brian Oakley: 'I can't avoid the new challenge'

The new man heading Britain's drive into technology

"On the whole the British are bad cooperators," declares Brian Oakley. "We like to do our own thing, don't we?"

It's a disarming view from someone who is taking on the job of persuading companies, universities and government *departments to collaborate in* advanced information techology, and whose success could be vital to Britain's industrial future. But Oakley is a realist, and has no illusions about the difficulties of his task.

At the end of April, Industry Secretary Patrick Jenkin named *Brian Oakley to head the* directorate which will manage the Government's response to the Alvey Committee's report – a five-year, £350m project to give Britain the edge in key areas of technology.

The scheme has all the hallmarks of Late Thatcher policy-making: a conviction in the overwhelming importance of IT, but an insistence that industry must stump up half the cost.

"Yes, I want to do it," Oakley admits. "In a sense I can't avoid the challenge. I've seen the nonsenses the UK has committed over the years through not *getting* proper cooperation, and I've seen the Japanese challenge.

"I think conceivably I'm a masochist," he adds with a smile.

In many ways, Oakley's career has been a preparation for his new role. When he came down from Oxford in 1950 he joined the Government research establishment at Malvern (still known under its famous wartime intials of TRE).

In subsequent years he moved between various ministries, including spells in Whitehall, before taking up his present position in 1978 as Secretary of the Science & Engineering Research Council (SERC). His appointment as head of the Alvey directorate will date from June 1.

His early career was not far removed from pure research, but when he transferred to the Air Ministry in 1953 he became involved *in operational* research. "It taught me how to analyse, an experience I've never regretted. On the whole scientists are not terribly good at this."

Later he was head of the Industrial Applications Unit at the Royal Radar Establishment, then head of the Ministry of Technology's Computer Systems branch and of the Research Requirements Division at the Department of Trade & Industry.

A thread running through much of this was the attempt to combine defence and civil research, and to persuade research units in government, the universities and industry to collaborate. Since he has been at SERC, he has been pushing academics and industrialists to work together. "I'm conscious I've succeeded in doing something," Oakley says.

Implementing the Alvey policies, though, is going to involve cooperation on a far larger scale. The projects are the kind that make a research man's eyes light up: software engineering, very large-scale integration (VLSI), man-machine interfaces, and intelligent knowledge-based systems (IKBS). But the aim is to promote research which will lead to commercial applications.

Then, in addition to getting agreement on cost sharing, the results of the research must be split between project partners, who could well be arch competitors.

Massive EEC budget, page 20

Oakley believes there are some areas where cooperation can come about quite naturally. This is particularly so where commercial exploitation is well into the future, such as IKBS.

"A much more difficult one is when you have a bunch of *firms competing in the market* in a particular area," he admits. "You have to say to them, on the Japanese model, 'You can't do as much as you want to do on your own – get together with these other firms, share the research programme, and then compete like hell in the market place'."

The Alvey Committee (of which Brian Oakley was a member) recommended that some projects should receive 90 per cent government funding. This was rejected by the Government on the grounds that it would not secure enough industrial commitment.

Oakley feels that 90 per cent funding would have made it much easier to achieve cooperation in difficult cases. "The price you pay is that you cannot be sure that the company, deep down, wants to do it."

He has no intention of playing a passive role, doling out funds to those who make the most persuasive approaches.

"Nothing on earth will prevent industry and academics coming to us and saying we *ought to be funding* this or that. I'm not sure we will take all that much notice, unless we in the directorate think it's something that must be done.

"I believe the directorate will pick out the lines of work, but when we speak to the firms they may suggest alternative approaches. We will have to be much more flexible than in the defence sector, but the objectives will be set down, and I hope industry will agree with this."

As well as recommending basic research and design tools, the Alvey Committee suggested "capability demonstrators" to test *emerging technologies.* Oakley sees potential difficulties in achieving cooperation here, because the demonstrators could soon be turned into commercial products.

"Ideally," he says, "what I would like on my table on June 1 is a set of plan proposals from the leading firms for the themes they beleive ought to be tackled for the major demonstrators. I would like to match them together, but I don't think we can afford to wait until we have them assembled. We will have to take some *ad hoc* decisions."

If there will be problems in getting agreement under way in *the first place,* Oakley agrees that sharing the results will be a minefield.

"In the Alvey Committee this was argued very fiercely," he admits. "You have to be very careful not to demotivate firms in taking the enormous gamble in putting things on the market. *That gamble is much bigger* than doing the R & D.

"If a firm is doing part of the Alvey programme, if it is at all possible that firm must be given the knoledge that it can make profits out of the work in due course. On the other hand, there is no reason why at the research stage they shouldn't share that work with their colleagues in the programme. Working individually, British companies are just too small to compete. *That's what it's all about.*"

At 56, Brian Oakley has a full career behind him, and he has found his time at SERC extremely enjoyable.

"I thoroughly like what I'm doing," he says. "Why give up that comfortable life? The only real answer is that I believe this *programme* has got to be done, and I couldn't possibly end my career without taking up that challenge."

Roger Woolnough

THE WEEK

Clive Cookson

Dial 192, the quick American way

British Telecom's £32m programme *to computerize directory inquiries,* announced last Thursday, should bring relief to long-suffering subscribers who wait patiently for an answer to their 192 calls and then hang on while the operator looks up the numbers on today's slow microfiche system.

But the decision to give the contract to Standard Telephones and Cables aroused controversy because STC will be supplying an American-developed system, originating from Computer Consoles Incorporated (CCI) of Rochester, New York, and US companies are likely to benefit to the tune of about £15m.

ICL was upset that BT was not willing to wait for its British-developed CAFS system. ICL said it had to tender jointly with another American company, Tele-Sciences, because BT would only consider operational systems which could be demonstrated – and that inevitably meant adopting an American solution.

If ICL had won the contract, *it would have run the system* on the Tele-Sciences software as an interim measure and then converted it to CAFS when that was ready. "Naturally we're disappointed with the decision," ICL said, "as we had hoped to develop jointly with BT a new generation of directory assistance systems which would have had tremendous export potential."

BT did run a trial directory inquiry system, based on an early version of CAFS, four years ago. Although that was a success in operational terms, ICL acknowledges that it would have been too expensive for adoption nationwide. The new low-cost CAFS is now at an advanced stage of development.

But enough of what might have been. The CCI system actually chosen is already in widespread use in the United States and, BT says, "does not require significant adaptation." People who have called directory assistance there will know how effective it is; the operator normally shoots back the phone number you want as soon as you have given a name and address.

By 1986 STC will have *installed 4,000 terminals in* BT's directory inquiry centres. The operators will key in an abbreviated form of name and address and the number required should flash onto the screen within 1½ seconds. Special software, including phonetic search techniques, will help handle more complicated inquiries.

People with Prestel terminals will be able to call up the data base directly and that facility *should* eventually be available to anyone with a home or office computer. The database will be held in three centres (in London, the Midlands and North of England), each holding a replica of the complete national directory of 22m entries, which will be updated daily. Control Data will supply the disk storage and Digital Equipment most of the processing hardware.

On a personal note, the saddest news of the week was the decision by CMC, the innovative minicomputer manufacturer which shares my initials, to adopt the less *distinguished name of* its American parent, Microdata.

More significantly for the rest of the world, CMC also announced sparkling financial results and a £10m investment programme which is expected to create 300-500 new jobs within the next year, many at its research and manufacturing centre in Hemel Hempstead.

During the past year CMC has increased employment from 800 to 1,000, as turnover rose by 55 per cent to £35m (profits shot up from £1.8m, to £6.8m). The company has been part of the California-based Microdata group since 1978; Microdata was itself bought in 1979 by the aerospace giant McDonnell Douglas.

The most glamorous part of Microdata's expansion plan is the development of what the company calls "artificial intelligence" software. This will *enable anyone* to communicate with even the most advanced computers in "conversational" or natural language, without special programming knowledge.





RECENT ISSUES

	Closing Price
Airship Industries 25p Ord (140a)	126
Bensons Crisps 10p Ord (68a)	104
Chemical Methods Ass NPV (115a)	118
Datastream 5p Ord (180)	226+3
Grainger Trust 25p Ord (a)	190
Intervision Video Hldgs 10p Ord (a)	42−1
Lorin Electronics 20p Ord (80a)	118
Mellerware 10p Ord (70a)	78−3
Microlease 10p Ord (94a)	153
Miss World 10p Ord (60a)	115
Macmos 10p Ord (65a)	65
Octopus Publishing 20p Ord (a)	356
Securiguard 5p Ord (134a)	130
Spring Ram 10p Ord (105a)	123
Strikes Rests 10p Ord (47a)	63
Superdrug 10p Ord (175)	263+3
Television Services Int 10p Ord (10½a)	21

Issue price in parentheses a Unlisted Securities

MARKET REPORT ● by Michael Clark

New York hits prices

ACCOUNT DAY: Dealings began, May 9. Dealings end, May 20. Contango Day, May 23. Settlement Day, May 31.

Mr Henry Kaufman, the economist with brokers Salomon Brothers, and Wall Street's renowned guru, cut the ground from under the feet of investors in London yesterday with his pessimistic remarks on interest rates over the weekend.

Share prices reacted nervously to news of the rout on Wall Street where the Dow Jones Industrial Average opened 17.02 down in the wake of Mr Kaufman's warning that the slide in interest rates was over for the time being. The *FT* Index, having been 2.8 up at one stage, quickly retreated after hours to end the day 0.6 off at 671.1.

Dealers said the undertone remained firm, but clearly reflected the market's volatility in the run up to the General Election. Sentiment was also badly dented by the latest figures from Unilever showing first-quarter profits down from £179m to £163m.

Leading industrials responded predictably to the news with early gains wiped out. GEC closed 4p lower at 212p, after being 217p. **TI Group** fell 4p to 158p and **Marks & Spencer** had a 3p lead cut to only 1p at 200p.

Shares of **P & O** Deferred sailed within hailing distance of the year's high, rising 5p to 154, amid rumours that somebody was building up a stake in the company. **Trafalgar House**, owner of the Cunard line, is the market's favourite contender for such a move.

Mr Nigel Broackes, chairman of Trafalgar said, "obviously we are hearing lots of stories all the time about numerous companies and we cannot comment."

Earlier this month, P & O pleased the market by maintaining the final 10p gross dividend, despite the slide in profits from £40.9m to £33.5m. Since then, the shares have been the subject of several buy recommendations from brokers, who report heavy institutional support.

There was the smell of burnt fingers in **London Brick**, an old market takeover favourite, where the price slipped 3p to 168p as hopes of a possible bid continued to fade. One group, believed to be **Tarmac**, recently bought just under 5 per cent of the equity, but a full scale bid looks unlikely.

Shares of **Regional Properties** were suspended at 192p – 2p short of the years's high – as **Friends' Provident** made its long-awaited bid for the remaining 71.9 per cent it does not already own. FP also owns all £8m of 8¾ per cent Convertible Debenture 1987/90 in Regional and this, when converted, takes FP's total holding to 50.2 per cent.

As a result, FP is bidding 241p for the remaining shares, valuing the Regional at £45.6m.

Mr Jeffrey Bonas, chairman of **London & Liverpool Trust**, has described a recent article in *The Sunday Times* claiming that the Avon & Somerset police were conducting a major investigation into the group's affairs, as "inaccurate and misleading". The police have since said they are investigating a single complaint aginst the group's Telejector subsidiary. The share price, which hit 180p earlier, closed at 190p – a fall of 40p on the day.

Yesterday's newcomers to the Unlisted Securities Market made a contrasting start in first-time dealings. **Chemical Methods Associates**, which makes commercial dish washers for the catering trade, opened at 128p before closing 8p above the placing price at 123p. CMA does not have a public quote in the US, but hopes to use the proceeds from the placing to finance a European expansion plan. The group has forecast profits of not less than $4m (£2.5m) for the present year.

International Income Property, the Australian property group, closed at the opening level of 625p – a premium of 38p. IIP was founded by Mr Gerard Dusseldorp, the Dutch property expert who founded Lend Lease, Australia's biggest property group. The group's policy of distributing all available cash after expenses makes the shares especially attractive to high tax payers.

Among the Lloyds brokers, **C. E. Heath** continued its downward spiral ahead of Thursday's figures, losing 7p to 303p. The market is looking for pre-tax profits of £19m against £17m last year. But it is thought that some brokers were going for figures greatly in excess of early estimates.

Gilts recovered earlier falls of around £¼ to end the day with gains of up to £⅛ in thin trade. Dealers said sentiment had been clouded by the latest US money supply figures over the weekend which had proved higher than expected.

On the foriegn exchange, sterling closed down 0.8 cents at $1.5585. Talk to renewed buying from the US lifted the fine art dealer; **Sotheby Parke Bernet**, a further 17p to 460p. Mr Marshall Cogan and Mr Stephen Swid of General Felt, who holding 30 per cent of the shares, have made known their intention to proceed with their bid, despite the unexpected reference to the Monopolies & Mergers Commission.

BRITISH FUNDS

SHORTS

1982/83 High	Low	Stock			Price	Ch'ge	Int. only Yield	Gross Red. Yield
100¼	92⅞	Treas	9¼%	1983	99⅝	..	9.270	10.446
104¼	96⅝	Exch	13½%	1983	101⅞ ●	..	13.284	10.088
101⅞	91⅞	Exch	10%	1983	99¹⁵⁄₁₆ ●	..	10.006	10.162
98	87¼	Fund	5½%	1982-84	97	..	5.670	10.233
103¾	91⅞	Exch	11¼%	1984	100⅝	..	11.168	10.159
107¼	96½	Exch	14%	1984	103⅝ ●	..	13.518	10.176
94¼	81¼	Exch	3%	1984	94⅝	+¹⁄₁₆	3.168	8.126
105¾	91½	Treas	12%	1984	102⅜	..	11.736	10.103

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

DOLLAR STOCKS

BANKS AND DISCOUNTS

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

A—B

1982/83 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
160	77	Altwoods PLC	148	..	2.9	1.9	26.7
40	25	Ault & Wiborg	31	..	1.8	5.8	10.4
24	8	Aurora PLC	8	..	..e	..	..
59	20	Automotive Pd	34	+2	2.1	6.3	..
123	67	Avon Rubber	107	+1	..	..	..
739	343	B.A.T. Ind	615	+5	39.3	6.4	4.9
40	22	BBA Grp	38	..	2.5	6.6	17.6
263	138	BET Dfd	218	..	14.3b	6.6	9.1
380	223	BICC	250 ●	..	15.1	6.0	11.0
35	13	BL PLC	34	..	..	..	..
232	146	BOC	201	−1	8.4	4.2	9.0
395	318	BPB Ind	528	−2	15.0	2.8	14.2

C—E

F—H

1982/83 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
293	173	Haden	273	+8	11.1	4.1	12.0
168	116	Hall Eng	152	+2	10.9	7.2	6.2
242	178	Hall M.	236	..	8.8	3.7	11.4
132	83	Halma PLC	115	..	2.3	2.0	22.3
12	8¼	Hampson Ind	12	+¼	1.1b	8.9	12.2
61	21	Hanimex Corp	33	..	..e	..	4.6
163	37	Hanover Inv	138	..	2.6	1.9	51.3
201	91½	Hanson Trust	178	+1	5.7	3.2	14.1
89	44	Hargreaves Grp	84	..	5.4	6.4	9.4
334	142½	Harris Q'nsway	312	..	8.1	2.6	19.6
787	437	Harrison Cros	600	..	40.0	6.7	17.0
103	52	Bartwells Grp	95	..	5.9	6.2	10.2

I—N

1982/83 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
51	29	Marling Ind	39½	..	1.5	4.3	4.6
50	32	Marshall T Lox	34	..	..	..	..
48	23	Do A	29	..	..	..	..
155	78	Marshalls Hfx	155	..	7.1	4.6	12.6
266	125	Martin News	188	−3	8.3	4.4	8.4
288	213	Martonair	260	..	11.4	4.4	15.5
164	90	Matthews B.	144	..	7.5	5.2	5.1
68	53	Medminster	53	..	5.9	11.1	9.5
368	215	Menzies J.	313	−5	7.1	2.3	10.9
210	140	Metal Box	186	+4	16.5	8.9	11.6
51	36½	Metalrax	49	..	3.3	6.7	10.8
49¾	14	Mettoy	42	+3	..e	..	..
140	56	Meyer Int	125	+1	5.0b	4.0	..

1982/83 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
68	28	Midland Ind	40	..	3.7	9.3	11.5
148	82	Milletts Leis	126	..	9.9	7.8	23.0
137	41	Mining Supplies	47	..	..e	..	..
55	33	Mitchell Cotts	34	..	5.2	15.2	9.4
56	17	Moben Grp	43	+1	0.3	0.6	12.3
30	17	Modern Eng	23	..	..e	..	..
183	119	Molins	132	..	11.3	8.6	5.6
132	54	Monk A.	123	..	5.7	4.6	5.0
7	4	Montecatini	6	..	..	..	..
50	18	Montfort Knit	18	..	..	..	..
110¼	66	More O'Ferrall	81	..	4.2	5.2	13.8
129	76	Morgan Cruc	106	..	10.7	10.1	29.9

O—S

1982/83 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
84	40	Silentnight	81 ●	..			
453	328	Simon Eng	435	..			
193	113	Sirdar	169	..			
76	41	600 Group	61	−½			
423	249	Sketchley	407	..			
178	85¾	Smith & Neph	160	+2			
294	149	Smith W. H. 'A'	234	−2			
57	31	Do "B"	50	..			
435	318	Smiths Ind	383	−3			
85	44	Smurfit	81	..			
49	24½	Snia Viscosa	43	+1			
35	14	Solicitors Law	33	−2			
530	260	Sotheby P.B.	460	b +17			

1982/83 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
215	139½	Spirax-Sarco	188	−2	7.1b	3.8	14.8
49	14	Staffs Potts	43	..	0.0	..	..
119	86	Stag Furniture	106	..	7.1	6.7	28.6
78½	49	Stakis PLC	78	−½	2.5b	3.2	14.5
278	143½	Standard Tel	252	+4	8.6	3.4	19.5
74	43	Stanley A. G.	43	−1	..	..	..
370	208	Steel Bros	360	..	16.4	4.6	6.8
222	127	Steetley Co	184	a +1	10.0b	5.4	28.6
114	25	Steinberg	96	−1	0.0e	..	..
40	20	Streeters	29	..	..	..	10.6
50	21	Strong & Fisher	38	+1	2.4	6.3	..
176	91	Sunlight Serv	150 ●	..	6.0b	4.0	14.3

T—Z

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

INSURANCE

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

SHIPPING

MINES

OIL

PROPERTY

RUBBER

TEA

MISCELLANEOUS

UNLISTED SECURITIES



Sterling: Spot and Forward

	Market rates (day's range) May 16	Market rates (close) May 16	1 month	3 months
New York	$1.5570-1.5630	$1.5580-1.5590	0.23-0.18c prem	0.50-0.45c prem
Montreal	$1.9125-1.9220	$1.9140-1.9150	0.20-0.10c prem	0.46-0.35c prem
Amsterdam	4.30½-4.33¾fl	4.31¾-4.32¾fl	2¼-1⅝c prem	5½-4¼c prem
Brussels	76.45-76.90f	76.60-76.70f	7prem-3c disc	6prem-4c disc
Copenhagen	13.65-13.71k	13.69½-13.66½k	135-15ore prem	85-215ore disc
Dublin	1.2125-1.2175p	1.2140-1.2150p	44-57p disc	132-152p disc
Frankfurt	3.82½-3.85½m	3.83½-3.84½m	2¼-1⅝pf prem	5¼-4⅝pf prem
Lisbon	153-156e	153½-155½e	600-1860c disc	1035-2605c disc
Madrid	214.75-215.75p	214.90-215.10p	185-280c disc	665-735c disc
Milan	2280-2291lr	2281-2283lr	8½-10½lr disc	30½-34½lr disc
Oslo	11.07-11.12½k	11.08-11.09k	300-395ore disc	950-1055ore disc
Paris	11.53-11.59f	11.54-11.55½f	2¼-3¼c disc	9½-11½c disc
Stockholm	11.66½-11.72½k	11.68-11.69k	80-150ore disc	275-350ore disc
Tokyo	362½-365½y	363¾-364¼y	1.48-1.31y prem	3.75-3.47y prem
Vienna	26.95-27.10sch	27.00-27.05sch	15-12gro prem	39-37gro prem
Zurich	3.17-3.19½f	3.18¼-3.19¼f	2-1½c prem	4⅞-4⅜c prem

Effective exchange rate compared to 1975, was down 0.1 at 82.8

Money Market Rates

Clearing Banks Base Rate 10¼

Discount Mkt Loans%
Overnight: High 10¼ Low 9¼

Week Fixed: 10¼-10

Treasury Bills (Dis%)

Prime Bank Bills (Dis%) Trades (Dis%)

Local Authority Bonds

Secondary Mkt. £CD Rates (%)

Local Authority Market (%)

Interbank Market (%)

First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate%)

Finance House Base Rate 11½%

Other Markets

Australia	1.7610-1.77[illegible]
Bahrein	0.5875-0.59[illegible]
Finland	8.4670-8.50[illegible]
Greece	130.05-132.[illegible]
Hongkong	10.8505-10.89[illegible]
Iran	n.a.
Kuwait	0.4520-0.45[illegible]
Malaysia	3.58-3.[illegible]
Mexico	225-2[illegible]
New Zealand	2.3450-2.3[illegible]
Saudi Arabia	[illegible]
Singapore	[illegible]
South Africa	[illegible]

Dollar Spot Rates

* Ireland quoted in US currency.
• Canada $1: US $0.8134-0.8137

Euro-$ Deposits

Gold

• Excludes VAT

Investment and Finance

City Editor
Anthony Hilton



City Office
200 Gray's Inn Road
London WC1X 8EZ
Telephone 01-837 1234

STOCK EXCHANGES

FT Index: 671.1 down 0.6
FT Gilts: 80.61 down 0.08
FT All Share: 419.15 up 1.24
Bargains: 15,649
Tring Hall USM Index: 168.2 down 0.2
Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones, 8591.79 down 35.52
Hongkong: Hang Seng Index, 942.60 down 6.78
New York: Dow Jones Industrial Average (latest) 1201.73 down 17.02

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE
Sterling $1.5585 down 85 pts
Index 83.8 down 0.1
DM 3.84 up 0.75
FrF 11.55 up 0.175
Yen 363.75 up 0.25
Dollar 122.3 up 0.5
Index 83.8 down 0.1
DM 3.84 up 0.75
Yen 363.75 up 0.25
Gold
$437.75 down $3.50
NEW YORK LATEST
Gold $436.25
Sterling $1.5680

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:
Base rates 10
3 month interbank 10¾ - 10½
Euro-currency rates:
3 month dollar 8⅞ - 9
3 month DM 5 1/16 - 4 15/16
3 month Fr F 13¾ - 13⅝
ECGD Fixed Rate Sterling Export Finance Scheme IV Average reference rate for interest period April 6 to May 3, 1983 inclusive: 10.304 per cent.

PRICE CHANGES

Ogilvy & M. £76.25, up £4.00
Wearwell, 65p, up 5p
Francis Ind. 39p, up 3p
T. Borthwick, 26p, up 2p
Dana, £24.9375, up £1.8125
Bremner 27p up 2p
Massey-F. 315p, down 45p
Atlantic Met. 80p, down 7p
Rotaprint, 7p, down 0.5p
First Castle, 81p, down 5p
Solicitors Law 33p, down 2p

TODAY

Interims: Thomas Borthwick and Sons, General Accident Fire and Life Assurance (first qtr), Pentland Inv. **Finals:** Amos Hinton and Son, Gieves, London and Lennox, Mersey Docks and Harbour, Walter Runciman, Wearwell, Whittbread.
Economic statistics: Index of industrial production (March prov).

EEC forecasts economic upturn

The European Community's executive commission yesterday held out cautious hopes of an economic recovery this year after the disappointment of predictions for an upturn in the second half of 1982.

The Commission said in its quarterly economic report that conditions were now "somewhat brighter" due to lower inflation rates, a hoped-for pickup in industrial demand and weaker oil prices.

Despite signs of an economic upturn early last year, recession in the 10 existed into 1983. The Community's real gross domestic product is estimated to have fallen by an annual rate of 2 per cent in the second half of 1982.

● **HERON BUY:** Mr Gerald Ronson's Heron Corporation has bought 77 per cent of a private video company called Lutebest Communications which trades as Videoform. Lutebest buys the video rights to television and cinema films as well as renting pre recorded video cassettes to 1,200 video shops. Profits for the year to August are expected to be £3m.

● **MERGER:** Riley Leisure's £6.6m shares bid for Leisure Industries has been accepted by shareholders accounting for 85.6 per cent of Industries' capital thus clearing the way for the merger between the two snooker and billiard table makers to go ahead.

● **OIL INCREASE:** Norway has effectively abandoned its previous policy of restraining its oil production, and is likely to be an even larger oil exporter than Britain by the end of the 1980s. *Petroleum Intelligence Weekly*, the industry newsletter, reported yesterday. Exports are expected to rise from about 480,000 barrels a day to at least 900,000 barrels a day by 1990.

● **MORE SHARES:** United Newspapers now speaks for 15.4 per cent of th shares in Benn Brothers, th specialist publisher, for which it is offering over £14m against a rival bid from Extel. The increase in its stake follows market buying on Friday.

Extel results – page 24

GrandMet profits soar to £113m

By Our Financial Staff

Grand Metropolitan, the hotels to tobacco group delighted the stock market yesterday with pretax profits rising to £113.6m in the six months to end of March, compared with £74.8m in the same period of the previous year. The shares quickly rose 11p to 338p, in spite of caution from management that the same rate of progress could not be maintained in the second half of the year.

Mr Stanley Grinstead, chairman and chief executive of Grand Met, said last night that the results "have come up to our expectations. If they are more than the market expected then so much the better.

Much of the improvement is due to extraordinary items such as currency conversion factors which is one reason why the group is cautious about excessive optimism for the second half. According to Mr Grinstead currency benefits have been trimmed by about one-third because of sterling/dollar exchange rate changes so far in the second half.

However, the company is pleased with the way that its United Kingdom activities have held up in the face of adverse trading conditions.

Trading profit in the consumer services division, which includes Berni Inns, Mecca, and Warner Holidays, rose to more than £28m, compared with £22m in the corresponding period of last year. The group's brewing interests, headed by Watney Mann and Truman managed a marginal increase to £26.9m in a difficult market. The United Kingdom foods division which includes Express Dairies returned a same-again trading profit of £15.5m.

Nigerian debts split banks

By Michael Prest

Nigeria's bank creditors remain divided on how to tackle the West African country's debt problems despite the likelihood of a meeting with Nigerian representatives this week.

Some of the same banks are also grappling with a potentially tricky shortfall in inter-bank lines for Brazil.

The differences between the banks over Nigeria have been further complicated by Nigeria making an informal approach – believed to have been received sympathetically – to the International Monetary Fund for a loan.

The possibility of IMF involvement could strengthen the hand of those creditors, among whom Bankers Trust is a powerful voice, favouring a medium-term restructuring of Nigeria's external debts.

The other group of banks believes that Nigeria's problem is a short-term liquidity squeeze. This group includes the country's main creditors – Barclays, Standard Chartered, Societe General, and Banque National de Paris.

This group has proposed that about $1,500m of Nigeria's estimated $5,000m of trade debt arrears be refinanced by an 18-month loan.

The banks are also puzzled over the speed with which Barclays, in particular, has tried to settle with Nigeria, which was about $2,000m.

Similar cracks in the facade of bank unity, which is necessary to stave off a full international debt crisis, have been caused by Brazil.

Smaller banks in Europe and America have been reluctant to keep open or increase their credit lines to Brazilian banks. As a result, the country is far short of the $9,400m in interbank lines agreed earlier in the year as part of the rescue.

● Lima (AP-DJ) President Fernando Belaunde's government signalled new financial difficulties on Monday.

Peru said yesterday it wished to extend repayment of more than $1.7bn in foreign debts from one to three years.

● Lloyds Bank International and Bank of America have been mandated to syndicate a $225m balance-of-payments loan for Pakistan.

Wall Street boom beginning to fade

Dow plummets 20 points after $4.2bn rise in money supply

From Maxwell Newton, New York

The long-awaited correction to the Wall Street stock market boom seems to have started yesterday, when the Dow Jones Industrial average plunged 20 points to 1,198 in the opening hours of trading. By 2 pm it was down about 18 points.

The trigger for the decline was the huge 4.2bn rise in the money supply M1 announced on Friday. This negated nine weeks of negligible money growth between February 23 and April 27 and undermined prospects of further declines in interest rates.

The stock market has been in a phase of nervous consolidation since the end of April, with no significant progress this month.

On May 5, Mr John Mendelson, the highly-respected technical market analyst for Morgan Stanley, investment bankers, called for a return to higher cash holdings by the company's clients.

He said there would be an imminent fall of 10 to 15 per cent in the stock market, followed by 4 to 5 months of consolidation and correction and then a return to a Bull market. This correction, he said was an intermission, not the end of play.

Four days after this advice to take profits and rebuild cash from the stockmarket, he said: "The clock is running out on the bond market", and pointed to the strength of nonfood commodity prices as a big deterrent to bond purchases.

The market stopped in its tracks at the end of last month. But for the next two weeks there was some confusion, as a consequence of the negligible money growth between February 23 and April 27.

During the week of May 6 there was an exceptionally sucessful Treasury refinancing which brought out a strong buying demand for Treasury issues, particularly one and three-year notes. This refinancing success took the edge off the bears' arguments momentarily.

But when the $4.2bn rise in money M1 was announced on Friday, the bears moved into the ascendant.

Over the weekend, Mr Henry Kaufman, chief economist at Salomon Brothers, performed another of his amazing somersaults and declared that interest rates are heading upwards.

On Friday, before the big money supply rise was announced, he said the Fed had "substantial leeway in determining policy for the balance of May".

Now that has changed. There is fear in the financial markets that the Fed had been too easy. Big revisions to the Fed's estimates of banks' non-borrowed reserves announced on May 5 also point to further strong rises in money M1.

Nor are the financial markets encouraged by evidence that the recovery in the United States economy is stronger than the "consensus" forecast and well ahead of the Administration's prediction of a 4.7 per cent rise in real gross national product.

The rise of 2.1 per cent in April industrial production meant that since December industrial production had risen by more than 6 per cent – at an annual rate of about 20 per cent.

The Federal Reserve announced yesterday that the operating rate of US factories had jumped to 71.1 per cent last month from 69.8 per cent in March. All the factors are pointing to a strong credit demand, higher money growth, a stronger dollar, a cessation of any downward move in interest rates and a revaluation of finanical assets.



Kaufman: interest rates are heading upward

UNILEVER SHARE PRICE
850 800 750 700 650 600
RELATIVE TO FT/A ALL SHARE INDEX
MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC JAN FEB MAR APR
DATASTREAM

Mild winter hits Unilever sales

By Jonathan Clare

Unilever
First quarter to 31.3.83
Pretax profit £163m (£179m)
Stated earnings 20.73p (24.5p)
Turnover £3,278m (£3,217m)
Share price 730p, down 25p

Results from Unilever, the Anglo-Dutch food and detergent group show the lowest quarterly increase in sales for six years, a performance which has underlined its warning of flat profit and sales figures for this year.

Profits of £163m, against £179m were well within City estimates, albeit at the low end. While problems in Nigeria had been expected and discounted, the poor performance in some European products and in French-speaking Africa came as a shock.

European results were down on last year largely because of the mild winter which hit frozen food sales and a release of butter by the EEC. Butter sales by the EEC usually hit Unilever's fourth quarter, but a later release meant the impact was felt in this year's first quarter instead.

Toiletries in Europe were hit by heavy promotional spending, especially the launch of new toothpastes in Britain and Italy and shampoo in West Germany.

Results in French Africa are expected to be bad in the second quarter, while problems in Nigeria are being stored up in the two associate companies, largely because of Nigerian import restrictions.

National Starch performed better in the US in the quarter with the upturn in the economy which improved demand for adhesives for the car industry.

Lever Brothers, also in the US, showed an operating profit for the first time in three years after being close to break even at the year end. However, it still needs much work.

Sales in cash terms were up by 2 per cent to £3,278m, but down 2 per cent in volume with the fall attributed to Africa.

Recovery in the world markets will lag behind both Europe and the US. Interim results from Unilever will probably be behind last time because of the African problems, though profits should be just ahead for the whole year.

Linfood offers £41m in Key Markets battle

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

Linfood yesterday carried out its weekend promise to raise to £40.8m its offer for Key Markets, the 106-strong supermarket chain which is part of Fitch Lovell.

It tops by £3m the revised offer on Saturday of £37.8m by Safeway after Linfood had earlier in the week bid that amount to top Safeway's original offer of £34.8m.

It left the ball in this bid battle firmly in Safeway's court – but Safeway made no move despite a day of intensive meetings.

At the same time, the Department of Trade said yesterday that the offer for Key Markets from Linfood, the group which takes in the Gateway, Dee and Carrefour food retailing operations, would not be referred to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission.

But the Safeway camp yesterday pointed out that Linfood's offer was still subject to the approval of Linfood's shareholders, while the Safeway offer was a firm bid. Safeway also has the financial muscle behind it of its parent company.

An extraordinary meeting of the Linfood shareholders is to be held as soon as possible, with the Linfood board unanimously recommending approval of the new offer.

The increased offer is made on identical terms and conditions to those in the original agreement between Fitch Lovell and Safeway for the sale of Key Markets, said Linfood.

Linfood will shortly send Fitch Lovell a signed contract on the increased offer. Fitch Lovell's shareholders meeting, at present due only to decide on the Safeway bid, is on Friday.

Safeway has the support of the Fitch Lovell board. The question is whether the board can be persuaded to adopt a neutral stance and leave it to the shareholders to decide which offer is to be preferred.

US steel deal 'crucial'

By Edward Townsend
Industrial Correspondent

Mr Ian MacGregor, chairman of the British Steel Corporation, is to have further talks with United States Steel within the next month over his controversial transatlantic deal which, he claims, has become crucial to the future operation of the big Ravenscraig plant in Scotland.

In the face of widespread trade union opposition to the venture in the United States and Scotland, Mr MacGregor appears to have convinced the British Government that it will have to reverse its earlier decision and agree to the closure of the entire Ravenscraig works if the collaboration project with United States Steel does not succeed.

One of the major factors in the scheme's favour, says the BSC chairman, is the belief that it will begin to be profitable very quickly, probably within two or three years.

Mr MacGregor now faces an added dificulty in his desire to get the deal sewn up rapidly. The present Government is unlikely to give him the go-ahead to implement a plan that is politically sensitive before the election but he also faces increasing pressure from United States Steel to conclude the deal before July.

Mr David Roderick, chairman of the American corporation, has made clear that he needs to tie up a deal with a supplier of semi-finished steel to keep open the company's Fairless works near Philadelphia and, failing success with the BSC, would negotiate with other European or Far East Producers.

The presently proposed joint venture would involve the BSC providing Fairless with about £1,000m of unfinished steel over the next three years and while the resulting loss of jobs at Ravenscraig could be as high as 2,500, Mr MacGregor believes that 2,000 jobs could be guaranteed for at least five years.

Last month, Mr Roderick disclosed that the first $400m (£256m) earned from the proposed venture would be used to refurbish the aging Fairless works. In addition, part of the capital arranged by the BSC would be used to modernize other out-dated United States Steel plants.





MacGregor: further talks

Invisibles fuel recovery hopes

By Frances Williams, Economics Correspondent

Fresh evidence of economic recovery at home and abroad came yesterday with an optimistic assessment of prospects for Britain's invisible export earners and news of continuing buoyant consumer spending in the shops last month.

A survey for the Committee on Invisible Exports of eight leading service industries reveals that six of the sectors expect net overseas earnings to rise by between 5 and 20 per cent this year, with a dramatic slowdown in the decline of earnings from shipping.

The eight sectors account for half of Britain's invisible earnings of £27,000m last year more than 80 per cent of the £5,500m balance of payments surplus on private sector invisibles.

Prospects for world invisible trade this year are described by the survey as "reasonably bright", with most sectors expecting increases and Britain's share of world markets being maintained or increased.

The biggest increases, in present prices, are forecast for civil aviation (10 to 15 per cent), the Stock Exchange (10 to 15 per cent), and consulting engineers (10 per cent) commodity trading (15 to 20 per cent); while gross earnings from foreign tourists 14 per cent.

Signs of global economic recovery, buoyant stock markets and commodity trading worldwide, and a drop in the value of the pound have all boosted earnings prospects this year.

Even banking, which has been hit by the international debt crisis, is expecting modest growth in earnings of 7 per cent this year, as the lower sterling exchange rate boosts margins though the volume of lending business is expected to rise much less rapidly then in previous years.

The insurance industry is less cheerful, anticipating little increase in business volume this year with earnings rising by about 5 per cent overall.

Shipping is the one sector to expect a drop in overseas business this year, but earnings are forecast to fall by only 5 per cent compared with a slump of 20 per cent last year.

The average increase in earnings for the eight sectors surveyed is put by the survey at about 9 to 10 per cent, similar to last year's jump of 11 per cent, which could add £1,000m to Britain's invisible income this year.

Prospects for industry at home have also been lifted by record business in the high street. The Department of Trade announced yesterday that the volume of retail trade over the three months to April was the highest ever, up 0.5 per cent from the previous three months and 5 per cent higher than in the some period last year.

Business was little changed between March and April, according to the provisional figures, with the retail asles index at 112 last month about 5.5 per cent above its level a year earlier.

A note of caution is being sounded by retailers and finance houses, however, on worries that consumers may be going too deeply into debt to finance spending. UAP, the credit information agency, said yesterday that several of its members were reporting growing defaults on loans taken out for home improvements.

City Comment

Brussels' limited revolution

There are those who think that the greatest achievement of the European Community in its programme to harmonize company law had been to force British public companies to change their titles from Ltd to Plc. It is not altoghter unjustified reflection that the programme, while being of consuming interest to accountants, and to Eurocrats in general has not been otherwise of great moment.

But these things take time, and the news from Brussels yesterday was that the Community had now produced a directive which would significantly change the content of public company accounts as opposed to their form and presentation.

The new measure was passed in spite of recent lobbying by those vanguards of disclosure, Luxembourg and Italy, and sustained opposition by the United States which is interested though not a member. It requires that all companies operating in the Community if they have a turnover of more than $8m, assets in excess of $4m and more than 250 employees should produce consolidated accounts.

The new legislation does not recognize the right of private companies to remain silent, opting instead for size as the qualifying factor in reporting, which means that a great many US companies will have to make public details which have until now been jealously guarded secrets.

But they need not get too excited, for though this is a revolution of sorts, it will still be a long time before any company is forced naked into the publishing business. The law has taken 10 years to get through the Community, and member countries now have until 1988 to draw up the legislation they need to make companies comply with it. And then the Community is talking about a further 10-year transition period, beginning in 1990.

It is therefore possible that the full impact of these changes will not make its mark till the year 2000, which is a long time even in the slow moving world of Brussels. It does make one wonder if the need for the change is at all pressing. And if it is not, why bother?

Interest charges hit Vauxhall

By Our Industrial Correspondent

Vauxhall, the British subsidiary of General Motors which has achieved spectacular success in the last year with its Cavalier cars, succeeded in operating at a profit last year, but high interest charges plunged it back into the red.

Mr John Fleming, the company's American chairman, revealed to a motor industry conference in London yesterday that the 1982 results, due in a few weeks' time, would show another big loss although the figures would be a considerable improvement of the 1981 pretax loss of £57.4m.

Mr Fleming said the poor results also reflected the severely depressed commercial vehicle markets in which the Bedford van division operated.

The company was, however, stepping up car production in Britain, with a double shift planned for the Ellesmore Port factory next year. By then, he said, output would be at a rate of 200,000 cars a year; any further expansion would depend on market outlook and financial performance.

Vaxhall has made a profit in only two years since 1969, but has emerged in the last 18 months as the strong third force behind Ford and BL in the car market in Britain. The 1981 losses compared with a deficit of £83.3m in 1980 and all of last year's loss came in the first half.

The figures for last year will indicate that the company is on course to make a net profit this year. The company now claims that productivity at the British plants is equal to that of Opel its West German sister company.

There are now great hopes for the Spanish-built Nova car, launched on the British market last month and which Vauxhall is expecting to play a part in its plan to boost overall British market penetration to 16 per cent by 1985.

The Nova will compete directly with the BL Metro and Ford Fiesta for a place in an overcrowded sector of the market

Lloyd's picks finance chief

By Graham Searjeant

Lloyd's of London has appointed its first head of finance as part of an administrative reorganization set in train by Mr Ian Davison, the insurance market's new chief executive.

After a review by Mr Davison, who himself started work at Lloyd's only three months ago, there will now be six departmental heads instead of the previous three.

The new head of finance is Mr J. A. W. Moir, managing partner at the Canadian branch of Arthur Andersen, Mr Davison's old accountancy firm.

He will take charge of the income of the Corporation of Lloyd's itself, rather than that of member firms. Lloyd's own income runs at £50m a year, nearly half of which comes from members' subscriptions and rents. Much of the rest comes from central services sold to member firms and from investment income.

Joint venture to help start new businesses

Abbey offers free offices to young

By Lorna Bourke

Help in starting up a new business is on offer to the young unemployed under a new scheme sponsored by the Industrial Society in conjunction with the Abbey National Building Society and Capital Radio.

Abbey National has put up £23,000 and the offer of free office space over its branch offices to young entrepreneurs in the "Head Start for Business" scheme. The Ubilee Trust of which Prince Charles is president has chipped in £6,000 to help with administrativecosts.

Young unemployed people will be encouraged to submit ideas for new businesses to Capital Radio, and those selected to be given support will have their progress monitored by it. The radio will provide publicity for the scheme.

The best 75 candidates will be invited to spend a day at the Industrial Society to discuss the essential points in setting up a business and they will meet successful entrepreneurs and receive practical guidance. Up to 20 of them will be selecte for a year's support, supplied by a specialist team.



Thornton: young people need expertise

This will include 12 months' rent and ratefree accommodation supplied by Abbey National in offices over its high street branches.

"Young people hold the future of this country in their hands and everybody – companies, banks building societies – should be thinking what they can do to give young people the help they need," commented Mr Clive Thornton, chief general manager of Abbey National.

All involved are unanimous that they are not out to support "lame ducks". Mr Thornton believes that there are many young entrepreneurs with viable business ideas who simply lack the expertise to put their ideas into practice.

COMPANY NEWS IN BRIEF

● Reporting higher half-time results, United Scientific Holdings is lifting its interim payment from 2.14p to 2.85p gross a share.

In the half-year to March 31, pretax profits rose by 44 per cent to £6.7m on turnover up from £45.43m to £63.73m. Earnings per share were up from 5p to 7.2p. The board expects the sedond half-year's results to show an improvement on the first half. The group order book stands at £125m and further significant contracts are expected to be finished very shortly

United Weeks Associates
Year to 30.1.83.
Pretax profit, £152,000 (£242,000).
Stated earnings, 1.2p (2.4p).
Turnover, £8 97m (£10.56m).
Net dividend, 0.7p (0.7p).

Herman Smith
Year to 15.1.83.
Pretax loss. £66,000(£104,000 profit).
Turnover, £4.45m(£4.6m).
Net dividend, 0.2p (0.2p).

James Beattie
Year to 31.1.83.
Pretax profit, £3.47m (£2.99m).
Stated earnings, 7.99p(6.93p).
Turnover, £39.81m (£38.07m).
Net dividend, 2.65p(2.375p).

Thomas Warrington & Sons
Year to 31.12.82.
Pretax profit, £616,000 (£613,000).
Stated earnings 12.41p (12.38p).
Turnover, £9.93m (£10.36m).
Net dividend, 6.16p (5.6p).

Matthew Brown lifts dividend

Matthew Brown
Half-year to 2.4.83
Pretax profit, £2.5m (£2.32m)
Stated earnings, 7.54p (7.37p)
Turnover, £17.71m (£15.99m)
Net interim dividend, 1.6p (1.35p).

Trading profits of Matthew Brown, the brewer, for the half-year to April 2 improved by 12 per cent on 1982 to £3.01m. Pretax profits were ahead by 7.7 per cent to £2.5m, with a smaller surplus from property disposals and lower interest rates.

The interin payment, is being raised from1.35p to 1.6p net a share. Brown's board explains that this increase should not be *interpreted as an indication of* full-year intentions, but rather as a modest improvement in the balance between interim and final.

INVESTORS' NOTEBOOK ● edited by Sandy McLachlan

Extel recovery fails to raise share price

Extel Group
Year to 31.3.83
Pretax profit £5.3m (£4.5m)
Stated earnings £17.7p (24.7p)
Net total dividend 10p (9p)
Share price 31p Yield 4.6%
Dividend payable 22.7.83

After the slump in first-half profits, Extel recovered in the second half, although the market remains more concerned about whether the financial and sport information company will bid again for Benn Brothers, *the specialist* publishers.

Extel's printing interest, Burrups, suffered *badly during the* first half from a slack market compared with 1981 which saw *minerous takeover and rights* issues to keep the presses rolling. With a return of activity *in the City in the second half,* it turned in profits of £971,000 against £1.3m Encouragingly, the first six weeks of this year show no sign of a let up.

The advertising and public *relations side* of the business also showed a substantial increases in profits from £50,000 to £785,000 after a shaky first half.

It traditionally does well in the second half through advertisments for cough and cold cures but the last quarter also benefited form new accounts.

The wire services both for sports – racing especially – and financial services also showed a strong incresaws from £1.5m to £25m. The improvement reflects the closing of the golf *service in September after it lost* Extel £500.000 over two years. Meanwhile, it is investigating better and cheaper transmission systems for betting results.

The use of *satellite dishes in* conjunction with British Telecom is likely.

Both Extel computing and Extel statistics did well. The Prestel agreement was *terminated over a year ago.*

The Office of Fair Trading's investigation of the arrange*ment with the Press Association* for the pooling of sports reporting has been resolved. Extel bought out PA for £4.25m and would have made £1m profit by selling the service to PA under the new arrangments had they been in operation last year.

Digital Microsystems did extremely well, although its results were offset by problems at Robophone and Transtel. Profits of this division were down at £1.3m against £1.4m.

Prospects for the group look bright, but the shares were inchanged at 310p with the market contemplating what happens to the Benn bid after United Newspapers' increased offer. A decision is promised this week.

Grand Metropolitan

Probably Grand Metropolitan's biggest problem at the moment is to restrain the market's enthusiasm at its half-year figures. In spite of the fact that there was an almost £50m element of extraordinary items *in the half year improvement* from £74.8m to £113.6m to the end of March, analysts were already reaching for their calculators and upgrading their full year's forecasts.

The news pushed the shares up 11p to 338p in spite of the cautionary remarls which the interim report contained about not expecting the first-half improvement to be maintained. *The view was also expressed in* the market that in lesss uncertain trading conditions the improvement in the shares would have been even better.

GrandMet has form for being cautious, preferring to impress with its figures rather than disappoint, but this time round the caution *is understandable.* There are three principal factors which argue against a repeat *performance.*

The biggest of these is currency factors, with a turna*round of £35m*, compared with the first half of last year. The calculation date for the figures coincide almost exactly with the trough of sterling against the dollar, thus highlighting GrandMet's increased US dollar earnings.

It is clear that only a disasterous performance by sterling in the second *half* of GrandMet's year could permit a similar gain, and indeed the trend *has already moved in the* other direction.

The currency factor was amplified in the first half of the year by an unusually good performance by GrandMet's Liggett subsidiary.

This did unusually well because of the doubling of US Federal cigarette taxation in January – with the comapny benefiting from advance sales as a result. That is something else that will not be repeated in the second half.

The third significant factor has been the reduction in the interest rate charge. This has been due partly to the expected fall in the interest charge as a result of the £125m rights issue in June of last year, with the added effect of the general fall in interest rates.

There is a *fourth* factor *as* well. The change in GrandMet's group structure has made for a much less *seasonal* bias in favour of the first half.

On the other hand the interim *dividend is* up from *3.5p to* 3.875p, is well in line with market expectation, and even at its present price *GrandMet does* not look overvalued. It has seldom been a sell recommen*dation.*

GRAND METROPOLITAN SHARE PRICE

Grand Metropolitan
Half-year to 31.3.83.
Pretax profit, £113.6 (£74.8).
Stated earnings, 12.8p (10.1p).
Turnover, £2,092 (£1827m).
Net interim dividend, 3.85p (3.5p).
Share price 338p (+11p).
Dividend payable Oct 3 1983.

Geers Gross

Geers Gross
Year to 31.12.82
Pretax profit £1.8m (£1m)
Stated earnings 8.5p (8.1p)
Turnover £75.8m (52.3m)
Net final dividend 2p making 4p (3.2p)
Share price 184p up 6p. Yield 3.1%

News that Geers Gross, the advertising agency, has marginally exceeded the profit forecast for last year made at the time of February's £4.3m cash call, was hardly a surprise for the stock market, but the shares nevertheless added 6p to 184p, boosted by the confidence the company has in the present year.

The agency has several ne accounts especially in the United States.

The new business will take time to show in profits, and the company will not at present, put a value on it.

But profits are still going to be buoyant this year when the full value of the US Kurtz Tarlow acquisition begins to show through.

The advertising business has proved surprisingly resilient during the recession as industry has increased rather than cut its marketing budget

Clearly the hope is that as ecomomies pull out of recession, advertising budgets will increase further.

But this is already being reflected to some extent in *yields of as low as 3.2 per cent* for Geers Gross shares and 1.8 per cent for Saatchi and *Saatchi.*

Sir Robert Clark's chairman's statement at yesterday's IMI annual meeting was something of a curate's egg. Dividends would be restored to previous levels (after a fall from 4.5p to 3.5p last year) as soon as it was reasonably justified; general business activity has picked up in the first three months, but there may be some "unpleasant passages" on the road to recovery. However, that suggests at least no further dividend cut, and a yield of 9 per cent is not demanding anything more.

Bellway heads for a record year

By Victor Felstead

Bellway
Half-year to 31.1.83 (previous figures are restated).
Pretax profit, £640,000 (£564,000).
Stated earnings, 3.8p (3.7p).
Turnover, £18.67m (£16.54m).
Net interim dividend, 3.0p (3.0p).
Dividend payable on 7.7.83.

Bellway, the group of housebuilders based at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, look set to have a good, if not record year. In the half-year to January 31, this year, turnover rose by 13 per cent to £18.67m. With interest payable down from £990,000 to £813,000, pretax profits expanded by 17 per cent to £640,000.

A new accounting policy has been adopted by the group. Under the previous policy pretax profits for the half-year to last January 31 would have been £371,000, compared with £54,000 in the half-year to January 31, 1982.

With earnings per share up from 3.7p to 3.8p, the interim dividend, gross is being maintained at 4.28p per share.

Sales reservations are at their highest level in the group's history, according to the board. It expects the results for the full year to show an improvement over 1981-82's pretax profits of £2.62m (restated).

During the half-year, Bellway's financial position was *strengthened by a one-for-three* rights issue, which raised £3.7m after expenses. Short-term borrowings have been further cut by a £4m seven-year term loan with Barclays Bank.

Overall group borrowing represented less than 50 per cent of shareholders' funds on January 31 this year compared with 78 per cent at July 31 last year.

Bellway's acounting policy on the recognition of sales and profits in respect of private housebuilding has changed to *legal completion,* while previously they were included on physical completion

Richardsons suffers a £2m loss

Richardsons Westgarth
Year to 31.12.82.
Pretax loss, *£2.58m* (£933,000 loss)
Stated earnings (loss), 19.5p (profit, 4.2p)
Turnover, £58.23m (£47.63m)
Net dividend 0.1p (1.5p).

Last year, the pretax loss at Richardsons Westgarth, the engineering group, soared from £933,000 to £2.58m. But there is only a small tax credit this time of £45,000, compared with 1981's credit of £1.42m. As a result, there is a loss per share of 19.5p, against earnings per share of 4.2p last time.

A dividend of 0.142p gross is being paid to maintain trustee status for the shares; however, the board hopes to restore payments as trading results improve. The group paid a total dividend of 2.14p gross a share for *1981.*

A breakdown shows that the loss on engineering services rose *from £35,000 to £2m, while the* deficit on the manufactuer of engineering products rose from £897,000 to £997,000.

The one bright spot was stockholding and merchanting which made a pretax profit of £412,000, compared with a profit of £99,000 last time.

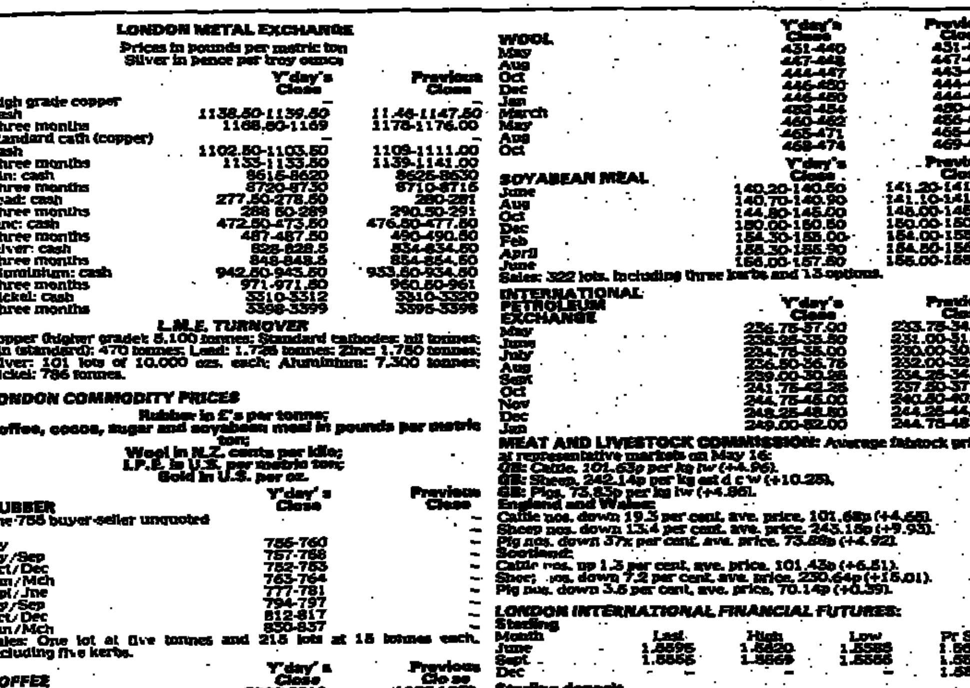
Group turnover was up from £47.63m to £58.23.

There is also an extraordinary item of £757,000 to be deducted from last year's after-tax losses; this represents provisions for losses on the disposal of two offshoots

*Mr Tony Hepper, the chair*man, tells shareholders that after the loss of £834,000 in the *first half of last year* – against a loss of £994,000 in 1981 – the position deteriorated further. As a result, the chairman initiated "substantial changes" in the management.

The first-quarter's results of this year are on target to meet the budgets and the board is confident that the group will make a profit this year.


COMMODITIES



LONDON METAL EXCHANGE
Prices in pounds per metric ton
Silver in pence per troy ounce

	Y'day's Close	Previous Close
High grade copper	–	–
Cash	1138.50-1139.50	1146-1147.50
Three months	1168.50-1169	1178-1176.00
Standard cath (copper)	–	–
Cash	1102.50-1103.50	1109-1111.00
Three months	1133-1133.50	1139-1141.00
Tin: cash	8616-8620	8625-8630
Three months	8720-8730	8710-8716
Lead: cash	277.50-278.50	280-281
Three months	288 50-289	290.50-291
Zinc: cash	472.50-473.50	476.50-477.50
Three months	487-487.50	490-490.50
Silver: cash	828-828.5	834-834.50
Three months	848-848.5	854-854.50
Aluminium: cash	942.50-943.50	933.50-934.50
Three months	971-971.50	960.50-961
Nickel: cash	3310-3312	3310-3320
Three months	3398-3399	3395-3396

L.M.E. TURNOVER
Copper (higher grade): 5,100 tonnes; Standard cathodes: nil tonnes; Tin (standard): 470 tonnes; Lead: 1,725 tonnes; Zinc: 1,750 tonnes; Silver: 101 lots of 10,000 ozs. each; Aluminium: 7,300 tonnes; Nickel: 786 tonnes.

LONDON COMMODITY PRICES
Rubber in £'s per tonne;
Coffee, cocoa, sugar and soyabean meal in pounds per metric ton;
Wool in N.Z. cents per kilo;
I.P.E. in U.S. per metric ton;
Gold in U.S. per oz.

RUBBER	Y'day's Close	Previous Close
Jne 755 buyer-seller unquoted		–
Jly	756-760	–
Jly/Sep	757-758	–
Oct/Dec	752-753	–
Jan/Mch	763-764	–
Apl/Jne	777-781	–
Jly/Sep	794-797	–
Oct/Dec	812-817	–
Jan/Mch	830-837	–

Sales: One lot at five tonnes and 215 lots at 15 tonnes each, including five kerbs.

COFFEE	Y'day's Close	Previous Close
May	2000-2010	1965-1958
Jly	1685-1688	1659-1660
Sep	1616-1619	1586-1587
Nov	1566-1567	1538-1539
Jan	1528-1533	1498-1499
Mch	1490-1500	1472-1478
May	1465-1469	1445-1447

Sales: 4,138 lots, including four options.

COCOA	Y'day's Close	Previous Close
May	1306-1308	1296-1272
Jly	1339-1340	1303-1304
Sep	1350-1351	1315-1316
Dec	1364-1368	1337-1338
Mch	1379-1380	1353-1354
May	1388-1389	1366-1367
Jly	1402-1406	1373-1376

Sales: 4,377 lots including 60 options.

LONDON GOLD FUTURES	Y'day's Close	Previous Close
May	436.00-437.00	438.00-442.00
June	439.20-438.40	442.50-442.80
July	441.20-442.00	445.60-446.20
Aug	444.80-446.00	449.10-449.50
Sept	448.00-449.00	452.00-452.80
Oct	451.30-452.00	445.60-456.00
Nov	454.50-456.00	458.60-459.50

Sales: 649 lots.

GRAIN	Barley	Wheat
May	£121.40	£133.85
July	–	£135.40
Sept	£110.70	£117.20
Nov	£113.95	£119.70
Jan	£117.20	£122.85
	Sales: 46 lots.	Sales: 74 lots

WOOL	Y'day's Close	Previous Close
May	431-440	431-440
Aug	447-448	447-450
Oct	444-447	443-446
Dec	446-450	444-446
Jan	446-450	444-448
March	452-454	450-454
May	460-462	456-460
Aug	465-471	465-469
Oct	468-474	469-473

SOYABEAN MEAL	Y'day's Close	Previous Close
June	140.20-140.50	141.20-141.40
Aug	140.70-140.90	141.10-141.20
Oct	144.80-145.00	145.00-145.20
Dec	150.00-150.50	150.00-150.50
Feb	154.30-155.00	154.00-155.50
April	155.30-155.90	154.50-156.00
June	156.00-157.50	155.00-158.00

Sales: 322 lots, including three kerbs and 13 options.

INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM EXCHANGE	Y'day's Close	Previous Close
May	236.75-37.00	233.75-34.00
June	235.25-35.50	231.00-31.50
July	234.75-35.00	230.00-30.35
Aug	236.50-36.75	232.00-32.25
Sept	239.00-39.25	234.25-34.50
Oct	241.75-42.25	237.50-37.75
Nov	244.75-45.00	240.50-40.75
Dec	248.25-48.50	244.25-44.50
Jan	249.00-52.00	244.75-48.00

MEAT AND LIVESTOCK COMMISSION: Average fatstock prices at representative markets on May 16:
GB: Cattle, 101.63p per kg lw (+4.96).
GB: Sheep, 242.14p per kg est d c w (+10.25).
GB: Pigs, 73.83p per kg lw (+4.86).
England and Wales:
Cattle nos. down 19.3 per cent, ave. price, 101.68p (+4.65).
Sheep nos. down 13.4 per cent, ave. price, 243.15p (+9.93).
Pig nos. down 37x per cent, ave. price, 73.88p (+4.92).
Scotland:
Cattle nos. up 1.3 per cent, ave. price, 101.43p (+6.51).
Sheep nos. down 7.2 per cent, ave. price, 230.64p (+15.01).
Pig nos. down 3.6 per cent, ave. price, 70.14p (+0.39).

LONDON INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL FUTURES:

Sterling Month	Last	High	Low	Pr Set
June	1.5595	1.5620	1.5585	1.5636
Sept	1.5565	1.5569	1.5556	1.5587
Dec	–	–	–	1.5557

Sterling deposit Month	Last	High	Low	Pr Set
June	90.08	90.12	90.05	90.13
Sept	90.30	90.32	90.24	90.37
Dec	90.22	90.25	90.20	90.27
March	–	–	–	90.17
June	–	–	–	89.96

Long-gilts Month	Last	High	Low	Pr Set
June	104.00	104.00	103.13	103.29
Sept	103.19	103.19	103.01	103.18
Dec	105.13	105.13	105.10	105.12
March	106.00	106.00	104.28	104.28
June	–	–	–	–

D-mark Month	Last	High	Low	Pr Set
June	4.071	4.081	4.070	4.095-
Sept	–	–	–	4.135
Dec	–	–	–	–

Eurodollar Month	Last	High	Low	Pr Set
June	91.14	91.17	91.13	91.30
Sept	90.95	91.03	90.95	91.16
Dec	90.70	90.70	90.68	90.86
March	90.46	90.46	90.46	90.61
June	–	–	–	90.30

Swiss franc Month	Last	High	Low	Pr Set
June	4.910	4.928	4.906	4.946
Sept	4.988	4.988	4.988	5.010
Dec	–	–	–	–

Yen Month	Last	High	Low	Pr Set
June	428.5	430.2	428.8	430.7
Sept	–	–	–	433.7
Dec	–	–	–	–

Foster returns to profit

By Jeremy Warner

John Foster and Sons
Year to 25.2.83
Pretax profit £245,000 (loss £291,000)
Stated earnings 2.4p (4.2p)
Turnover £14.7m (£13m)
Net final dividend 1p mkg 1.5p (0.5p)

John Foster and Sons, the Bradford-based manufacturer of mohair cloth, returned to profits and the dividend lists in the year to last February 25.

Losses of £291,000 were turned into pretax profits of £245,000, and a final dividend of 1p per share is being recommended, against nothing last time.

The recovery was *equally* divided between the first half, when losses of £550,000 were nearly halved, and the second half when profits of £258,000 were more than doubled.

Sales for the year were up from £13m to £14.7m, with exports accounting for 32 per cent, against 75 per cent. The company said that the continued improvement in the prospects for direct and indirect exports of its quality suiting cloths will result in a further increase in profits this year.

There will again be a loss in the first half of this year in accordance with the normal seasonal pattern.

GRAND METROPOLITAN

INTERIM REPORT 1983

The group's trading profit for the first half of the current year was £171.4 million compared with £146.1 million for the corresponding period of last year.

Against a background of difficult economic and industry conditions, many of the group's trading operations in the United Kingdom did well to maintain profitability *at the levels established last* year, and the improvement reported for Consumer Services was attributable in part to a return to more normal levels of profitability after the adverse effects of last year's hard winter. In the United States, the Consumer Products *activity benefited from special* factors affecting performance in certain areas of its business and achieved a very satisfactory increase in trading profit, accentuated on translation by the fall of some 15% in the average value of sterling against the US dollar compared with the first half of last year. The trading profit of the Wines and Spirits activity also benefited from the movement in sterling against the US dollar and other currencies.

The fall in interest costs was attributable to the impact on borrowings of the rights issue of a year ago and also to the generally lower level of interest rates, offset to some degree by the higher sterling cost of interest payable in foreign currency.

The group's overseas activities are less seasonal than many of their United Kingdom counterparts and *their recent growth has tended to reduce the* imbalance between the two halves of the year. The increase in pre-tax profit from £74.8 million to £113.6 million for the first half must be regarded as exceptional and, although the group continues to *make good progress,* it would be unrealistic to expect this kind of growth in profits to be maintained in the second half.

The Board has decided to pay an interim dividend for the year ending 30th September, 1983 of 3.875p per share *(1982–3.5p) on 3rd October, 1983 to* shareholders on the register on 26th August, 1983. The cost of the interim dividend will amount to £23.2 million (1982–£21.0 million).

***S.G. Grinstead** Chairman* *16th May 1983*

	Half year to 31st March (*unaudited*)		Year to 30th September
	1983 £m	1982 £m	1982 £m
External sales			
United Kingdom			
Brewing	291.7	278.7	588.7
Consumer Services	496.9	464.7	1,013.2
Foods	330.0	287.0	626.3
United States			
Consumer Products	377.7	264.7	595.5
International			
Hotels	134.1	121.9	256.3
Wines and Spirits	462.0	410.0	768.5
	2,092.4	1,827.0	3,848.5
Trading profit			
United Kingdom			
Brewing	26.9	26.3	68.5
Consumer Services	28.4	22.0	67.1
Foods	15.5	15.5	35.0
Oil and Gas	(1.5)	–	(1.5)
United States			
Consumer Products	43.7	29.9	64.7
International			
Hotels	6.4	7.4	22.9
Wines and Spirits	52.0	45.0	98.1
	171.4	146.1	354.8
Interest	(57.8)	(71.3)	(134.6)
***Profit before* taxation**	113.6	74.8	220.2
Taxation	(34.1)	(19.4)	(62.3)
Profit after taxation	79.5	55.4	157.9
Minority shareholders' interests	(2.2)	(2.3)	(6.0)
Parent company preference dividends	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.5)
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders before extraordinary items	77.1	52.9	151.4
Earnings per share based on attributable profit shown above	12.8p	10.1p	27.3p

NOTES
1 Profits and losses of overseas subsidiaries are translated into sterling at weighted average rates of exchange.
2 The charge for taxation is estimated on the basis that the rate of UK corporation tax will be 52% (1982 - 52%) and includes overseas taxation of £21.2 million (1982 – £16.8 million).
3 *It is estimated that the net effect of extraordinary items for the half year to 31st March, 1983, including currency translation gains calculated at the rates* then prevailing of £29.3 million (1982 – losses of £5.9 million), will be a credit of £33.8 million (1982 – a charge of £5.6 million).
4 The figures for the year to 30th September, 1982 have been extracted from accounts which have been filed with the Registrar of Companies and contain an unqualified audit report.

Grand Metropolitan PLC, 10/11 Hanover Square London W1A 1DP

WALL STREET

Laid-off US workers 'will not return'

Virginia (NYT) – Leaders of trading corporations intend to rehire few of the workers they laid off during the recession, no matter how strongly the economy recovers.

The businessmen, present and former chief executive officers of most of the country's biggest companies, said, after a weekend meeting of the Business Council, the the choice was between protecting jobs and protecting their own businesses.

Mr James H. Evans, chairman of Union Pacific Corporation, the big transportation concern, said 6,000 of the company's 44,000 employess were laid off and would "probably not" come back.

"We're running 40 per cent more freight tonnage than we did 20 years ago with half as many employees. If we had the same number of employees we had then , we would have priced ourselves out of the market. How have we done it? Automation."

Mr Edward G. Jefferson, Chairman of E. I. Du Pont de Nemours, the country's biggest producer of chemicals, said its capacity for producing synthetic fibres was about double that in 1973. But the manpower to operate it was only *4 or 5 per* cent higher because of mechanization and robotics.

Mr Jefferson said Du Pont had laid off 7 per cent of the company's worldwide workforce of 174,000 during the recession. In a booming economy, only a few would be rehired, he said.

More than 100 members of the Business Council attended the two-day meetings. They were joined by government officials.

	May 13	May 12
AMF Inc	15[illegible]	15[illegible]
AMR	26[illegible]	26[illegible]
Allied Chem	49	47[illegible]
Allied Stores	48[illegible]	48[illegible]
Allis Chalmers	17[illegible]	17[illegible]
Alcoa	35[illegible]	36[illegible]
Amax Inc	29[illegible]	28[illegible]
Amerada Hess	28[illegible]	28[illegible]
Am Brands	54	53[illegible]
Am Broadcast	68[illegible]	67[illegible]
Am Can	43[illegible]	45[illegible]
Am Cyanamid	45[illegible]	46[illegible]
Am Elec Power	19	19
Am Home	46[illegible]	46[illegible]
Am Motors	10[illegible]	10
Am Nat Res	36	35[illegible]
Am Standard	33[illegible]	33[illegible]
Am Telephone	67½	68
Armco Steel	19[illegible]	19[illegible]
Asarco	42[illegible]	42[illegible]
Ashland Oil	36½	35[illegible]
Atlntic Richfield	48[illegible]	46[illegible]
Avco	33[illegible]	32[illegible]
Avon Products	33[illegible]	32[illegible]
Bankers Tst NY	47½	47[illegible]
Bank of America	24[illegible]	24[illegible]
Bank of Boston	48	48
Bank of NY	63[illegible]	63
Beatrice Foods	28[illegible]	27[illegible]
Bethlehem Steel	23[illegible]	23[illegible]
Boeing	37[illegible]	37[illegible]
Boise Cascade	45[illegible]	45[illegible]
Borden	59[illegible]	58[illegible]
Borg Warner	47[illegible]	47
Bristol Myers	78[illegible]	78[illegible]
BP	23	23[illegible]
Burlington Ind	38[illegible]	37½
Burlington Nthn	82	81[illegible]
Burroughs	50[illegible]	49[illegible]
Campbell Soup	46[illegible]	45[illegible]
Canadian Pacific	38	38
Caterpillar	47[illegible]	47[illegible]
Celanese	69[illegible]	68[illegible]
Central Soya	15[illegible]	15[illegible]
Chase Manhat	60[illegible]	61[illegible]
Chem Bank NY	53[illegible]	53
Chrysler	27½	26[illegible]
Citicorp	44[illegible]	44[illegible]
Clark Equip	32[illegible]	33
Coca Cola	53[illegible]	54
Colgate	23[illegible]	23[illegible]
CBS	71[illegible]	72½
Columbia Gas	29[illegible]	30
Combustion Eng	36[illegible]	35[illegible]
Comwlth Edison	27½	27[illegible]
Cons Edison	23	22[illegible]
Cons Foods	40[illegible]	40[illegible]
Cons Power	20[illegible]	20[illegible]
Continental Grp	42[illegible]	41[illegible]
Control Data	56	55[illegible]
Corning Glass	79[illegible]	79[illegible]
CPC Intnl	38[illegible]	38[illegible]
Crane	28[illegible]	27[illegible]
Crocker Int	33	32[illegible]
Crown Zeller	33½	32[illegible]
Dart & Kraft	70	70[illegible]
Deere	38[illegible]	38[illegible]
Delta Air	45[illegible]	45[illegible]
Detroit Edison	15	15
Disney	75[illegible]	74[illegible]
Dow Chemical	32[illegible]	32[illegible]
Dresser Ind	19½	19½
Duke Power	23½	23[illegible]
Du Pont	48[illegible]	48[illegible]
Eastern Air	8[illegible]	8[illegible]
Eastman Kodak	72[illegible]	74[illegible]
Eaton Corp	41[illegible]	41[illegible]
El Paso Nat Gas	18[illegible]	18[illegible]
Esmark	65[illegible]	66
Evans P. D.	12[illegible]	12[illegible]
Exxon Corp	34[illegible]	34[illegible]
Fed Dept Stores	60[illegible]	58[illegible]
Firestone	22½	22[illegible]
Fst Chicago	26	26[illegible]

	May 13	May 12
Fst Intrst Bncp	38[illegible]	38[illegible]
Fst Penn Corp	6[illegible]	6[illegible]
Ford	51[illegible]	49[illegible]
GAF Corp	17[illegible]	18
GTE Corp	44[illegible]	44[illegible]
Gen Dynamics	51	51[illegible]
Gen Electric	109[illegible]	108[illegible]
Gen Foods	43[illegible]	43[illegible]
Gen Mills	54[illegible]	54[illegible]
Gen Motors	68[illegible]	68
Gen Pub Util NY	9	9
Gen Tire	35[illegible]	36[illegible]
Genesco	8[illegible]	8[illegible]
Georgia Pacific	28[illegible]	28[illegible]
Getty Oil	67½	68[illegible]
Gillette	43[illegible]	43[illegible]
Goodrich	38[illegible]	38[illegible]
Goodyear	33[illegible]	33[illegible]
Gould Inc	38[illegible]	38[illegible]
Grace	48[illegible]	47[illegible]
Gt Atlte & Pacific	12	11[illegible]
Greyhound	23[illegible]	23[illegible]
Grumman Corp	38[illegible]	37½
Gulf Oil	36[illegible]	36
Gulf & West	28[illegible]	28[illegible]
Heinz H. J.	47	46½
Hercules	38[illegible]	38[illegible]
Honeywell	12[illegible]	12[illegible]
IC Inds	43[illegible]	43[illegible]
Ingersoll	47	46[illegible]
Inland Steel	30[illegible]	30[illegible]
IBM	116½	115[illegible]
Int Harvester	10½	10[illegible]
INCO	15[illegible]	15[illegible]
Int Paper	53[illegible]	53[illegible]
Int Tel Tel	35[illegible]	35[illegible]
Irving Bank	50[illegible]	48[illegible]
Jewel Co	48½	48[illegible]
Jim Walter	47[illegible]	47[illegible]
Johnson & John	48	49
Kaiser Alumin	18[illegible]	18[illegible]
Kerr McGee	33[illegible]	33[illegible]
Kimberly Clark	88[illegible]	88[illegible]
K Mart	32	32[illegible]
Kruger	41	39[illegible]
L.T.V. Corp	15[illegible]	15[illegible]
Litton	65[illegible]	65[illegible]
Lockheed	116[illegible]	114[illegible]
Lucky Stores	24	23[illegible]
Manuf Hanover	48[illegible]	48[illegible]
Manville Cp	13[illegible]	13[illegible]
Mapco	28	28
Marine Midland	30[illegible]	29[illegible]
Martin Marietta	55	54[illegible]
McDonnell	60[illegible]	61[illegible]
Mead	27[illegible]	27
Merck	90[illegible]	91[illegible]
Minnesota Mng	84[illegible]	85[illegible]
Mobil Oil	30[illegible]	30[illegible]
Monsanto	89[illegible]	90[illegible]
Morgan J. P.	81[illegible]	81[illegible]
Motorola	119[illegible]	118[illegible]
NCR Corp	117[illegible]	117[illegible]
NL Industries	18[illegible]	18[illegible]
Nabisco	38[illegible]	38
Nat Distillers	27[illegible]	28[illegible]
Nat Med Ent	28[illegible]	28[illegible]
Nat Steel	23	23[illegible]
Norfolk South	57[illegible]	57
NW Bancorp	24½	24[illegible]
Norton Simon	26[illegible]	26[illegible]
Occidental Pet	21[illegible]	21
Ogden	31[illegible]	30[illegible]
Olin Corp	31	31[illegible]
Owens-Illinois	33[illegible]	34½
Pacific Gas Elec	32[illegible]	32[illegible]
Pan Am	6[illegible]	6[illegible]
Penney J. C.	60[illegible]	60[illegible]
Pennzoil	40[illegible]	39[illegible]
Pepsico	37½	38
Pfizer	83[illegible]	83[illegible]
Phelps Dodge	31	31[illegible]
Philip Morris	64[illegible]	64[illegible]
Phillips Petrol	34[illegible]	33[illegible]

	May 13	May 12
Polaroid	32[illegible]	32
PPG Ind	62[illegible]	63[illegible]
Procter Gamble	57[illegible]	57[illegible]
Pub Ser El & Gas	24[illegible]	24
Raytheon	51[illegible]	51[illegible]
RCA Corp	28[illegible]	27[illegible]
Republic Steel	26	25[illegible]
Reynolds Ind	54[illegible]	54[illegible]
Reynolds Metal	33[illegible]	32[illegible]
Rockwell Int	36[illegible]	35[illegible]
Royal Dutch	44[illegible]	43[illegible]
Safeways	38[illegible]	37[illegible]
St Regis Paper	30[illegible]	31½
Santa Fe Ind	27[illegible]	27[illegible]
SCM	37[illegible]	37[illegible]
Schlumberger	48[illegible]	48[illegible]
Scott Paper	24[illegible]	24[illegible]
Seagram	81[illegible]	81[illegible]
Sears Roebuck	40[illegible]	40
Shell Oil	42[illegible]	42[illegible]
Shell Trans	36[illegible]	36[illegible]
Signal Co	30[illegible]	30[illegible]
Singer	30[illegible]	30
Sony	15[illegible]	15[illegible]
Sth Cal Edison	37[illegible]	37[illegible]
Southern Pacific	60[illegible]	62
Sperry Corp	37[illegible]	37[illegible]
Std Oil Califnia	38[illegible]	38[illegible]
Std Oil Indiana	47[illegible]	47
Std Oil Ohio	48[illegible]	47[illegible]
Sterling Drug	26[illegible]	26[illegible]
Stevens J. P.	23[illegible]	23
Sun Comp	40[illegible]	40
Teledyne	143[illegible]	142[illegible]
Tenneco	37	37[illegible]
Texaco	35	35[illegible]
Texas East Corp	36	35[illegible]
Texas Inst	158[illegible]	151[illegible]
Texas Utilities	23[illegible]	23[illegible]
Textron	32[illegible]	32[illegible]
TWA	32[illegible]	31[illegible]
Travelers Corp	30[illegible]	30[illegible]
TRW Inc	72[illegible]	72[illegible]
UAL Inc	33[illegible]	33[illegible]
Union Carbide	63	64[illegible]
Union Oil Calif	34½	34[illegible]
Un Pacific Corp	57½	57[illegible]
Uniroyal	14[illegible]	14[illegible]
United Brands	13[illegible]	13[illegible]
US Industries	16[illegible]	16[illegible]
US Steel	24[illegible]	24[illegible]
Utd Technol	70	70[illegible]
Wachovia	42	42[illegible]
Warner Commut	27[illegible]	27[illegible]
Warner Lambert	31	32
Wells Fargo	37[illegible]	36[illegible]
Westinghse Elec	43[illegible]	43[illegible]
Weyerhaeuser	48[illegible]	48[illegible]
Whirlpool	51[illegible]	51[illegible]
Woolworth	35[illegible]	35[illegible]
Xerox Corp	45[illegible]	45[illegible]
Zenith	22[illegible]	22

Canadian Prices

	May 13	May 12
Abitibi	23[illegible]	23[illegible]
Alcan Alumin	35[illegible]	35[illegible]
Algoma Steel	30[illegible]	30[illegible]
Bell Telephone	27[illegible]	28
Cominco	55[illegible]	56[illegible]
Cons Bathurst	25[illegible]	25[illegible]
Gulf Oil	16[illegible]	16[illegible]
Hawker/Sid Can	19	18[illegible]
Hudson Bay Mng	21[illegible]	21[illegible]
Imasco	34[illegible]	34[illegible]
Imperial Oil	35½	35[illegible]
Int Pipe	27[illegible]	27[illegible]
Mass-Fergsn	6[illegible]	7[illegible]
Royal Trust	27[illegible]	28[illegible]
Seagram	38[illegible]	38[illegible]
Steel Co	27[illegible]	27[illegible]
Thomson N 'A'	37	35[illegible]
Walker Hiram	28[illegible]	28
WCT	14[illegible]	14[illegible]

e Ex div. a Asked. c Ex distribution. h Bid. k Market closed. n New issue. p Stock split. t Traded. y Unquoted.

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	10	%
Barclays	10	%
BCCI	10	%
Consolidated Crds	10	%
C. Hoare & Co	*10	%
Lloyds Bank	10	%
Midland Bank	10	%
Nat Westminster	10	%
TSB	10	%
Williams & Glyn's	10	%

* 7 day deposits on sums of under £10,000, 6[illegible]%; £10,000 up to £50,000, 7[illegible]%, £50,000 and over, 8[illegible]%.

هكذا من الاصل

APPOINTMENTS

New chief for Thomas Tilling

Sir Arthur Norman has been appointed chairman of Thomas Tilling. He succeeds Sir Robert Taylor who has retired. Sir Arthur joined the board of Thomas Tilling in 1979 and became deputy chairman in December 1982. He is chairman of the De La Rue Company and a director of Sun Life Assurance Society, Whitbread and Co and SKF (UK).

Mr Dennis Marler, managing director of Capital & Counties, has been elected as president of the British Property Federation. He succeeds **Mr Christopher Benson**. **Mr Harry Axton**, chairman-elect of Brixton Estate, was elected as senior vice-president. **Mr Richard Saunders**, of Baker Harris Saunders, and **Mr Terald Powell**, of Haslemere Estates, were re-elected as honorary treasurer and junior vice-president respectively.

Mr A. R. G. Raeburn has been appointed to the board of directors of Boosey & Hawkes.

Mr Elise Langdon-Fox, Mr Keith Hutcheson and **Mr Paul Fitzmaurice** have been appointed partners of Nabarro Nathanson.

Mr Kevin J. T. Murphy-O'Connor has joined Gibbs Sage as a divisional director of its North American division with special duties to develop aviation business.

Mr John Dodwell has been appointed managing director of Chancery Leasing, a new joint venture company with London-based Chancery Securities, a licensed deposit-taking institution. **Mr Harvey Cohen, Mr Geoffrey Berger** and **Mr Brian Rubins** are the other directors of Chancery Leasing.

Mr Haward Cass has become financial director and company secretary of Cass-White of Crawley, Sussex.

Mr David A. Jamieson has been appointed a director of National Westminster Bank and chairman of its eastern regional board, of which he has been a member since 1969. He succeeds **Lord Boardman** who has become National Westminster's chairman on **Mr Robin Leigh-Pemberton's** departure in advance of assuming his duties as Governor of the Bank of England on July 1. Mr Jamieson is chairman of River & Mercantile Trust and deputy chairman of Steetley and of the London Board of the Australian Mutual Provident Society.

Torin Douglas reviews newspapers' promotion campaigns

Hard sell by the 'heavy' press

A curious thing appears to be happening in Fleet Street, the significince of which is only just beginning to dawn on national newspaper managements: the quality papers have begun to advertise themselves more heavily than the populars.

Last year, the most heavily advertised daily newspaper was the *Guardian* which spent more on advertising itself than the *Sun* and the *News of the World* combined. The *Financial Times* spent more than any of the mass market Mirror Group titles, the *Daily Mirror*, the *Sunday Mirror* and the *Sunday People*.

In 1982, according to Media Expectation Analysis Ltd the *Guardian* spent £1,543,000 on advertising, compared with the *Sun's* £730,000 and the *News of the World's* £713,800. Only the *Mail on Sunday*, which had the burden of launching itself not once but twice spent more – £3,457,000.

On the face of it expenditure on this scale by quality papers makes little sense. None of them is doing well in terms of profits, although the *Guardian* has cut away its usual losses. In any case, advertising is much more important to quality papers than crude circulation. On average, advertising accounts for roughly 70 per cent of revenue for quality papers with sales of newspapers traditionally netting only 30 per cent. For popular papers, these percentages are roughly reversed, so circulation would appear much more important.

Advertising is more important to the qualities

In the long run, the right kind of circulation certainly determines the attractions of a quality paper for advertisers. But in the short run, the state of the economy and cost cutting seem more important.

So why should the *Guardian*, with a circulation of 432,000, spend more advertising itself than the most popular daily and Sunday newspapers combined, with their aggregate circulation of 8.6 million?

Why should the *FT*, with an Octobr to March average sale of 214,000, spend more than the *Sunday Mirror*, whose circulation is almost 3.5 million? And why, for that matter, should *The Times*, with a 320,000 daily sale, have just begun a £1.5m television promotion campaign that will run for four months in certain parts of the country?

Are these campaigns meant to justify themselves in normal commercial ways or are publishers merely jockeying for long-term positions in a market that many see as too small for the present number of competitors?

Self-advertising, after all, is only one factor influencing the circulation of a newspaper. The most crucial element is the paper's editorial attraction to readers. But other key influences are price and efficient distribution.

There are two main factors in the sudden about-turn in conventional wisdom: one is that the qualities have discovered that consistent television promotion can boost their sales, the other is that the populars have diverted much of their promotional money into bingo and other such games.

The *Guardian* was the first of the quality dailies to start promoting regularly on television, some four years ago, with its "Why read the *Guardian?*" campaign, in which celebrities and members of the public talk about the paper. The *FT* began its television and poster campaign – "No *FT*. No comment" – two years ago. Both papers achieved record circulation levels in the latest audited figures, from October to March this year.

"The *Guardian* campaign is a classic example of what staying in the market over a reasonable period can do", says Mr Tony Kippenberger, publicity director of *FT*. "In our own retail checks, we can tell when they are advertising and which areas they are in, and I'm sure they can too.

"Both the *Guardian* and the *FT* have had a set of prejudices that we have had to overcome. In their case, it was the woolly social worker and lecturer image, in ours it was the City and accountants image. We are both tackling the problem in a similar way and it would seem that, contrary to previous misconceptions, quality newspapers can market themselves successfully on television.

The FT campaign is designed as a corporate drive that will boost not just the circulation of the paper but advertisement sales as well. "It is a low-key approach which was bound to take time", says Mr Kippenberger. "When we started, we pledged ourselves to do it for three years – barring any unforeseen disasters – and we have now done the first two.

The changing pattern of advertising by newspapers

£000s	1982	1981	1980	1975
The Times	–	–	122	66
Guardian	1,543	418	609	67
Financial Times	523	370	42	–
D Telegraph	52	162	–	7
D Express	878	436	215	442
D Mail	1,169	1,706	397	212
Sun	730	2,782	2,622	1,094
D Mirror	411	1,525	1,457	433
D Star	919	1,364	496	–
Mail on Sunday	3,457	–	–	–
News of World	714	1,634	1,097	174
People	451	558	563	184
S Express	1,354	885	46	108
S Mirror	405	523	539	155
S Times	275	470	674	56
S Telegraph	141	106	241	50
Observer	621	202	226	40

Source: MEAL. Figures exclude cinemas, radio and posters

The *Guardian's* campaign is also designed to be a long term promotion. "It is not intended just to get people to rush out and buy the paper but it is designed to sell more copies, and every time it has run it has done so", says Mr Gerry Taylor, managing director of the *Guardian*. "It gives us a presence in the market and we are going to stick at it."

"It is notoriously hard to measure the effect of advertising but I got very near, in one

Consistent TV promotion can boost sales

42-week period, when I was satisfied that the increased sale in the areas we had been advertising had paid in pure profit per copy terms for the cost of the campaign. When you can say that, it gives you far more confidence in maintaining the expenditure", he adds.

Sales of the *Guardian* have increased dramatically in the last five years, from 283,000 in 1978, before the Times Newspapers dispute, to 432,000 now. *Naturally this is not just* attributable to advertising, but Mr Taylor believes that when the market is moving a paper's way in any case – as he maintains it is – promotion can do a great deal of good.

In marked contrast to these two papers, *The Times* did not promote itself at all during 1981 and 1982, the only national newspaper to register nothing in *MEAL* during those years. Earlier this year, the paper ran a test campaign on television and posters in the London and South-east regions on the theme "*The Times* puts it all into focus" and it has now decided to extend this with a £1.5m *campaign throughout the* summer, which will also be run in the Midlands.

"We put on about 10,000 copies during the first campaign", says Mr Arthur Brittenden, director of corporate relations for News International, the parent company of Times Newspapers. "That was on top of a steady rise in circulation anyway and we feel we should push the paper while it is doing well." *The Times* circulation averaged 338,000 in April.

The fact the *The Times* refrained from promoting itself over the past two years was quite deliberate. "Until recently, we felt it was only fair to let the editor get the paper as he wanted it", Mr Brittenden says. "It is now an improving paper. In particular, we have increased the space for sport and features without cutting our key areas. The fact is that TV advertising can bring an immediate increase in circulation but if people do not like what they see, you won't hang on to those sales."

Though *The Times* campaign has a general theme – "*The Times* puts it all into focus" – each commercial will concentrate on specific items in the paper. "Our experience is that specific advertising works," Mr Brittenden says. "When the *Sun* was in its avertising heyday, we concentrated on specific things in the paper, and though *The Times* is obviously a very different paper we have followed that same basic idea."

The *Times* management does not regard the *Guardian* or the *FT* as direct competitors, seeing the main target as the *Daily Telgraph*, by far the largest-selling quality daily, but the only one whose sales are on the decline. Its latest circulation figure is 1,280,000 compared with 1,440,000 in 1980. In 1982, *It spent just £51,000 in advertising*, according to MEAL, though this figure excludes posters, where the *Telegraph* is a consistent advertiser.

Whatever the arguments in favour of quality papers using television advertising, there is one drawback that cannot be avoided. "There is fantastic wastage for the qualities on television, since most viewers are not the market for the product at all," points out Mr Nick Shott, assistat managing director of Express Newspapers.

"*The Times* and the *FT* have a small target market and television is an expensive way *of reaching it. But of course the* options for newpaper publishers in advertising terms are limited". Radio and breakfast television are both used by several newspapers because of their obvious advantage of

Facing charge of believing in television's power

being available in the morning before people buy their papers. But mainstream ITV still remains the dominant medium for newspaper publishers, even the qualities, despite the wastage it is seen to work.

Just as the computer and car manufacturers are now using television to reach upmarket viewers, so are the quality newspapers. For years, the popular newspapers have had to face the charge, when selling their own space to advertisers, that they obviously believe in the power of television because they use it so heavily themselves.

The qualities will now find it hard to avoid this argument.

Economic notebook

Venture capitalists need more security

Few seekers of venture capital seem to have heard about the average man's difficulty of having his cake and eating it.

And if you think this does not apply to that band of dynamic, thrusting entrepreneurs upon whom, according to the politicians, the hope of Britain's future prosperity lies, I have news for you. It does.

Perhaps, nowadays, the Bazaar Technique is taught at business schools. If it is, somebody should also teach that venture capitalists are a little *too busy* to sit around bargaining all day over unrealistic demands.

Specifically, it is a question of who has what amount of equity that causes most anguish when venture capital funds are sought.

***It is then that emotive words* begin to fly. Words like "surrender", "yield" and even "rape" and "rip-off" are uttered from between clenched teeth as the imagined victim believes that at last he is facing a fate even worse than the fate that is worse than death.**

And certainly no maiden *wriggles harder than a man* who believes that his most precious possession, more cherished than even his wife and family, his "equity" is about to be lost or, at best, tampered with.

It is about this time in the negotiations that the ugly face of not capitalism, of not even the City, but of realism is raised.

The entrepreneur is confronted with the necessity of evaluating the risk element in his project more objectively *than* he has probably done before.

He is invited to evaluate the investment opportunity he is offering the potential investor *through the investor's eyes.* Rather reluctantly he will often admit that the project does not look so attractive when viewed through eyes whose owner is putting up nearly all the money.

He is made to realize that notwithstanding his undoubted faith in the project which he *has demonstrated* by investing £10,000 or even £50,000 – and, incidently it is remarkable how even wealthy entrepreneurs are reluctant to invest much of their own money – the amount he has to lose is considerably less than the *sum* he wants from the investor.

***He is made to realize that in* spite of the imposing project plan with its detailed profit forecasts that always produce an impressive return on *investment*, the project can, and even might, fail.**

Every venture capitalist know this. It is one of the lessons he has learned. Sooner *or later* he will have his failures or at least some one-legged ducks.

That is why he appears so strangely unappreciative of the golden opportunity *set* before him, so backward at leaping forward with a monster cheque for so small a piece of the equity or as a loan against minscule or non-existent security.

It is no use telling him that he can *double his money* in three or four years. He knows he might not and even if he does, he knows he has other investments that might fail.

***It is only by allowing* the venture capitalist the biggest profit opportunity that the venture capital business can continue to grow and support entrepreneurs. American entrepreneurs have learned this.**

It is not uncommon for them *to sell even 95 per cent of their* equity so that the project can succeed and they can create wealth for themselves.

In Britain, however, any suggestions that the amount of money required merits more than 51 per cent of the equity *raises howls of anguish* and promotes a speedy retreat.

Until now, because of the rapid growth of the venture capital business over the last three years, the competition for projects and the inexperience of some people in it, many seekers *of funds* have had deals which are unlikely to be so generous in the future. They are the lucky ones; and everyone needs luck.

But to all those other hungry entrepreneurs surely a slice of cake is better than none.

John Parkin

The author is managing director of English & Caledonian Investment, the City-based venture capital company.

Authorized Units & Insurance Funds

Authorized Unit Trusts

Insurance Bonds and Funds

RECENT ISSUES

	Closing Price
Airship Industries 25p Ord (140a)	126
Bensons Crisps 10p Ord (68a)	104
Chemical Methods Ass NPV (115a)	118
Datastream 5p Ord (180)	226+3
Grainger Trust 25p Ord (a)	190
Intervision Video Hldgs 10p Ord (a)	42−1
Lorin Electronics 20p Ord (80a)	118
Mellerware 10p Ord (70a)	78−3
Microlease 10p Ord (94a)	153
Miss World 10p Ord (60a)	115
Macmos 10p Ord (65a)	65
Octopus Publishing 20p Ord (a)	356
Securiguard 5p Ord (134a)	130
Spring Ram 10p Ord (105a)	123
Strikes Rests 10p Ord (47a)	63
Superdrug 10p Ord (175)	263+3
Television Services Int 10p Ord (10½a)	21

Issue price in parentheses a Unlisted Securities

MARKET REPORT ● by Michael Clark

New York hits prices

ACCOUNT DAY: Dealings began, May 9. Dealings end, May 20. Contango Day, May 23. Settlement Day, May 31.

Mr Henry Kaufman, the economist with brokers Salomon Brothers, and Wall Street's renowned guru, cut the ground from under the feet of investors in London yesterday with his pessimistic remarks on interest rates over the weekend.

Share prices reacted nervously to news of the rout on Wall Street where the Dow Jones Industrial Average opened 17.02 down in the wake of Mr Kaufman's warning that the slide in interest rates was over for the time being. The *FT* Index, having been 2.8 up at one stage, quickly retreated after hours to end the day 0.6 off at 671.1.

Dealers said the undertone remained firm, but clearly reflected the market's volatility in the run up to the General Election. Sentiment was also badly dented by the latest figures from Unilever showing first-quarter profits down from £179m to £163m.

Leading industrials responded predictably to the news with early gains wiped out. GEC closed 4p lower at 212p, after being 217p, TI Group fell 4p to 158p and Marks & Spencer had a 3p lead cut to only 1p at 200p.

Shares of P & O Deferred sailed within hailing distance of the year's high, rising 5p to 154, amid rumours that somebody was building up a stake in the company. **Trafalgar House**, owner of the Cunard line, is the market's favourite contender for such a move.

Mr Nigel Broackes, chairman of Trafalgar said, "obviously we are hearing lots of stories all the time about numerous companies and we cannot comment."

Earlier this month, P & O pleased the market by maintaining the final 10p gross dividend, despite the slide in profits from £40.9m to £33.5m. Since then, the shares have been the subject of several buy recommendations from brokers, who report heavy institutional support.

There was the smell of burnt fingers in **London Brick**, an old market takeover favourite, where the price slipped 3p to 168p as hopes of a possible bid continued to fade. One group, believed to be **Tarmac**, recently bought just under 5 per cent of the equity, but a full scale bid looks unlikely.

Shares of **Regional Properties** were suspended at 192p – 2p short of the years's high – as **Friends' Provident** made its long-awaited bid for the remaining 71.9 per cent it does not already own. FP also owns all £8m of 8¾ per cent Convertible Debenture 1987/90 in Regional and this, when converted, takes FP's total holding to 50.2 per cent.

As a result, FP is bidding 241p for the remaining shares, valuing the Regional at £45.6m.

Mr Jeffrey Bonas, chairman of **London & Liverpool Trust**, has described a recent article in *The Sunday Times* claiming that the Avon & Somerset police were conducting a major investigation into the group's affairs, as "inaccurate and misleading". The police have since said they are investigating a single complaint aginst the group's Telejector subsidiary. The share price, which hit 180p earlier, closed at 190p – a fall of 40p on the day.

Yesterday's newcomers to the Unlisted Securities Market made a contrasting start in first-time dealings. **Chemical Methods Associates**, which makes commercial dish washers for the catering trade, opened at 128p before closing 8p above the placing price at 123p. CMA does not have a public quote in the US, but hopes to use the proceeds from the placing to finance a European expansion plan. The group has forecast profits of not less than $4m (£2.5m) for the present year.

International Income Property, the Australian property group, closed at the opening level of 625p – a premium of 38p. IIP was founded by Mr Gerard Dusseldorp, the Dutch property expert who founded Lend Lease, Australia's biggest property group. The group's policy of distributing all available cash after expenses makes the shares especially attractive to high tax payers.

Among the Lloyds brokers, **C. E. Heath** continued its downward spiral ahead of Thursday's figures, losing 7p to 303p. The market is looking for pre-tax profits of £19m against £17m last year. But it is thought that some brokers were going for figures greatly in excess of early estimates.

Gilts recovered earlier falls of around £¼ to end the day with gains of up to £⅛ in thin trade. Dealers said sentiment had been clouded by the latest US money supply figures over the weekend which had proved higher than expected.

On the foriegn exchange, sterling closed down 0.8 cents at $1.5585. Talk to renewed buying from the US lifted the fine art dealer, **Sotheby Parke Bernet**, a further 17p to 460p. Mr Marshall Cogan and Mr Stephen Swid of General Felt, who holding 30 per cent of the shares, have made known their intention to proceed with their bid, despite the unexpected reference to the Monopolies & Mergers Commission.

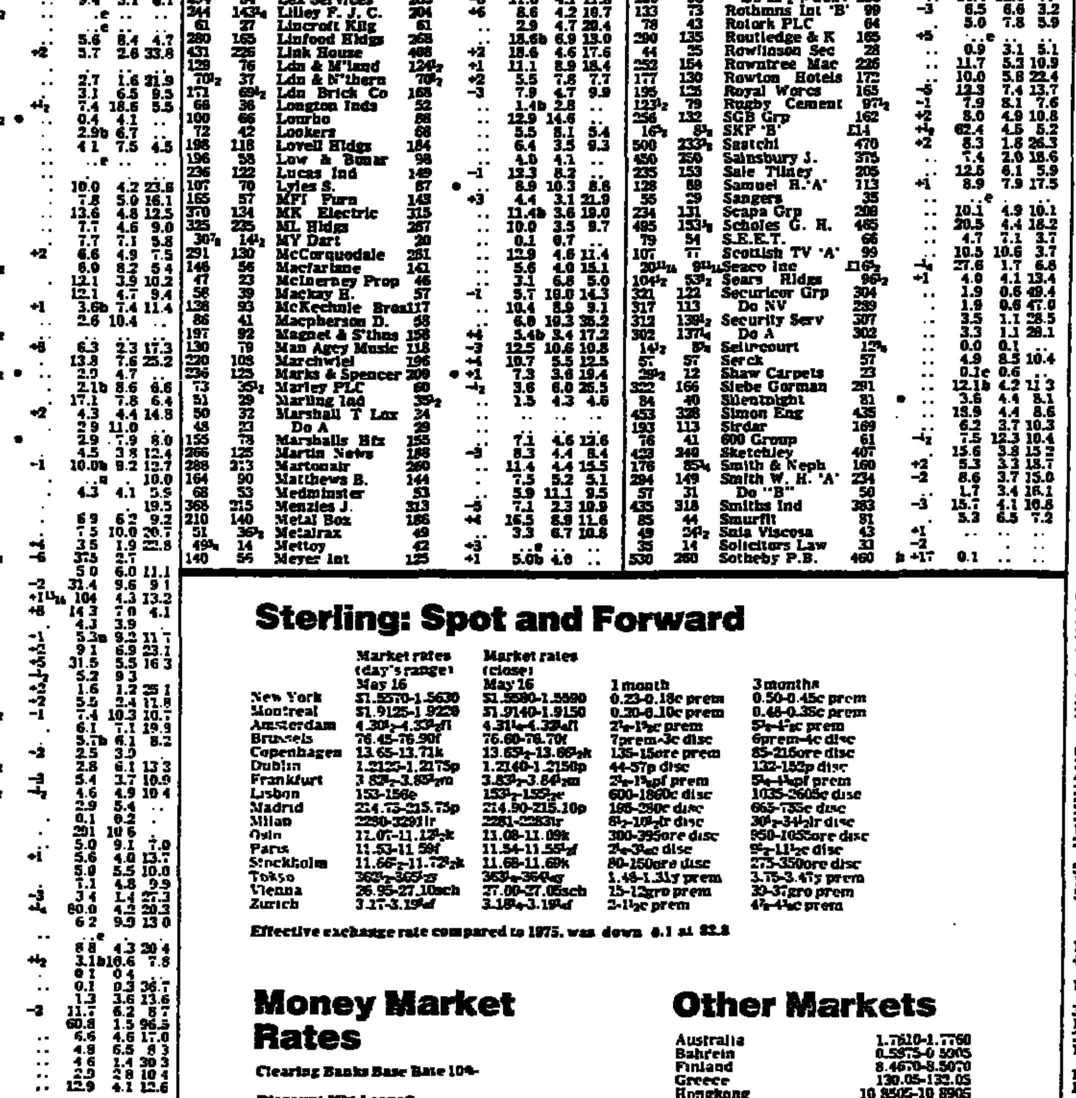
BRITISH FUNDS

1982/83 High	Low	Stock		Price	Ch'ge	Int. only Yield	Gross Red. Yield
SHORTS							
100¼	97⅞	Treas	9½% 1983	99⅞	..	9.270	10.446
104¾	96¾	Exch	13½% 1983	101⅞ ●	..	13.284	10.088
101⅞	91¾	Exch	10% 1983	99⅞ ●	..	10.006	10.162
98	87¾	Fund	5½% 1982-84	97	..	5.670	10.233
103¾	91⅞	Exch	11¼% 1984	100¾	..	11.168	10.159
107¼	96½	Exch	14% 1984	103⅞ ●	..	13.518	10.176
94¼	81¼	Exch	3% 1984	94¾	●+1/16	3.166	8.126
105¾	91½	Treas	12% 1984	102¼	..	11.736	10.103

MEDIUMS · LONGS · UNDATED · COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN · LOCAL AUTHORITIES · DOLLAR STOCKS · BANKS AND DISCOUNTS · BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES · COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL (A–B, C–E, F–H, I–N, O–S, T–Z) · FINANCIAL TRUSTS · INSURANCE · INVESTMENT TRUSTS · SHIPPING · MINES · OIL · PROPERTY · RUBBER · TEA · MISCELLANEOUS · UNLISTED SECURITIES

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

1982/83 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
160	77	Altwoods PLC	148	..	2.9	1.9	26.7
40	25	Ault & Wiborg	31	..	1.8	5.8	10.4
24	8	Aurora PLC	8	..	..e	..	..
59	20	Automotive Pd	34	+2	2.1	6.3	..
123	67	Avon Rubber	107	+1	..	..	..
739	343	B.A.T. Ind	615	+5	39.3	6.4	4.9
40	22	BBA Grp	38	..	2.5	6.6	17.6
363	138	BET Dfd	218	..	14.3b	6.6	9.1
360	223	BICC	250 ●	..	15.1	6.0	11.0
35	13	BL PLC	34	..	..	..	..
232	146	BOC	201	−1	8.4	4.2	9.0
595	318	BPB Ind	528	−2	15.0	2.8	14.2
293	173	Haden	273	+8	11.1	4.1	12.0
168	116	Hall Eng	152	+2	10.9	7.2	6.2
242	178	Hall M.	236	..	8.8	3.7	11.4
132	83	Halma PLC	115	..	2.3	2.0	22.3
12	8¼	Hampson Ind	12	+¼	1.1b	8.9	12.2
61	21	Hanimex Corp	33	..	..e	..	4.6
163	37	Hanover Inv	138	..	2.6	1.9	51.3
201	91½	Hanson Trust	178	+1	5.7	3.2	14.1
89	44	Hargreaves Grp	84	..	5.4	6.4	9.4
334	143½	Harris Q'nsway	312	..	8.1	2.6	19.6
787	437	Harrison Cros	600	..	40.0	6.7	17.0
103	52	Hartwells Grp	95	..	5.9	6.2	10.2
107	70	Lyles S.	87 ●	..	8.9	10.3	8.8
165	57	MFI Furn	143	+3	4.4	3.1	21.9
370	134	MK Electric	315	..	11.4b	3.6	19.0
325	235	ML Hldgs	287	..	10.0	3.5	8.7
30⅞	14½	MY Dart	20	..	0.1	0.7	..
291	130	McCorquodale	281	..	12.9	4.6	11.4
146	56	Macfarlane	141	..	5.6	4.0	15.1
47	23	McInerney Prop	46	..	3.1	6.8	5.0
58	39	Mackay H.	57	−1	5.7	10.0	14.3
138	93	McKechnie Bros	117	..	10.4	8.9	9.1
86	41	Macpherson D.	68	..	6.8	10.3	36.2
197	92	Magnet & S'thns	158	+4	5.4b	3.4	17.2
130	79	Man Agcy Music	118	−3	12.5	10.6	10.8
220	108	Marchwiel	196	+4	10.7	5.5	12.5
236	125	Marks & Spencer	200 ●	+1	7.3	3.6	19.4
73	35½	Marley PLC	60	−½	3.6	6.0	26.5
51	29	Marling Ind	35½	..	1.5	4.3	4.6
50	32	Marshall T Lox	34	..	..	..	..
48	23	Do A	29	..	..	..	..
155	78	Marshalls Hfx	155	..	7.1	4.6	12.6
266	125	Martin News	188	−3	8.3	4.4	8.4
288	213	Martonair	260	..	11.4	4.4	15.5
164	90	Matthews B.	144	..	7.5	5.2	5.1
68	53	Medminster	53	..	5.9	11.1	9.5
368	215	Menzies J.	313	−5	7.1	2.3	10.9
210	140	Metal Box	186	+4	16.5	8.9	11.6
51	36⅝	Metalrax	49	..	3.3	6.7	10.8
49¾	14	Mettoy	42	+3	..e	..	..
140	56	Meyer Int	125	+1	5.0b	4.0	..
68	28	Midland Ind	40	..	3.7	9.3	11.5
148	82	Milletts Leis	128	..	9.9	7.8	23.0
137	41	Mining Supplies	47	..	..e	..	..
55	33	Mitchell Cotts	34	..	5.2	15.2	9.4
56	17	Moben Grp	43	+1	0.3	0.6	12.3
30	17	Modern Eng	23	..	..e	..	..
183	119	Molins	132	..	11.3	8.6	5.8
132	54	Monk A.	123	..	5.7	4.6	5.0
7	4	Montecatini	6	..	..	..	..
56	18	Montfort Knit	18	..	..	..	..
110¾	66	More O'Ferrall	81	..	4.2	5.2	13.8
129	76	Morgan Cruc	106	..	10.7	10.1	29.9
128	69	Samuel H.'A'	113	+1	8.9	7.9	17.5
55	29	Sangers	35	..	..e	..	..
234	131	Scapa Grp	208	..	10.1	4.9	10.1
485	153½	Scholes G. H.	465	..	20.5	4.4	18.2
79	54	S.E.E.T.	66	..	4.7	7.1	3.7
107	71	Scottish TV 'A'	99	..	10.5	10.6	3.7
20¹¹⁄₁₆	9¹¹⁄₁₆	Seaco Inc	£16½	−¼	27.6	1.7	6.8
104½	53½	Sears Hldgs	96½	+1	4.0	4.1	13.4
321	122	Securicor Grp	304	..	1.9	0.6	49.4
317	113	Do NV	289	..	1.9	0.6	47.0
312	139½	Security Serv	307	..	3.5	1.1	28.5
302	137¼	Do A	302	..	3.3	1.1	28.1
14½	8¾	Sellincourt	12¾	..	0.0	0.1	..
57	57	Serck	57	..	4.9	8.5	10.4
29½	12	Shaw Carpets	23	..	0.1e	0.6	..
322	166	Siebe Gorman	291	..	12.1b	4.2	11.3
84	40	Silentnight	81 ●	..	3.6	4.4	8.1
453	328	Simon Eng	435	..	19.9	4.4	8.6
193	113	Sirdar	169	..	6.2	3.7	10.3
76	41	600 Group	61	−½	7.5	12.3	10.4
423	248	Sketchley	407	..	15.6	3.8	15.2
178	85¾	Smith & Neph	160	+2	5.3	3.3	18.7
294	149	Smith W. H. 'A'	234	−2	8.6	3.7	15.0
57	31	Do "B"	50	..	1.7	3.4	16.1
435	318	Smiths Ind	383	−3	15.7	4.1	10.8
85	44	Smurfit	81	..	5.3	6.5	7.2
49	24½	Snia Viscosa	43	+1	..	..	..
35	14	Solicitors Law	31	−2	..	..	..
530	260	Sotheby P.B.	460	b +17	0.1	..	..
215	130½	Spirax-Sarco	188	−2	7.1b	3.8	14.8
49	14	Staffs Potts	43	..	0.0	..	..
119	86	Stag Furniture	106	..	7.1	6.7	28.6
78½	49	Stakis PLC	78	−½	2.5b	3.2	14.5
278	143¾	Standard Tel	252	−4	8.6	3.4	19.5
74	48	Stanley A. G.	43	−1	..	..	..
370	208	Steel Bros	360	..	16.4	4.6	6.8
222	127	Steetley Co	184	b +1	10.0b	5.4	28.6
114	25	Steinberg	96	−1	0.0e	..	..
40	20	Streeters	29	..	..	..	10.6
50	21	Strong & Fisher	38	+1	2.4	6.3	..
176	91	Sunlight Serv	150 ●	..	6.0b	4.0	14.3



Sterling: Spot and Forward

	Market rates (day's range) May 16	Market rates (close) May 16	1 month	3 months
New York	$1.5570-1.5630	$1.5580-1.5590	0.23-0.18c prem	0.50-0.45c prem
Montreal	$1.9125-1.9220	$1.9140-1.9150	0.30-0.10c prem	0.48-0.35c prem
Amsterdam	4.30½-4.33¾fl	4.31¼-4.32¾fl	2⅛-1⅝c prem	5⅞-4⅞c prem
Brussels	76.45-76.90f	76.60-76.70f	7prem-3c disc	6prem-4c disc
Copenhagen	13.65-13.71k	13.65½-13.66½k	135-15ore prem	85-215ore disc
Dublin	1.2125-1.2175p	1.2140-1.2150p	44-57p disc	132-152p disc
Frankfurt	3.82½-3.85½m	3.83½-3.84½m	2⅛-1⅝pf prem	5⅜-4⅜pf prem
Lisbon	153-156e	153½-155½e	600-1860c disc	1035-2605c disc
Madrid	214.75-215.75p	214.90-215.10p	180-280c disc	665-735c disc
Milan	2280-2291lr	2281-2283lr	8½-10½lr disc	30½-34½lr disc
Oslo	11.07-11.12½k	11.08-11.09k	300-395ore disc	950-1055ore disc
Paris	11.53-11.58f	11.54-11.55½f	2⅛-3⅛c disc	9½-11½c disc
Stockholm	11.66½-11.72½k	11.68-11.69k	80-150ore disc	275-350ore disc
Tokyo	362½-365½y	363¼-364¼y	1.48-1.31y prem	3.75-3.47y prem
Vienna	26.95-27.10sch	27.00-27.05sch	15-12gro prem	39-37gro prem
Zurich	3.17-3.19½f	3.18¼-3.19¼f	2-1½c prem	4⅞-4⅛c prem

Effective exchange rate compared to 1975, was down 0.1 at 82.8

Money Market Rates

Clearing Banks Base Rate 10%

Discount Mkt Loans%
Overnight: High 10¼ Low 9½

Week Fixed: 10⅛-10

Treasury Bills (Dis%)

Buying		Selling	
2 months	9²⁵⁄₃₂	2 months	9¹¹⁄₁₆
3 months	9⅞	3 months	9⅝

Prime Bank Bills (Dis%) Trades (Dis%)

1 month	10¹⁄₁₆-10⁷⁄₃₂	1 month	10³⁄₁₆
2 months	9³¹⁄₃₂-9²⁹⁄₃₂	2 months	10⅛
3 months	9²⁹⁄₃₂-9²⁷⁄₃₂	3 months	10⅛
6 months	9²⁹⁄₃₂-9²⁷⁄₃₂	6 months	10⅛

Local Authority Bonds

1 month	10⅝-10½	7 months	10¼-10
2 months	10⅝-10½	8 months	10¼-10
3 months	10⅜-10¼	9 months	10¼-10
4 months	10½-10¼	10 months	10¼-10
5 months	10⅜-10¼	11 months	10¼-10
6 months	10¼-10	12 months	10¼-10

Secondary Mkt. £CD Rates (%)

1 month	10⅛-10¹⁄₁₆	6 months	10¹⁄₁₆-10
3 months	10⅛-10¹⁄₁₆	12 months	10¹⁄₁₆-10

Local Authority Market (%)

2 days	10⅛	3 months	10
7 days	10⅛	6 months	10¼
1 month	10¼	1 year	10¼

Interbank Market (%)

Overnight: Open 10⁷⁄₁₆-10³⁄₁₆ Close 10

1 week	10⁵⁄₁₆-10³⁄₁₆	6 months	10⅜-10¼
1 month	10⁷⁄₁₆-10⅜	9 months	10⅜-10¼
3 months	10⅜-10¼	12 months	10⅜-10¼

First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate%)

3 months 10⅜ 6 months 10⅜

Finance House Base Rate 11½%

Other Markets

Australia	1.7610-1.7760
Bahrein	0.5875-0.5905
Finland	8.4670-8.5070
Greece	130.05-132.05
Hongkong	10.8505-10.8905
Iran	n.a.
Kuwait	0.4520-0.4550
Malaysia	3.58-3.61
Mexico	225-250
New Zealand	2.3450-2.3850
Saudi Arabia	5.3775-5.4075
Singpore	3.25-3.28
South Africa	1.6890-1.7040

Dollar Spot Rates

* Ireland	1.2830-1.2840
† Canada	1.2288-1.2291
Netherlands	2.7670-2.7680
Belgium	49.15-49.19
Denmark	8.76-8.77
West Germany	2.4620-2.4630
Portugal	99.7-99.3
Spain	137.90-138.00
Italy	1464-1465
Norway	7.1160-7.1210
France	7.4130-7.4160
Sweden	7.4950-7.5000
Japan	233.15-233.30
Austria	17.3250-17.3350
Switzerland	2.0420-2.0435

* Ireland quoted in US currency.
† Canada $1: US $0.8134-0.8137

Euro-$ Deposits

(%) calls, 8¾-8⅝; seven days, 8⅞-8⅞; one month, 8¹³⁄₁₆-8¹¹⁄₁₆; three months, 8⅞-9; six months, 9-9⅛.

Gold

Gold fixed: am, $438.50 (an ounce). pm, $436.25 close, $437.75.
Krugerrand* (per coin): $450-451.50 (£288-290).
Sovereigns* (new): $102.5-103.5 (£65.75-66.50).
* Excludes VAT

هكذا من الأصل

The game that demands straightforward obsession and a simple £6m

An English version of the Great America's Dream splashes out for Victory 83

Newport, Rhode Island

As you approach Newport, Rhode Island down Highway 114, a 20ft road sign proclaims: "Welcome to the home of America's Cup racing". An egocentric, late-thirties Englishman is busy spending £6m of his own money to get that sign removed and put up on the south coast of England with a campaign which has no equal in the history of yachting – or probably of any sport.

The US, provocatively, has held the Cup for 132 years. However, not since Sir Alf Ramsey prepared for the defence of the World Cup in 1969-70 have I witnessed such attention to detail or collective harmony in a team event as is now taking place under the Americans' already twitching noses, here in this sumptuous yachting playground. Torvill and Dean are hardly more diligent.

Peter de Savary, sole benefactor of this elaborate venture, is not just some extrovert nut who happpens to be one of the most successful financial entrepreneurs in the Western world. Aggessively yet engagingly, and persistently almost to the point of becoming boring about it, he believes in the ability of Britain to beat the Americans at their own game: the sailing game, the psychological game, any game, if you do it right.

So, once a month, when for morale he takes his squad, three times as big as Ramsey's, out to dine in a popular dockside restaurant, de Savary is picking up a bill for 90-odd persons – and revels in the impact it has on awed American fellow diners. But when you have bought, or had built, *four* 65ft, £350,000 12 Metre yachts, from which to select a challenger, when you sleep in the queen-sized divan formerly occupied by Elizabeth Taylor aboard your personal £2m motor yacht, the occasional dinner out with the lads is a mere detail.



De Savary: absolute power

Newport has never seen anything quite like it. De Savary's *Victory* syndicate have set up their own waterfront workshops, meteorological office and operations HQ, behind security fences, in the heart of the town. Union Jacks flutter everywhere, along with the Winston bulldog emblem and miles of the syndicate's blue-and-yellow stripes. Sharp at 8.30 every morning, after an hour's severe PE conditioning, the 26 crew competing for selection arrive in their conspicuous rugby-style jerseys to commence another day's rigorous tuning and racing, afloat perhaps for six hours.

Crewman

The word spreads. The Yanks are said, for the first time ever, to be rattled. A *Victory* crewman says: "The confidence at present is such it is almost scary."

Of course, there are potential Achilles heels, not least de Savary's policy on who will ultimately helm the challenger. Problems have already surfaced. But, with a month to go and before the 60 qualifying races against Australia, Canada, France and Italy which must be survived to become challenger, flaws are as yet as hard to find as bed and breakfast for less than £50.

At a private party for 60 guests, including the Kent Royals, at de Savary's new Manhattan apartment block – if the ladies had dropped their jewels in the commissionaire's hat on the way out, there would conservatively have been enough to purchase a couple more 12 Metres – the three times unsuccessful Australian yachtsman Alan Bond was in no doubt when he predicted: "Whoever wins the qualifying round, either us or Britain, will take the Cup off America. There's never been such competitive build-up and that will be to the challenger's advantage. France don't know the rules, so you can write them off, and Italy don't understand the rules, so they've no chance."

Bond, additionally, is one who believes, and de Savary is another, that the Cup is as likely to be decided by lawyers as by helmsmen, designers or sheer unadulterated wealth. This ebullient, eternally optimistic Perth estate agent told me: "It will be decided in the jury room. My lawyers have already been briefed. De Savary is, rightly, approaching it like no one has ever approached it before".

Bond is the only man ever to take even one race off the Americans since the war in a best-of-seven challenge round series. Only once in history has it been close, with Sir Thomas Sopwith's *Endeavour* before the war.

On the varnish-bright after-deck of the 80-year old "flagship" Kslizma, de Savary sits in conference with his brains trust: syndicate vice-chairman Kit Hobday of the Royal Burnham YC, designer Ian Howlett, sails expert Angus Melrose, former Olympic yachting coach Peter Bateman, and helmsmen Phil Crebbin, Lawrie Smith and Olympic veteran Rodney Pattisson.

Each day's progress is monitored, analysed, argued for up to one and a half hours. Afterwards de Savary, seven-inch Havana thrusting out like a bowsprit says: "I agree with Bond. We have a rules expert permanently on the spot as adviser, plus a two-year involvement of a British lawyer and yachtsman, as well as New York attorneys. I'm used to the legal jungle. We've just called in a French lawyer to check every trick in the book, because Napoleonic law will operate, guilty till proved innocent".

It was a chance social outing four years ago, with business associate Hobday, which drew de Savary into the arena which has now become an obsession. When money was running short for Tony Boyden's 1980 challenge with *Lionheart*, de Savary agreed to raise emergency funds. Long before *Lionheart* had foundered amid controversy, de Savary had determined to launch the British challenge – only with ruthless autocratic professionalism replacing bickering, fund-shy internal strife.

"I have absolute power – *and* the responsibility. This is the most important five months of my life. I have put my total international credibility on the line, my money where my mouth is. If it goes wrong, I'll be taking the can, they'll all be saying 'Didn't he screw it!' And it would have a very adverse effect on my life. But I'm best coming out of a corner. And success can only do Britain a power of good in the eyes of America.

"Of course its a gamble. In business I've only ever gambled a quarter of my capital. This is everything. No grey. The spin-off factor from the race in business will either thrill me for the rest of my life or be a blot on my CV. We know already that the campaign is working, but will it work well enough?"



Victory 83: the vehicle for a man's dream, the thoroughbred for a staggering gamble.

A multinational businessman with a stake in one of the two American syndicates who will sail eliminators for the right to defend, told me: "Peter is now the brand leader in the America's Cup game, he's out front. It's a scandal not more people in Britain have supported him with money. They're hypocrites, social yatchsmen, like a lot of our people here in Philadelphia and Baltimore. Okay, so he's been criticised, but he's doing it the way I'd do it. And even with my money in there, I honestly hope he wins. He's the English version of the American dream."

Surveillance

The criticism has come from de Savary's decision, over the past year's training in Newport and Nassau, to use surveillance by high speed launch of American training. The tactic has slightly embarrassed the Royal Burnham committee, but the Americans are almost certainly doing the same thing anonymously amoung the vast flotilla of local boats which throng Rhodes Island Sound. De Savary dismisses the controversy saying: "It's a pathetic issue. The water's free. Bob McCullough, chairman of the American Committee, has shown he's not unhappy."

De Savary is the kind of man who does not see problems, just decisions needing to be made. His energy dismays many of his squad, yet the dedication is widely evident. The women – wives and official cooks – who run the three houses which the syndicate rents, are often up at 6am to prepare breakfast. Recently one of them told de Savary: "I just can't keep up the pace", and was told sympathetically: "Well, do your best".

Riggers, bo'suns and shore-based operators worked a 20-hour day to get *Victory 83* into the water on schedule for May 1. As one of them says: "There's no time for nit-picking, everyone's so committed to the project. The unity is extraordinary." Nobody overtly bucks the system because nobody wants to be thrown off the squad, remunerated though most of them are with little more than pocket money.

De Savary began the campaign by first buying the discredited *Lionheart* and then Bond's defeated challenger *Australia*, then built the first *Victory*, designed by Ed Dubois. In case Dubois got it wrong, Howlett was retained on permanent standby as design consultant, so when *Victory* fell short of expectation, *Victory 83* was commissioned, against the clock.

Howlett shifted weight centrally from fore and aft, lowered the centre gravity, and the new boat was launched last month within 50 lbs of design weight. All now depends on the imponderable, elusive synthesis of the skills of Howlett, Melrose, the eventual helmsman, and ten massively-muscled crewmen working to split-second manoeuvres.

The latter may include Jerry Thompson, who last year sail-boarded round Britain surviving force 10 winds, a Catering Corps enthusiast who ices birthday cakes, a lumberjack, and a Poole builder who has sailed part-time semi-professionally for years and survived the '79 Fastnet disaster as "routine". He says: "After a year's training, although I'm ready to fall into bed every night at 10, I'm mentally sharper than I've ever been".

Discipline

The bachelors have acclimatized, not least, to the racer-chasers, the New England girls who migrate to the Newport bars every spring. Discipline is strict: uniform at all times, early to bed, no fraternizing with the opposite sex of opposing syndicates. When the mast-step was damaged recently, an all-night repair saw *Victory 83* slipping her moorings again right on schedule at 11 am.

De Savary, observing from *Kalizma*, says: "That's what turns me on, the discipline and their own pride. If you get the best British technique and the best British men together, I don't believe they can be beaten. The exciting thing is so far we're on time. Britain is on *time*. But every hour between now and June 18 counts".

The shore-based staff includes five Duke of Edinburgh award-scheme applicants, and a severely spastic boy whose improvement through his wholehearted involvement with the squad is a minor triumph.

The opposition for the right to challenge includes the Australians, Canadians (short of money), French (no longer backed by Bic pen millionaire Marcel Biche), and Italians, hoping for their biggest yachting accomplishment since 1492 with the help of Fiat millionarie Agnelli and the Aga Khan.

The competition with them will be well under way when, on July 15, Royal Burnham hold their America's Cup ball at legendary Rosecliff, one of Newport's many mansions, fashioned after the Louise XIV palace at Versailles and used in filming Scott Fitzgerald's Great Gatsby. De Savary, never shy, is flying out a Guards band for the evening.

After that, he just has to win. Yet with an America's Cup series said to be worth £100m in tourism to well-heeled Newport citizens, you begin to understand why he may have to do so in court – and what it could mean to a British town to stage the event. However, the irony is that even the Americans are uneasily aware that another successful defence in sport's longest running triumph could kill off future opposition for all time.

David Miller

TOMORROW: *The helming controversy.*

FOOTBALL

Benfica in the mood to make up their UEFA Cup deficit

By a Staff Reporter

League form may not always be a reliable guide to the outcome of European Cup matches, but Benfica must believe the UEFA Cup is as good as theirs before a ball is kicked in the second leg of the final against Anderlecht tomorrow.

Anderlecht's slender 1-0 first leg lead looks precarious after the weekend's matches in which the Belgium team lost 2-1 at home to Liege, while Benfica did their confidence a world of good with an 8-1 thrashing of bottom-of-the-table Alcobaca.

An added psychological factor in Benfica's favour was that while they retained their four-point lead over Porto at the top of the Portuguese League, Anderlecht were finally overtaken by Standard Liege, who now hold a two-point advantage and appear on course to retaining the title.

Elsewhere in Europe, the strangest result of the weekend was in the Netherlands and the wildest celebrations were predictably in Italy, while the West German cliffhanger looks like continuing until the last match of the season.

Ajax, already Dutch champions for the 21st time and well on the way to winning the cup as well, gave their own supporters a match to remember as they beat Fortuna Sittard by the odd goal in 11.

It was an exciting end of season romp and was in many ways a fitting finale to Cruyff's second sojourn in Amsterdam.

Cruyff is set for a fresh challenge with Agax's traditional rivals Feyenoord next season and to end another chapter in his glittering career with a match which produced a 6-5 scoreline must surely have brought him a good deal of satisfaction.

In addition to Cruyff, who is now 36, Ajax are still fielding Schrijvers, their 36-year-old goalkeeper. But that is nothing compared to Go Ahead Eagles Deventer, who looked anything but go ahead in their successful battle against relegation, as they step back into the past by fielding another former World Cup goalkeeper, Jongbloed, who is 42, and Schneiders, aged 36, in the centre of their defence.

In Italy, the streets of Rome were filled with thousands celebrating what was only the second championship triumph of AS Roma.

On the field, Roma provided a suitable end to the season with a 3–1 victory over Torino in the Olympic Stadium.

A penalty from Pruzzo in the 22nd minute, a typical long-range goal from the Brazilian internation Falcao, and a late goal from Conti brought Roma their victory. Platini scored twice in Juventus's 4–2 victory over Genoa to end the season as Italy's leading scorer, eclipsing even Rossi, his team colleague. In his last game before moving to Toronto Blizzard, Bettega had put Juventus ahead. The other goal came from Cabrini.

SV Hamburg, Juventus's opponents in next week's European Cup final, edged a point in front of Werder Bremen, now the only other serious contenders for the West German title, by winning 2–1 at home to Cologne, with Hartwig scoring both goals.

Nantes made virtually certain of winning the French Championship after beatin Saint Etienne 4–2 to maintain their six-point lead over Bordeaux who beat Tours 1–0.

Results from the European leagues

FRENCH: Lens 3, Sochaux 0; Mulhouse 0, Rouen 0; Bordeaux 1, Tours 0; Bastia 1, Auxerre 0; Paris Saint-Germain 3, Metz 1; Brest 1, Strasbourg 0; Lyons 3, Lille 1; Laval 2, Toulouse 1; Nantes 2, Saint Etienne 2; Nancy 2, Monaco 1.

ITALIAN: Ascoli 2, Cagliari 0; Catanzaro 4, Genoa 2; Napoli 1, Cesena 0; Pisa 0, Fiorentina 0; Roma 3, Torino 1; Sampdoria 2, Verona 2; Udinese 1, Avellino 1.

DUTCH: Go Ahead Eagles 3, Groningen 1; Ajax 6, Fortuna Sittard 5; Haarlem 2, Helmonds 2; Nac Breda 2, Feyenoord 3; Excelsior 0, Utrecht 2; Sparta 3, Willem II 0; PSV Eindhoven 1, AZ'67 0; NEC Nijmegen 2, Roda Kerkrade 3; Twente 2, PEC Zwolle 0.

Final leading positions



	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Ajax	34	26	6	2	106	41	58
Feyenoord	34	22	10	2	72	39	54
PSV Eindhoven	34	21	9	4	80	34	51
FC Groningen	34	11	15	8	67	57	37
Sparta	34	12	13	9	64	52	37
Roda Kerkrade	34	13	9	12	58	52	35
Haarlem	34	13	9	12	49	53	35

PORTUGUESE: Benfica 8, Alcobaca 1; Varzim 0, FC Porto 1; Vitoria Setubal 2, Braga 1; Maritimo 3, Rio Ave 0; Boavista 2, Espinho 0; Estoril 1, Portimonense 1; Guimaraes 7, Amora 1; Salgueiro 1, Sporting (Lisbon) 1.

SOVIET: Ararat Erevan 3, Chernomorets Odessa 1; Metallist Kharkov 1, Shakhtyor Donetsk 0; Torpedo Kutaisi 0, Kishinev Nistry 1; Dynamo Kiev 2, Dnepr Dnepropetrovsk 1; Neftchi Baku 2, Spartak Moscow 1; Dynamo Tbilisi 0, Dynamo Moscow 0.

TURKISH: Fenerbahce 3, Sakaryaspor 0; Trabzonspor 2, Ankaragücü 0; Gaziantepspor 2, Galatasaray 1; Zonguldakspor 1, Adanaspor 0; Altay Izmir 0, Bursaspor 0; Adana Demirspor 1, Boluspor 0; Mersin 0, Kocaelispor 0; Samsunspor 2, Antalyaspor 0; Besiktas 0, Sariyer 0.

WEST GERMAN: Eintracht Frankfurt 3, Schalke 04 2; Eintracht Brunswick 1, VfB Stuttgart 2; Bayern Munich 0, Kaiserslautern 1; VfL Bochum 2, Borussia Dortmund 2; Borussia Mönchengladbach 3, Hertha Berlin 1; Hamburg 2, Cologne 1; Karlsruhe 2, Fortuna Düsseldorf 1; Bayer Leverkusen 1, Werder Bremen 1; Arminia Bielefeld 3, Nuremberg 0.

YUGOSLAV: Zeljeznicar Sarajevo 2, Hajduk Split 2; Olimpija Ljubljana 0, Partizan Belgrade 0; OFK Belgrade 2, Sarajevo 0; Galenika Zemun 3, Rijeka 1; Sloboda Tuzla 2, Buducnost 1; Dynamo Zagreb 2, Red Star Belgrade 1; Dynamo Vinkovci 2, Velez Mostar 0; Radnicki Nis 1, Osijek 0; Vojvodina Novi Sad 3, Vardar Skopje 2.

AUSTRIAN: Austria Klagenfurt 1, Vöest Linz 3; Linz Ask 2, SC Neusiedl 0; SC Eisenstadt 1, Wiener Sport Klub 2; Union Wels 3, Admira Wacker 0; Graz AK 2, Sturm Graz 1; Vienna 1, Austria Salzburg 1; SC Simmering 0, Austria Vienna 4; Rapid Vienna 1, SW Innsbruck 1.

BELGIAN: Anderlecht 1, FC Liege 2; Seraing 1, Antwerp 0; Waterschei 0, Beveren 2; FC Bruges 1, CS Bruges 1; Beerschot 0, Lierse 2; Standard Liege 2, Waregem 0; Lokeren 2, Winterslag 1; Kortrijk 1, Ghent 3; Tongres 2, RWD Molenbeek 1.

DANISH: Hvidovre 1, Esbjerg 0; Lyngby 2, Ikast 1; Broendby 3, B 1909 Odense 1; Koge 2, Kolding 1; Herning 2, B1903 Copenhagen 0; Vejle 3, B 93 1; Broenshoej 1, Naestved 1; Frem 1, Aarhus 0.

Counting the cost of a wet May

By Ivo Tennant

Rainy days, like the poor, are always with us. In Gloucestershire, so far this "summer", they have known little else. Matches at home have got underway on only one of eight scheduled days, and the county are, alas, on their way to another loss-making season. Last year it was £58,000; This year, having expected to make a profit, they are already talking in terms of losing £50,000.

"I estimate we have lost £7,000-£8,000 in gate money," their new secretary, David Collier, said. "In addition our catering receipts have been hit and sponsors' guests have not turned up, which again has affected the gate. I don't think that having a later start to the season would make any difference. It snowed in June not long ago. What it means it that most of my time for the rest of the summer will have to be spent on fund-raising. I am hopeful the club will survive."

Whereas Gloucestershire depend to a large extent on gate revenue, Surrey, for example, rely on other methods for finance. Total turnstile income last season came to just £30,000. At the Oval last week, 65 people paid to watch what there was of the three-day game against Leicestershire: that was 30 up on their worst country championship attendance of 1982. A midweek crowd is often comprised largely of members.

At least they have seen some cricket. Had it not been for the "whale," the now famous mopping-up machine, not a ball would have been bowled in SE11 this season. Surrey reckon they recouped their £2,000 investment within two weeks of its purchase. The whale could yet save a fortune during a Test match.

When a day's play is abandoned, there is only one saving that Surrey can make. Their 20 gatemen, who each earn £10 a day, are sent home with a nominal payment, which perhaps explains why the occasional fiddle is not unheard of.

Both Middlesex, who have switched today's Benson and Hedges match against Glamorgan to Uxbridge because the Lord's outfield is still saturated, and Leicestershire, have lost at least £10,000 in gate receipts. The Leicestershire secretary, Mike Turner, said: "I can't think of any other business in which we increase supply at a time of falling demand. Many members pay their subscriptions when they come to early matches. Because of the weather they have neither come nor paid, which has left us with a cash flow problem. Fortunately we have sold more sponsorship and company advertising this season. But often gate receipts account for the difference between profit and loss."

MOD. PENTATHLON

Teenager leads the way

By Michael Coleman

Victoria Sowerby, age 17, from Sheffield, made it an uncomfortable weekend for her senior modern pentathlon world champion colleagues by winning the international contest at Beauvais, France, and also leading Britain's second team to victory.

Her modest 714 points in the pistol shooting on Sunday was her only weakness, but with a strong run she held off Julie Foster (United States) for a total of 4,904 points and an overall victory by 34 points. In her wake she left not only the entire French national team but also Sarah Parker (world silver medal winner), Katharine Tayler (bronze) and Theresa Purton, all three of whom, one can expect, will join Wendy Norman (gold), in the British team at the world championships in Gothenburg in late August.

All three could offer acceptable excuses so early in the season: Miss Tayler's 560 in the shooting was one of those things that happen in this sport; the horses were a problem, too, in the reported gale conditions. Along with nine others, Miss Purton scored a zero in the riding – a low 609 points would have won her the contest. Top of the three was Miss Parker (third only 4,757), whose horse needed schooling after she had squandered 336 points on it.

No need to panic. Gothenburg is still months off but with 1984 in mind our talented quarted will have not only Miss Sowerby to contend with but also Sue Ross. She won the riding at Beauvais and placed second to Miss Purton in the cross-country to claim fourth place overall with 4,727.

RESULTS: Riding: S Ross (GB II), 1,040pts. Fencing: 1, C Pober (Fr I), 1,126. Swimming: 1, G Berger (Fr I), 1,260. Shooting: 1, G Mayer (WG), 1,022. Running: 1 T Purton (GB I), 1,340. Overall: 1, V Sowerby (GB II), 4,904 (980 riding, 958 fencing, 1,172 swimming, 714 shooting, 1,080 running); 2, J Foster (US) 4,870; 3, S Parker (GB I), 4,757 (764,598,1,176,934,925); 4, S Ross (GB II), 4,727 (1,040,790,1,052,670,1,170). Other British placings: 7, K Tayler (GB I), 4,680 (898,1,042,1,180,560,960); 9, P hollington (GB II), 4,432 (694,832,1,052,824,2,030); 11, T Purton (GB I), 4,296 (0,916,1,084,956,1,340). Team: GB II, 14,053; 2, GB I, 13,713; France II, 13,327.

ATHLETICS

Javelin record for American

Los Angeles (Reuter) – Tom Petranoff, aged 25, of the United States, was 28 centimetres short of 100 metres when he set a new world record for the javelin at the University of California meeting.

Petranoff's throw of 99.72 metres beat the previous record, set in 1980 by Ferenc Parasi, of Hungary, by three metres. It bettered Petranoff's previous best by 9.20 metres.

Graeme Fell, of Britain, was one of only two non-American winners. He won the two miles in 8min 35.25sec and Ajayi Agbebaku, of Nigeria, won the triple jump with 16.67 metres.

RUGBY UNION

Lions turn clock back and make New Zealand goggle

From Terry McLean, Auckland

These are early days in the life of Ciaran Fitzgerald's touring Lions on their demanding 18-match tour of New Zealand, but already dawns the suspicion that it may be time, before the first international at Christchurch on June 4, to set up the song: "Where have all the wingers gone?"

Juggling may be needed to fit in the appropriate second line: "Long time not being passed to". But when you have to hand a likely looking bunch of lads who seem determined in a pleasingly natural way to be congenial in their relationships with their hosts, when you have, too, a manager as bluff and straight as Willie John McBride, anything is possible.

Against Wanganui in the opening match on Staurday, Trevor Ringland on the right wing scored the first try of the tour and was given other attacking chances when Dusty Hare with mathematical exactitude came into the attacking line.

Out on the left wing, Gwyn Evans spent a busy day, merely looking on; and even when Michael Kiernan made the finest run of all, deftly sidestepping, weaving and changing pace as he bore toward Evans's wing, Evans suffered the mortification of being crowded out of playing room by defenders.

All sorts of judgments, most of them pretty harsh, were passed upon the Lions, some by New Zealanders, others by visiting firemen from Fleet Street and other sanctuaries of the working press. From some accounts, even after you had looked at the scoreline of 47 points to 15, you might have got the impression that the touring team were the least bit lucky to win.

Well, anything is possible, and usual, in an opening match played by representatives of four nations who have not previously had the chance of playing a match in each other's company. It follows that crapulous criticisms about the team and individuals, and allegations from the coach, captain and vice-captain of the Wanganui team, that the Lions were soft or cheated, were ill-judged or uncharitable.



Ackerman: cavalryman

What was disturbing, before and during the match, was evidence that the lament, "Where have all the wingers gone?" may be founded upon team policy. New Zealanders goggled when told that at the instance of Jim Telfer, the Lions coach, the team had in effect adopted the New Zealand backline formation of scrum half, first and second five-eighths, and centre and two wings in place of the traditional British combination of two half backs and left and right centres with the wings.

They goggled more at the evidence, admittedly not extensive, that Robert Ackerman, the burley young Welshman, had been chosen for inside centre or second five-eights in the role of point man, that is, as a heavy cavalryman instructed to charge over the gain-line so that his forwards could sweep in upon the tackled ball to set up second-phase developments.

Not least of the immortal attributes of Fred Allen, coach, during the fine tour of the 1967 All Blacks through England, Scotland, Wales and France was his determination to put an end to the sort of play which, using Ian MacRae as an ideal exponent of the crash-charger, had inhibited so much of New Zealand attacking rugby of the traditional kind for about a decade and a half before the tour.

If Ackerman is to be used in the MacRae role, spectators of Lions matches may be inclined to murmur, like patrons at a continuous cinema show, "This is where we came in", as they pick up their trappings and depart.

A second point of disturbance about the Lions' intentions occurred during Saturday's play. Having spent much of the first half kicking the ball downfield, John Rutherford at stand-off half spent a good deal of the second half sidestepping – with beautiful balance and accuracy – away form tacklers and in toward those lusty chaps, Jeff Squire, John Beattie and Peter Winterbottom, who had already demonstrated alarming abilities in back row forward paly.

The effect was stunning. Wanganui, 15-16 down with 31 minutes to play, crumbled

Efficient, errorless rugby wins matches; it also tends to numb the mind. A dozen years ago a backline of, at best, Gareth Edwards, Barry John, Dawes Michael Gibson David Duckham, Gerald Davies and J. P. R. Williams scampered upon New Zealand's fields.

Their forwards won the ball, this backline did the rest. In the best of the matches a quite terrible beauty was born as New Zealand defenders waved goodbye to these gambollers, wingers and all, who threaded and shredded their tackles. Efficiency is all very well, but . . . is winning, even at international level, really all that matters?

Colclough becomes an enigma

From Don Cameron, Auckland

Although the Lions management are holding their silence about the fitness and form of Maurice Colclough, the outstanding British lock and lineout jumper in recent years, his ommission from the match against Auckland at Eden Park tomorrow is a broad hint that all is not well.

Colclough was not chosen for the first match against Wangarmi, the inference being that he was being saved to meet the challenge of Andy Haden and Gary Whetton, the All Blacks experts, in the Auckland lineout.

Yet Colclough has not been chosen against Auckland and so will possibly have to wait until the Bay of Plenty match on Saturday. That will not be an easy assignment, for the home team have a big pack, including the 6ft 7in Atie de Jager, a young Natal lock spending a working holiday in New Zealand. After Bay of Plenty the Lions have only three matches before the first international and that hardly represents enough time for Colclough, if he is fit, to get the sharp edge back to his play.

Auckland have Haden, Whetton and Glen Rich in their lineout, very likely the strongest jumping conbination in New Zealand rugby at the moment. Rather than try out Colclough, the Lions will play Steve Bainbridge against Haden, with Robert Norster assigned to mark Whetton, and John Beattie retained to mark Rich toward the back of the lineout.

Bainbridge appears a very athletic man, perhaps the highest leaper in the Lions pack, but he looks rather too slim and could be tossed about in the burly-burly that passes for the lineout in New Zealand. Norster still has stitches in his right ear after the Wanganui game, but will play again – another hint that Colclough is being shepherded.

There are four changes in the Lions pack: Graham Price for Iain Milne, Bainbridge for Steve Boyle, Jim Calder for Peter Winterbottom and John O'Driscoll for Jeff Squire. This means that Colclough, Colin Deans, Iain Paxton and Ian Stephens have yet to play on tour.

In contrast there has been the complete change in the backline, and presenting Auckland the compliment of having first sight of the Terry Holmes/Ollie Campbell pairing at half back, on whom so much of the Lions success on this tour could depend.

Auckland last season won the national championship, slipping through unexpectedly in the last week, and they have had two wins so far, 41-7 over a composite President's XV at the time of the Auckland Rugby Union's centenary celebrations, and 10-6 over Waikato – the old foe – last Wednesday.

They are somewhat below their peak of last winter, but will still test the Lions severely.

BRITISH LIONS: H Macneill; J Carleton, C Woodward, D Irwin, R Baird; O Campbell, T Holmes; G Price, C Fitzgerald (captain), S Jones, J Calder, R Norster, S Bainbridge, J O'Driscoll, J Beattie. Replacements: G Evans, J Rutherford, R Laidlaw, I Paxton, C Deans, I Stephens.

VOLLEYBALL

England's men still learning

By Paul Harrison

England's men, a raw but promising mixture, go to Debrecen in Hungary this week in search of that most vital of ingredients, international experience.

Their qualifying group in the European championships contains Hungary, West Germany and France, and there is no chance that the English will qualify for the final stages this autumn. Denmark make up the pool, and even they, Andrew Lowcznowski, the England coach admits, are a standard above England.

England are a young side at the beginning of what Lowcznowski sees as a four-year development period. In the recent Spring Cup tournament in Finland, only the West Germans sent a younger squad. England came last, but Lowcznowski cautioned patience: "An immediate improvement in results just does not happen. The side is beginning to take shape."

He has taken a squad of 12 to Hungary, including a promising newcomer, Guy Scott, of Leeds Polytechnic. He will get his chance during the pool matches, which begin on Thursday against the Hungarians. England play West Germany on Friday, France on Saturday and Denmark on Sunday.

TODAY'S FIXTURES

CRICKET

Benson and Hedges Cup

CANTERBURY: Kent v Surrey

LEICESTER: Leicestershire v Northamptonshire

UXBRIDGE: Middlesex v Glamorgan

TRENT BRIDGE: Nottinghamshire v Derbyshire

TAUNTON: Somerset v Hampshire

HEADINGLEY: Yorkshire v Lancashire

GLASGOW: (Hamilton Crescent): Scotland v Gloucestershire

SLOUGH: Minor Counties v Essex

WARWICKSHIRE UNDER-25 COMPETITION: Edgbaston: Warwickshire v Glamorgan.

FOOTBALL

Kick-off 7.30 unless stated

Second division

Crystal Palace v Burnley

Fourth division

Darlington v Peterborough

WELSH CUP FINAL: Second leg: Swansea v Wrexham.

EUROPEAN YOUTH CHAMPIONSHIP (7.0): Group 1: Czechoslovakia v Sweden (at Old Trafford): West Germany v Bulgaria (at Everton). Group 2: Romania v Italy (at Orient); Yugoslavia v Turkey (at Watford). Group 3: England v Soviet Union (at Aston Villa); Spain v Scotland (at Wolverhampton). Group 4: Finland v Belgium (at Hillsborough, Sheffield): France v Republic of Ireland (at Leeds).

CENTRAL LEAGUE: First division: Huddersfield v Liverpool; Sheffield United v Wolverhampton. Second division: Burnley v Nottingham Forest.

FOOTBALL COMBINATION: Birmingham v Charlton; Brighton v Swansea.

ATHENIAN LEAGUE: Horley v Harefield (7.45).

TESTIMONIAL MATCHES: (for Wilf Mannion and George Hardwick): Middlesbrough v England XI; (for Brian Daniels): Leytonstone v Edgware.

OTHER MATCH: Barnet v Chelsea XI.

OTHER SPORT

ATHLETICS: Surrey championships (at Motspur park).

GOLF: English women's amateur championship (at Hayling GC).

LAWN TENNIS: LTA Paddington international tournament; Barrett Heaton tournament (Bradford); West of Scotland tournament (Newlands, Glasgow).

BOXING

Pearce leaves heavy brigade

By Srikumar Sen
Boxing Correspondent

The days of David Pearce jumping up to hit his opponent on the chin are over. Even though only last month the Newport heavyweight knocked out the Belgian giant, Al Syben, with a peach of a left hook in the first round, he has decided to strike out as a cruiserweight. He was launched yesterday by his new manager, Burt McCarthy, who said that, after a couple of warm-up bouts, Pearce will be ready to take on one of the top 10.

"Frank Warren, the promoter, has made a short list and we shall be choosing his first opponent soon," the microchip millionaire said. It will be interesting to see who they come up with, as the division is someting of a retired admirals' smoking room, where they swap yarns and punches without disturbing their quiet life. The World Boxing Association champion is Ossie Ocasio, who was stopped in five by John L. Gardiner, of Britain. The crashing, bashing young Welshman should, however, liven things up.

All this, of course, puts the kibosh on the three times postponed British heavyweight title bout between Neville Meade, the champion, and Pearce. The bout was to have been held at the Albert Hall on May 31, but when the promoter Mike Barrett moved it to Cardiff on June 15, Pearce decided that he had had enough.

Mr McCarthy said: "The Albert Hall with televisionis one thing. Cardiff without TV is another." Mr Barrett said that if Pearce did not go through with a Cardiff contest, then "I will certainly have a case against him." Then putting on his promoter's hat, Mr McCarthy added: "Since Meade is going to suffer, I am willing to put on a Britist title fight between Meade and Bruno for £80,000. Terry Lawless can tell me how he wants the money split."

Since Mr Lawless turned down a £200,000 offer from Mr McCarthy for a Bugner-Bruno match, it is unlikely that he will consider £80,000 for a contest between two of his boxers, though Meade, who is on his way out, could have done with the money after a year of inactivity with Achilles tendon trouble.

While all this was going on in E.C.4, in posh W.8 Mr Lawless was announcing Bruno next opponent – for May 31 at the Albert Hall. He is Barry Funches, form New York. Known as the "Fighting Postman". Funches has won eight of his 17 contests and drawn one. Mr Barrett said: "I offered Bruno a chance to fight Funches four contests ago, but his manager Terry Lawless felt that Frank needed more experience.

Funches has beaten Mike Koranicki, which is not bad; but has lost to Britain's Gordon Ferris, which is not good. Pearce knocked out Ferris in five rounds.

Points win for Chacon

Las Vegas (Reuter) – Bobby Chacon, the World Boxing Council junior -lightweight champion, won a unanimous points decision over the No 1 contender, Cornelius Boza-Edwards, the British-based Ugandan, in a 12-round non-title bout.

Chacon, of the United States, had Boza-Edwards on the floor in the first and second rounds but the Ugandan responded by doing the same to the champion in the third round and took control during the middle stages, opening up deep gashes around Chacon's eyes. The doctor at the ringside checked Chacon on seven occasions but allowed the fight to continue.

Chacon pummelled the tiring Boza-Edwards in the last third of the fight and knocked him down for a third time in the twelfth round to secure victory. Chacon won by two points on one judges's card, and the other two made him three and six points clear.

IN BRIEF


Connors: "Too old"

Late entry by Connors

Jimmy Connors, the Wimbledon and United States champion, has asked for a "wild card" (a system that permits tournament organisers to accept a few late entries) for the French Championships, which begin next Monday, Rex Bellamy writes.

Connors has won Wimbledon twice, the US championship four times, and Australian title once. The French is the only grand slam singles championship he has never won and at 30 he has described himself as "too old" to compete successfully on European clay courts. In 1979 and 1980 he reached the last four in Paris but in the past two years he could only reach the last eight.

EQUESTRIANISM: The one notable absentee from the British squad for the Hickstead (May 27 to 30) and Paris (June 9 to 12) Nations Cup meetings is John Whitaker and Ryan's Son, Jenny MacArthur writes. They are one of the most consistent show jumping partnerships, but Ryan's Son is now 15 and is likely to be the mainstay of the British team at the European championships in August.

Teams: (for Hickstead and Paris) E Edgar (Everest Forever), N Skelton (St. James, Everest If Ever), H Smith (Sanyo Olympic Video, Sanyo Technology), M Pyrah (Towerlands Anglezarke, Sea Pearl), D Broome (Mr. Ross, Royale): [illegible]

RACING: LEADING AUSTRALASIAN HORSE MAKES ENGLISH DEBUT AT GOODWOOD

Farioffa going up in the world

By Michael Phillips, Racing Correspondent

My Sir Avon, a good horse in New Zealand, where he won the 2,000 Guineas in 1980, and in Australia, where he won the Queen Elizabeth II Stakes at Flemington, besides finishing fourth in the Melbourne Cup, will have his first race in this country in the Clive Graham Stakes at Goodwood today.

When he arrived here in December to be trained by Robert Armstrong at Newmarket, the intention was to take in our Cup races. However, Armstrong told me yesterday that the original plan had now been shelved because he did not believe that My Sir Avon would stay extreme distances well enough. So, after today's initial excursion over 10 furlongs, the idea is to concentrate on group races over a mile and a half.

By Avon Valley, a Gallivanter horse who won nine races over five furlongs when he was trained at Lambourn by Barry Hills and out of a mare by Philoctetes, a Never Say Die horse that Phil Bull once had in training with Teddy Lambton at Newmarket. My Sir Avon sports a pedigree that is every bit as recognizable here as it will be down under, where both his sire and maternal grandsire stand.

As far as ability is concerned Armstrong said yesterday that he was still feeling his way with the horse who was turned out soon after his arrival so that he could be induced to grow a winter coat out of season by southern hemisphere timing. He is already convinced that he is a pretty fair horse just on what he has shown him at home. He went on: "I am also sure that he needs a lot of work." In the circumstances Armstrong will be pleased to see My Sir Avon acquit himself creditably this afternoon, especially as he has been penalized to the hilt for winning a group one race in the land of his birth.

Farioffa and Rocamadour look much more likely to win, especially as they have already shown that they are hale and hearty, whereas Simply Great, another of today's runners, has not. Obviously Simply Great whould be a thorn in their side if only he were to reproduce the form that enabled him to win the Mecca-Dante Stakes at York a year ago. However, he has still to prove that he has recovered his zest after the injury – a cracked bone in his leg – which prevented him from running in last year's Derby. Until he does so it may pay to hold a watching brief.

Not much encouragement could be gleaned from the way that he ran in the Jockey Club Stakes at Newmarket at the end of last month, nor apparently from the way that he worked at Newmarket Heath on Saturday either. On the other hand Farioffa has continued to please his trainer, Luca Cumani, since he won a handicap at Doncaster earlier this month with 10st on his back.

"Even thogh he has still to prove that he is capable of winning a group race in this country I am sure that he will go well", was how Cumani assessed hs chance yesterdasy. Cumani added that he was hoping that Farioffa would make the grade this afternoon and thereb book his ticket to Royal Ascot for either the Price of Wales Stakes or the Hardwicke Stakes.

Cumani is clearly afraid of Rocamadour and rightly so on account of the way that four-year-old ran against Ivanhoe in the Westbury Stakes at Sandown. Furthermore Rocamadour will be receiving 6lb from Farioffa. Nevertheless I still prefer Farioffa, who excelled at Doncaster where he gave Hill's Pageant 32lb and a one-length beating.

Judged on that form neither Meeka Gold, who finished fourth, nor Pine Sun, who finished fifth, should beat my selection now. However, Criterion, who won the Chesterfield Cup over today's course and distance last summer, would be dangerous at his best.

Criterion carries the colours of Anthony Bodie, who has emerged as one of the luckier owners in Guy Harwood's stable in recent years thanks to the exploits of Recitation, Kalaglow, Norwick and Sackford, to name but four. Now I am led to believe that he has acquired another promising standard bearer in the shape of Spitalfields, who will have his first race in the Tegleaze Maiden Stakes.

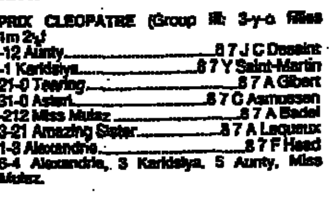
Grizabella will surely be all the rage to win the Levin Down Maiden Stakes in spite of the fact that two as promising as Jasper and Red Duster are among her opposition. There was much to like about the way that Grizabella, who is a half sister to the 1980 Oaks runner-up Vielle, finished at Newmarket on 2,000 Guineas Day when she was beaten only a short head by Shanipour.


Luca Cumani: thoughts of Royal Ascot

Head filly set to show her class

The group three Prix Cleopatre at Saint-Cloud this afternoon should go to Alexandrie from Alec Head's stable, Desmond Stoneham writes. She was backward when finishing third to Smug and Escaline in the Prix Penelope at the beginning of April and my reports are that Alexandrie has made considerable progress since. Escaline franked the form by going on to win the group three Prix Vanteaux and she runs next in the Prix Saint-Alary on Sunday.

The runner-up today could be Miss Mulaz, who was just beaten by Brillante at Longchamp and there is little doubt that the Aga Khan's Karkisiya has enormous room for improvement after winning her only race.



PRIX CLEOPATRE (Group III: 3-y-o fillies 1m 2½f)

-12 Aunty	8 7	J C Desaint
-1 Karkisiya	8 7	Y Saint-Martin
21-0 Teeving	8 7	A Gibert
31-0 Astarl	8 7	C Asmussen
-212 Miss Mulaz	8 7	A Badel
3-21 Amazing Sister	8 7	A Lequeux
1-3 Alexandrie	8 7	F Head

6-4 Alexandrie, 3 Karkisiya, 5 Aunty, Miss Mulaz.

Carson on Habibti

John Dunlop's filly, Habibti, will be ridden by Willie Carson in the Goffs Irish 1,000 Guineas at the Curragh on Saturday. Another English challenger, Annie Edge, trained by Derek Haydn Jones, will be ridden by John Reid.

Day of plunder and lightning for Makin

Peter Makin was singing in the rain at Wolverhampton yesterday. The Marlborough trainer bought off a 119-1 double with Incarnadine and Norfolk Realm, and during both races a violent thunderstorm engulfed the racecourse. As flashes of lightning and torrential rain sent racegoers scurrying for cover, Lester Piggott wasted no time in getting home on Norfolk Realm in the Compton Handicap.

Aided by three-final cracks of his whip, the champion jockey conjured a last-gasp effort from Norfolk Realm to snatch a neck victory over the odds-on runner-up Falcon's Heir. Makin, who only confirmed the booking of Piggott a few hours before the race said: "Norfolk Realm deserves this. He has travelled to two meetings recently but both have been abandoned. With the storm raging here I feared they might call the meeting off."

Incarnadine, sold by Makin to a Southampton builder, Ryan Green, during the winter, rallied gamely to hold Dodgy Future by threequarters of a length in the Cannock Handicap. Mr Green has now had three runners at Wolverhampton and all have won.

Apart from his win on Norfolk Realm, Piggot also scored on Gaius and Honeybeta – Henry Cecil's only two runners at the meeting. The newcomer Gaius, a 21,000 guineas yearling was 15-8 on in the Penkridge Maiden Stakes and won in fine style, cruising in two lengths clear of Jacoran. Cecil has now run five two-year-olds this season and only one has been beaten. Cecil's assistant, Willie Jardine, said: "Gaius is nothing special, but he could not have won this more easily so may step up a grade now."

Right Regent is on target for Royal Ascot's stamina test, the two and a half mile Ascot Stakes, after his easy victory in the Shrewsbury Handicap. The five-year-old quickly put the issue beyond doubt after hitting the front half a mile from home. All the way up the straight, Steve Cauthen was taking long glances over his left shoulder for non-existent dangers. Right Regent was with David Elsworth last year, but the owner, Sidney Hindle, moved him to the Taunton trainer, Martin Pipe, at the start of this season.

Henry Candy is predicting a bright future for Veduta who stayed on gamely to beat His Love in the first division of the Three Sisters Stakes. "Veduta is still very green and was idling in front, she could improve a good deal on this," said Candy of the 40,000 guineas yearling.

Racing at Sedgefield should go ahead today provided there is no further heavy rain. The clerk of the course, John Cleverly, said yesterday: "At the moment we could race, but the ground is heavy and the forecast is not good. If we have more rain, the stewards will hold another precautionary inspection at 11 am tomorrow."

STATE OF GOING: Goodwood: soft. Redcar: heavy. Wolverhampton: soft. Newton Abbot: heavy. Sedgefield: heavy. Tomorrow. Perth: good to soft.

BLINKERS FIRST TIME: Redcar: 3.45 Bolt The Gate, Kelsey Lady, Line Abreast. 4.15 Somerset Bridge. Wolverhampton: 3.0 Vale Date; 3.30 Malek. 4.30 Winning Tender. Goodwood: 4.30 Philip's Hussar.

Goodwood

Draw advantage: high numbers best.
Tote double: 3.0, 4,0. Treble: 2.30, 3,30, 4.30.
[Television (BBC2) 2.30, 3.0, 3.30 and 4.0 races]

2.0 TEGLEAZE STAKES (2-y-o maiden colts: £1,780: 5f) (9 runners)

101	ALTDORFER (D Wildenstein) P Kelleway 9-0	S Cauthen	7
102	BARNUM (Lord H de Walden) P Walwyn 9-0	J Mercer	9
103	BELDALE CURRENT (Beldale Bloodstock) M Jarvis 9-0	Pat Eddery	2
105	CROSBY HILL (A Reynolds) K Brassey 9-0	B Rouse	8
106	EXECUTIVE MAN (T Rowley) D Sasse 9-0	D McKay	6
107	FALSTAFF (Lord Porchester) W Hern 9-0	W Carson	5
108	MAJOR MUSIC (Wilers & Wheeler Ltd) A Jarvis 9-0	T Jarvis 5	3
109	NOBLESQUE (M Swarzman) A Jarvis 9-0	J Murray	1
110	SPITALFIELDS (A Bodie) G Harwood 9-0	L Piggott	4

7-4 Beldale Current, 3 Spitalfields, 4 Falstaff, 15-2 Altdorfer, 10 Barnum, 16 Crosby Hill, Major Music, Noblesque, 25 Executive Man.

2.30 LEVIN DOWN STAKES (3-y-o maidens: £3,036: 1m 4f) (12)

201	00	AL AHMAR (Sheikh Mohammed) R Hjoughton 9-0	L Piggott	4
209	2-	JASPER (D Prenn) J Dunlop 9-0	P Eddery	9
212	0-	RED DUSTER (The Queen) W Hern 9-0	W Carson	7
214	00-	SKISKELTER (Lady Harrison) B Hills 9-0	S Cauthen	10
219		YOUR SONG (J Levy) G Harwood 9-0	B Raymond	2
220	0-0	BABY'S SMILE (Maktoum Al Maktoum) C Benstead 8-11	B Rouse	3
223	0-2	GRIZABELLA (T Blackwell) B Hobbs 8-11	G Baxter	8
224	0	HORTON LINE (D Elswoth) E Elsworth 8-11	P Brooker	12
225	0	JAMBALAYA (R Cyzer) H Candy 8-11	W Newnes	1
226	4	LADY SPEY (J Coggan) R Houghton 8-11	R Fox	11
227	0	LINE OF REASON (R Fox) B Swift 8-11	–	5
229	00	SURREY RAINBOW (J Marsella) D A Wilson 8-11	J Martin 7	6

13-8 Grizabella, 5-2 Jasper, 9-2 Red Duster, 8 Your Song, 12 Al Ahmar, Skiskelter, 16 others.

FORM: Al Ahmar (9-0 9th beaten over 12l to Norfolk Serenade (rec 3 ob) 19 ran. Bath 1m 3f 150yd mdn stks heavy May 7. Jasper (9-0 2nd beaten sh hd to Magic Rarity (level 26 ran. Sandown 1m mdn stks soft Oct 19. Red Duster firm July 16. Skiskelter (8-11) not in first 9 to Holy Spark (level) 19 ran. Nottingham 1m stks soft Oct 3 26. Grizzabella (8-11) 2nd beaten sh hd, rean on well to Shanipour (gave 3lb) 15 ran. Newmarket 1m 4f stks good Apr 30. Lady Spey (8-11) 4th beaten 8½l to Valuable Witness (gave 3lb) 13 ran. Salisbury 1m 2f mdn stks soft May 5. Horton Line (8-11) 6th beaten 21l to Elect (level) with Jambalaya (level) 7th beaten 22l 14 ran. Salisbury 1m 4f stks heavy May 4.
SELECTION: Grizabella.

3.0 RIPOLIN HANDICAP (3-y-o: £2,653: 1m) (9)

303	0300-00	MONETARIST (G Howe) J Dunlop 9-7	W Carson	4
305	002241-	WORRELL (Esal Commodities) G Lewis 9-5	P Waldron	1
308	030-	HESHAM (M Alqatami) G Harwood 8-10	B Raymond	3
309	000-21	STAR OF IRELAND (H Pink) A Jarvis 8-10 (5 ex)	L Piggott	7
311	21-0	ROMAN BEACH (R Canham) W Musson 8-2	Pat Eddery	8
312	00-00	MEMORIA IN ETERNA (M Nelson) R Baker 7-13	W Newnes	5
313	00-00	NASHAAB (H Ali) C Benstead 7-13	B Rouse	9
315	000-	DENVER (E Boardman) B Hills 7-7	R Hills 3	6
317	0000-0	NORTH STOKE BOY (Danebury Stables) K C Brown 7-7	R Fox	2

2 Roman Beach, 100-30 Star Of Ireland, Worrell, 11-2 Monetarist, 10 Hesham, 14 Denver, 20 others.

FORM: Monetarist (9-7) 7th beaten over 14l to So True (rec 51lb) 11 ran. Sandown 1m h'cap heavy Apr 23. Roman Beach (7-7) 5th beaten 7l to Sugar Loch (rec 21lb) 15 ran. Newmarket 1m h'cap good to soft Apr 29. Star Of Ireland (8-11) won sh hd from Razor Sharp (gavbe 1b) 16 ran. Ascot 6f h'cap soft Sep 25. Hesham (9-0) not in first 9 to Jungle Romeo (level) 28 ran. Redcar 7f mdn stks soft Oct 12.
SELECTION: Star Of Ireland

3.30 CLIVE GRAHAM STAKES (£10,583: 1m 2f) (8)

401	033041-	MY SIR AVON (U Wijewardene) R Armstrong 6-9-9	P Tulk	4
403	10/41-0	SIMPLY GREAT (D Wildenstein) H Cecil 4-9-6	L Piggott	1
404	0011-01	FARIOFFA (D) (P De Bour) L Cumani 4-9-3	W Carson	6
407	313420-	CRITERION (CD) (A Bodie) G Harwood 4-9-0	B Raymond	7
408	1412d-0	FINE SUN (D) (B Hobson) M Lambert 6-9-0	P Eddery	3
409	03200-0	SILVER SEASON (D) (M Hassan) C Brittain 5-9-0	B Taylor	5
413	201-304	MEEKA GOLD (C Rowe) S Norton 4-8-11	S Cauthen	8
414	03300-2	ROCAMADOUR (R Buckley) A Pitt 4-8-11	J Mercer	2

15-8 Simply Great, 11-4 Rocamadour, 5 Farioffa, 8 My Sir Avon, 10 Criterion, 14 Fine Sun, 20 Silver Season, Meeka Gold.

FORM: Simply Great (8-10) 7th beaten over 8l to Electric (level) 11 ran. Newmarket 1m 4f stks good to soft Apr 29. Farioffa (10-0) won 1l from Hill's Pageant (rec 32lb) with Meeka Gold (rec 17lb) 4th beaten 5½l with Fine Sun (rec 6lb) 5th beaten 8l 13 ran. Doncaster 1m 2f 50 yd h'cap soft May 2. Criterion (8-10) not in first 9 to Time Charter (rec 3lb) 14 ran. Newmarket 1m 2f stks good Oct 16. Rocamadour (8-8) 2nd beaten 2½l to Ivano (gave 4lb) 7 ran. Sandown 1m 2f stks heavy Apr 23. My Sis Avon a useful nerformer in New Zealand, and is expected to run well.
SELECTION: Simply Great

4.0 WESTERTON HANDICAP (£2,064: 1m 6f) (9)

501	1442d0-	MILITARY BAND (D) (H Joel) J Gifford 5-9-10	B Taylor	2
503	23410/0	CRISPIN (J Darby) J Dunlop 6-9-5	W Carson	5
504	0300/41	SUPPER'S READY (CD) (Cyzer) H Candy 5-9-0 (8 ex)	W Newnes	9
505	3040-20	EVER GREAT (B Tyuler) D Oughton 4-8-10	P Eddery	8
506	120000-	DANCING SOVEREIGN (Mrs J Dorse) Mrs N Smith 4-8-1	B Rouse	7
507	01020-0	LIGHT AND SHADE (D) (D Travers-Clarke) K Brassey 4-7-13	R Street	6
509	33000-4	AL NASR (D) (H Al-Maktoum) C Benstead 5-7-10	–	3
510	0000-21	XENIA (D Elsworth) D Elsworth 5-7-7 (3 ex)	R Fox	1
511	40004-0	CHARLES STUART (V Tjolle) R Baker 4-7-7	D McKay	4

9-4 Supper's Ready, 3 Military Band, 9-2 Xenia, Crispin, 10 Light And Shade, 12 Ever Great, 14 Al Nasr, Dancing Sovereign, 20 Charles Stuart.

4.30 BOXGROVE HANDICAP (apprentices: £1,861: 1m 2f) (16)

602	0200-04	GREAT PRETENDER (G Kaye) P Kelleway 9-7	J Kaye 5	2
606	0100-	MANAGERESS (S Wong) P Feilden 9-3	Joanna Feilden	13
607	00-0	LOOKALIKE (Mrs P Issacs) P Haynes 9-3	D Price 5	8
608	4000-0	PROMINDANTE (S Tindall) S Mellor 9-2	D Brown 5	7
609	00-03	CUTACROSS (P Locke) G Harwood 9-2	W Woods 5	14
611	0001-04	CAPTAIN WEBSTER (D) (J Woodman) S Woodman 9-1	A Weiss 5	5
612	0300-	SON OF MANADO (A Moore) A Jarvis 9-0	C Steers 5	15
614	00-04	COOMBE SPIRIT (Coombe Farm Foods) H Candy 8-11	C Rutter 5	6
615	0400-04	HYPUS (N Spreadbury) D A Wilson 8-10	J Martin 5	4
617	23332-4	TYPESET (B) (D Edwards) J Baker 8-7	DOUBTFUL	10
618	00-0	AIR CADET (Mrs H Edwards) W Wightman 8-7	R Hodgson 5	3
621	0000-	EPRYANA (A Hobbs) P Makin 8-6	S Keightley	12
622	0000-	FATHER BELL (Wing Comdr E Sullivan) S Sheather 8-6	S Jewell	16
624	000-00	PHILIPS HUSSAR (B) (Mrs D Madden) K C-Brown 8-0	M Eatwell 5	1
627	00340-0	YASU NAFTI (T Rowley) D Sasse 7-11	J McLean	9
628	0-000	BLOW YOUR MIND (W Musson) W Musson 7-7	D Fowler-Wright 5	11

7-4 Cutacross, 3 Coombe Spirit, 8 Promindante, Great Pretender, 8 Captain Webster, 10 Son Of Manado, 14 others.

Goodwood selections

By Michael Phillips
2.0 Spitalfields.. 2.30 Grizabella. 3.0 Roman Beach. 3.30 Fasioffa. 4.0 Dancing sovereign. 4.30 Captain Webster.
By Our Newmarket Correspondent
2.0 Bedale Current. 2.30 Grizabella. 3.0 Roman Beach. 3.30 Fasioffa. 4.30 Great Pretender.

Newton Abbot

2.15 LORD MILDMAY CHASE (handicap: £2,859; 2m 5f) (12 runners)

1 220 Henry Kissinger 9-12-7 ... P Barton
4 112 Rizzio 8-11-5 ... S Smith Eccles
5 12u Fishleigh Gamble 8-11-4 ... J Francome
6 p1p Richmede 10-11-3 ... P Scudamore
7 212 Fredo 10-11-3 ... R Rowe
8 004 Gambling Prince 10-11-3 ... J Suthern
9 040 Romany Count 11-11-2 ... R Millman 4
[illegible]

13 01-I Aunt Thea 9-11-0 ... K Parry
14 2-00 Duke of York 12-10-13 ... Susan Wilton
15 1-pp Point Lookout 10-10-12 ... –
17 133 Miss Saddler 7-10-11 ... Christine Young
18 2bp Eastwood Marshall 8-10-11 ... J Sampson
22 ppp Sackville (B) 11-10-8 ... J Wathen
23 000 Nunswalk (B) 6-10-8 ... P Liddicoat
25 00-0 Seems A Nice Boy 6-10-7 ... Alison West
26 b0/f Pitlochry 6-10-7 ... A Madgwick

9-4 Carrie Ann, 7-2 Miss Saddler, 5 [illegible]

[illegible]

Wolverhampton

Draw no advantage.

2.0 VIADUCT STAKES (2-y-o maiden fillies: £828: 5f) (19 runners)

[illegible]

2.30 GRAND UNION HANDICAP (selling: £683: 1m 4f) (14)

[illegible]

3.0 TELFORD HANDICAP (£2,108: 1m 1f) (14)

[illegible]

3.30 PENN FIELDS STAKES (3-y-o: £1,035: 1m 4f) (8)

[illegible]

4.0 MITTON STAKES (3-y-o maidens: £897: 2m 1f) (16)

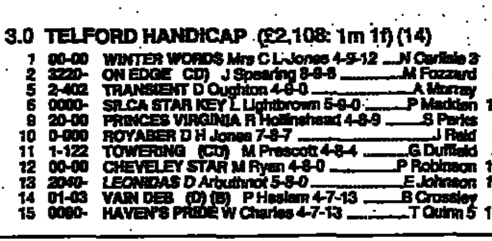
[illegible]

4.30 IRONBRIDGE HANDICAP (3-y-o: £1,368: 5f) (15)

[illegible]

Sedgefield

[illegible]



Redcar

Draw no advantage.

2.15 GRASMERE STAKES (2-y-o selling: £652: 5f) (4 runners)

[illegible]

2.45 WINDERMERE HANDICAP (£1,304: 1m) (16)

[illegible]

3.15 ULLSWATER HANDICAP (3-y-o: £1,305: 1m 4f) (8)

[illegible]

3.45 BUTTERMERE STAKES (maidens: £1,063: 1m 6f 160yd) (16)

[illegible]

4.15 THIRLMERE STAKES (£1,119: 1m 1f) (16)

[illegible]				
6		ROYAL-RED W H Williams 5-8-12	C Dwyer	12
7	0/	SECRET MINSTREL J Parkes 6-8-12	L Charnock	10
8	00/00-	FAI LA BELLA L Cumani 4-8-9	E Hide	4
9	0/0	MISS ST ANDREWS H Blackshaw 4-8-9	S Webster	11
14	000-	BOHEME D Garraton 3-8-3	B Jago	15
15	400-2	BULLON Denys Smith 3-8-3	M Fry 5	6
18	00-	FIGHTER PILOT C Thornton 3-8-3	J Bleasdale	16
19	4-0	GAME ROCKET Hbt Jones 3-8-3	M Birch	13
20	0-24	JOBROKE G Wragg 3-8-3	Paul Eddery 3	9
24	0003-	MISTOFFOLEES J FitzGerald 3-8-3	M Wood	7
32	0-0	JUST RAIN P Asquith 3-8-0	K Darley	2
33		RIBBONS OF BLUE J W Watts 3-8-0	N Connorton 3	3
34	03-0	SOMERSET BRIDGE (B) S Norton 3-8-0	J Lowe	14

9-4 Jobroke, 7-2 Bullon, 11-2 Fighter Pilot, 8 Game Rocket, 12 Somerset Bridge, 16 Mistoffles, Ribbons Of Blue, 25 others.

4.45 BASSENTHWAITE HANDICAP (3-y-o: £976: 6f) (19)

1	212-0	ZENYATTA Denys Smith 9-7	M Fry 5	18
2	134-0	FLEET BAY J W Watts 9-4	E Hide	13
4	3420-	CHIKALA Miss S Hall 9-2	J Bleasdale	2
5	0-302	CAPTAIN TEMPEST (D) T Barron 9-2	S Webster	11
10	00-03	GO SPECTRUM N McNaughton 8-9	L Charnock	9
12	00-00	NARROW AND SHORT M H Easterby 8-8	M Birch	5
13	200-0	WATER PISTOL M Lambert 8-6	K Hodgson 3	6
16	0030-	LOUISA ANNE P Rohan 8-6	D Letherby	19
17	0-002	PIP'EM S Norton 8-5	C Ollivier 5	4
18	020-	UNBEKNOWN R Woodhouse 8-2	–	17
20	1041-	ALLYANZA P Rohan 8-2	M Wood	16
22	430-0	OFF YOUR MARK J McNaughton 8-0	Paul Eddery 3	14
24	0000-	GREY CHARTER P Rohan 7-8	–	3
25	0411	OZRA (B) C Booth 7-8 (7 ex)	–	10
26	00-00	RAPID LADY Mrs M Nesbitt 7-7	S P Griffiths 7	8
27	00-00	TABASCO STAR D Chapman 7-7	S Horsfall 7	7
28	0403-	WHITEWALLS D Garraton 7-7	DOUBTFUL	1
30	40-00	CONVEYOR BELLE J Berry 7-7	A Mercer	15
31	000-0	GOLD SPRING J Mason 7-7	–	12

5-2 Ozra, 9-2 Rapid Lady, 7 Captain Tempest, 10 Pip'em, 12 Go Spectrum, 14 Whitewalls, 16 Fleet Bay, Chikala, 20 Allyanza, 25 others.

Redcar selections

By Our Racing Staff
2.15 Rosinka. 2.45 Trade High. 3.15 Gloria Mundi. 3.45 Line Abreast. 4.15 Mistoffolees. 4.45 Water Pistol.
By Our Newmarket Correspondent
3.15 Gloria Mundi. 3.45 Pelion. 4.15 Jobote.

Wolverhampton selections

By Our Racing Staff
2.0 St Helena. 2.30 Hoodwink. 3.0 Towering. 3.30 Tom Okkes. 4.0 Azara. 4.30 Corbally.
By Our Newmarket Correspondent
2.0 Set It Alight. 3.0 Towering. 3.30 Tom Okkes. 4.0 Collectors Girl. 4.30 Spacemaker Boy.

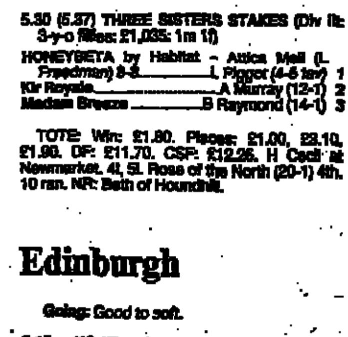
Goodwood selections

By Michael Phillips
2.0 Spitalfields. 2.30 Grizabella. 3.0 Roman Beach. 3.30 Fasioffa. 4.0 Dancing sovereign. 4.30 Captain Webster.
By Our Newmarket Correspondent
2.0 Bedale Current. 2.30 Grizabella. 3.0 Roman Beach. 3.30 Fasioffa. 4.30 Great Pretender.

Wolverhampton results

Going: Good to soft

[illegible]


Peter Makin: two winners at Wolverhampton

Edinburgh

[illegible]

TOTE: Win: £7.30. Places: £4.30, £1.40, £1.50. DF: £4.80. CSF: £11.95. R Williams at Newmarket. 3l, 3l. Castle Douglas (2-1 fav) 4th. 9 ran.

4.15 (4.16) SALBY ROAD HANDICAP (selling: £627: 1m)

NO DEFECT ro g by No Mercy – Ruby's Chance (Scotoil Inspections Ltd) 4-7-12 ... G Duffield (13-2 jt fav) 1

[illegible]

Evening results, page 26.

هكذا من الأصل

Legal Appointments

also on page 30



INDUSTRY

HEAD OF DEPT — Essex. Lawyer with finance and commercial experience for major co. c£18,000 + car.
TAX LAWYER — Windsor. Legal Assistant with tax/trust exp. for financial services co. £14,000.

PRIVATE PRACTICE

CO. COMMERCIAL — London. Solicitor with 2yrs' expce of company/commercial/tax law. c£13,000.
CONVEYANCING — London. Solicitor with 2-3yrs' commercial conveyancing experience. c£14,000.

Chambers & Partners
74 Long Lane, London E.C.1.
606 9371

The Fleshpots of East Berkshire beckons the young, yet experienced,

COMMERCIAL SOLICITOR

with both Company Law and Commercial Conveyancing experience.

Our client reckons he has developed a City style practice in "the sticks" and intends to maintain the highest standards of expertise, so your case for joining as a POTENTIAL PARTNER would be strengthened considerably if you have come from a good "stable".

Regrettably the resemblance to the City stops short of the salary but even so it will be highly competitive (for Berkshire) and your time may not be totally wasted by picking up the phone in order to find out more.

01-353 5496
Law Placements Ltd., Ludgate House, Fleet Street, EC4.

W1 Harley Street Practice

requires competent and affable solicitor for conveyancing and some commercial work. First class conditions and pay and early partnership prospects for the right person. Minimum of 5 years experience is expected.

Telephone 636 1800 for appointment or write to Box 0211H The Times

---

Trainee Court Clerk

Stockport Magistrates Court

This post is suitable to those who have recently qualified as a Solicitor or Barrister and who are interested in the work of magistrates courts. Two years training period. Salary £5,835 pa.

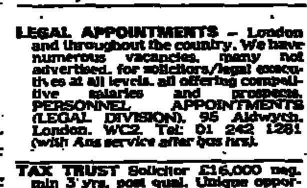
Tel: for appointment 061 477 2020

BARRISTERS CHAMBERS

Applications invited for seats in well-appointed Chambers in Temple. Full amenities. Properly qualified and experienced clerk. Candidates should be two years call or more.

Write in confidence to

Box 0117H The Times



LEGAL APPOINTMENTS – London and throughout the country. We have numerous vacancies, many not advertised, for solicitors/legal executives at all levels, all offering competitive salaries and prospects. PERSONNEL APPOINTMENTS (LEGAL DIVISION), 95 Aldwych, London, WC2. Tel: 01 242 1281 (with Ans service after bus hrs).

TAX TRUST Solicitor £16,000 neg. min 3 yrs. post qual. Unique opportunity to work for City Solicitor of excellent repute: Self-ambitious and dynamic solicitor capable of dealing with high calibre clientele. Call Mrs Best, Kestrel Law Employment 405 2651.

LITIGATION, CITY, £ NEG. – A young solicitor, experienced in all aspects of insurance Litigation and of partnership material is required by an eminent and progressive practice. Personnel Appts. 01-242 1281. (24 hrs Ans service)

SIMMONS & SIMMONS

We have vacancies in the following expanding Departments:

COMPANY & BANKING DEPARTMENT

This Department provides opportunities for a wide range of Corporate and Banking work, acting for UK and overseas clients.

We are looking for solicitors of two to three years' admitted experience in the City, familiar with either acquisition or banking work.

TAX DEPARTMENT

We require solicitors, barristers, or other suitably qualified persons for our Tax Department which has a variety of UK and overseas clients, both corporate and individual, and provides a comprehensive tax service to other Departments within the firm. There are two vacancies:

SENIOR ASSISTANT

Applicants should be fully conversant with current Inland Revenue practice and procedure and should possess a detailed knowledge of UK corporate and personal tax; they should also be familiar with international tax planning.

ASSISTANT

This position is open to intellectually able but less experienced individuals, perhaps only recently qualified, wishing to join a growing team of specialists. Preference will be given to a solicitor or barrister able to assist with drafting tax-related commercial and trust documents.

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT

This Department is concerned with a variety of interesting general commercial work. One to two years' prior experience is essential, preferably with a leading commercial practice. The work will include drafting and advising on contracts, licenses and other commercial arrangements, both domestic and international.

BRUSSELS OFFICE

This Office, which has close links with the Commercial Department, engages in a similar range of commercial activity. It also has a wide range of specialist activity in EEC law.

We are looking for a recently admitted solicitor (good written and spoken French is essential). This is a permanent appointment and applicants should either be resident in or willing to become resident in Brussels.

Career prospects in all the above vacancies are excellent. Salaries and other benefits will be competitive.

Please write indicating the appointment in which you are interested with full CV to:

**The Senior Partner,
Simmons & Simmons,
14 Dominion Street,
London, EC2M 2RJ.**

Norton, Rose, Botterell & Roche

Ambitious City Lawyers

Norton, Rose, Botterell & Roche is starting interviewing for its 1983/84 recruitment to fill career vacancies, including the two described below.

We would like to see young lawyers, recently admitted or due to be admitted by the late summer; particularly those with a leaning towards financing and commercial work who are contemplating a change or about to make their first real selection following Articles.

The posts are in two Departments:

Company and Commercial

To join one of the teams in a Department covering the whole range of corporate and commercial work. The demands of the practices in London and in Hong Kong are constantly expanding. A strong financial or commercial interest and a capacity for sustained hard work are essential.

Shipping and International

Ship and aircraft financing, international banking and eurocurrency transactions of all kinds, oil-related work, inward investment—these are the specialisations of the most international of our Departments and our three overseas offices. We seek young solicitors prepared for spells of work abroad, to travel overseas at short notice and able to apply law already learnt to a fast moving specialist practice of absorbing interest. A language or two would be a bonus.

For both posts we shall look for academic achievements, evidence of commitment and commercial flair, energy and independence, adaptability and a personality that will fit.

*Apply in writing, stating your preference (if any)
for either post, to
R. Staveley,
Kempson House, Camomile Street,
London EC3A 7AN*

Norton, Rose, Botterell & Roche

FINANCIAL SOLICITOR

Applications are invited from energetic young Solicitors, preferably admitted within the last three years, or barristers intending to re-qualify, wishing to specialise in ship finance and related corporate work, to assume responsibility quickly and to deal directly with clients.

Applicants should have above average academic qualifications. Previous experience of corporate finance or of drafting Eurodollar loan agreements or bond issues or leasing documents would be an advantage.

Salary will be substantial in view of the responsibility involved and the special skills required in this type of work.

Please write with full curriculum vitae to:

**J. Ritchie,
SINCLAIR ROCHE & TEMPERLEY
STONE HOUSE
128--140 BISHOPSGATE
LONDON EC2M 4JP**

LAWYERS WHO HAVE THEIR OWN WAY WITH *Words*

Britoil is fast establishing its reputation as a resourceful company.

We have opportunities for Lawyers in Glasgow and London.

You will have been drafting documents—probably using other people's words. These posts *will provide you with a chance to develop your individual style.*

Additionally, as a Company representative you will be advising on and initiating agreements.

You will have had several years' post qualifying experience to be eligible for the more senior appointments. If you are a young, recently qualified Lawyer we would consider you for the junior position.

The posts are challenging and you will find that your efforts won't go unrewarded.

The oil industry has a reputation for *appreciating a good find and Britoil is no exception.*

Britoil

For further briefing please telephone
K W Mearchent, Senior Personnel Officer, Britoil plc,
150 St Vincent Street, Glasgow G2 5LJ.
Tel:041-204 2525. Quoting Ref.L/KWM/T.

BARTLETTS, DE REYA

are seeking

(1) PROPERTY

(a) – a solicitor to assist partner principally with development work. At least two years' experience in commercial conveyancing including tax aspects is required.

(b) – a solicitor with at least one year's experience capable of handling a substantial workload of residential conveyancing with some commercial conveyancing.

(2) LITIGATION

– a solicitor at least 2 years qualified to handle a wide variety of both commercial and private client work. Experience of Matrimonial and Landlord and Tenant work is essential. Must be able to work with minimum supervision towards the continued expansion of the department.

(3) TAXATION

– a solicitor with an aptitude for taxation to assist the firm's two partners specialising in this field.

Generous salaries commensurate with experience.

Apply in writing with curriculum vitae to:

**Mr M. R. Mitzman, Bartletts, de Reya,
199 Piccadilly, London, W1V 0AT.**

The Commission is responsible for the management of substantial commercial and industrial assets in several new towns and the following vacancy has now arisen in its centralised Legal Department.

Senior Legal Officer

(Post No 6) NT Grade IX
(£10,875-£12,477 pa plus £1,143 London Weighting Allowance)

To assist the Solicitor and Principal Legal Officers in carrying out a range of conveyancing work, advising other departments on Legal matters and a range of Litigation work. Applicants should be practising Solicitors.

The post is superannuable and the Commission's Conditions of Service include £1.20 luncheon vouchers per day, relocation expenses where appropriate, accident and life assurance, interest-free season ticket loan.

Further details and application form from:–
Director of Finance, Administrative & Legal Services,
Glen House, Stag Place, Victoria, London, SW1E 5AJ.
Tel: 01-828 7722, Ext 307/8.
Closing date: 31st May, 1983.

Commission for the new towns

LAWYERS

Opportunities in criminal law

. . . for young lawyers to advise *Chief* Constables and government departments on criminal matters; prepare cases for committal to Crown Courts; and undertake some advocacy work in Magistrates' Courts in England and Wales. *The posts are in London.*

Candidates must be admitted (or about to be) or called in England. Previous experience in criminal work would be an advantage.

The appointments are at Legal Assistant level on a salary scale £8245-£14155. Starting salary up to £11230 according to age. Promotion to Senior Legal Assistant on a salary scale £15065-£19725 could come after one year for those with at least 5 years previous professional experience.

For further details and an application form (to be returned by 14 June 1983) write to Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants, RG21 1JB, or telephone Basingstoke (0256) 68551 (answering service operates *outside office hours*). *Please quote ref: G(A2)576/1.*

Director of Public Prosecutions

THE BRITISH COUNCIL

ASSISTANT LEGAL ADVISER: PART-TIME

The British Council, an educational and cultural chartered corporation operating in 80 countries, is looking for an Assistant Legal Adviser on a part-time basis.

The main areas of work are contracts, *particularly* of employment; leases and the acquisition and disposal of property generally; copyright; *interpretation of English and occasionally foreign* legislation; creation and administration of charitable trusts; tax, national insurance and pensions; *general advisory work and drafting.*

Applicants *must* be over 27 with at least six years' full-time professional experience (as barrister or *solicitor) which may have been either in private* practice, the public service or a combination of the two. A working knowledge of one or more European languages would be an advantage.

Appointment on Civil Service Senior Legal Assistant incremental scale. Starting salary including London Weighting for 18-hour week £7533. *Longer hours* will be required during the July-September holiday period, salary pro rata. Index-linked non-*contributory pension scheme.*

For further details and an application form to be returned by 10 June write or phone quoting L/1 *to Staff Recruitment Department, The British Council, 65 Davies Street, London W1Y 2AA,* tel 01-499 8011 ext 3174 or 3461.

QUALIFIED SOLICITOR

REQUIRED FOR A

LLOYDS BROKER

Age 25-30. Good salary and prospects.

**Contact John Northridge
on 01-626 9251**

BIRMINGHAM

Company & Commercial

Wragge & Co. can offer excellent opportunities for young solicitors of the right calibre who would like to work in the Commercial Department of a large, commercially-orientated practice.

We are looking for solicitors with some previous experience in any of the following fields:

COMPANY TAKEOVERS
COMMERCIAL AGREEMENTS
CORPORATE INSOLVENCY

Above all we require applicants with commercial good sense. Wragge & Co. have attractive modern offices in Birmingham City Centre. A good salary will be paid and there are excellent prospects for the right applicant.

Please write, with CV and details of current salary, to:
R.M. Gilbert, Bank House, 8 Cherry Street, Birmingham B2 5JY.

WRAGGE & CO.

COMMERCIAL CONVEYANCER

A well-established firm of Solicitors in the City of Manchester seek an experienced Solicitor to deal with substantial commercial conveyancing. The position is offered with definite partnership prospects for the right person and a generous initial salary. There are also fringe benefits and an attractive working environment in modern offices.

Apply in writing, with full details, to Box 0116 H The Times.

SHOOSMITHS & HARRISON
Reading

require two first-class solicitors, each with about 3 years post-qualification experience.

One position is in litigation and the other in company and commercial law.

Good prospects and salary for the right person.

Details to:

Mr J. P. Roche at 31 Cross Street, Reading

SOLICITOR/LEGAL EXECUTIVE

We need a recently qualified Solicitor or Legal Executive for our busy Conveyancing Dept at our Derby Office. You would help the Partners develop the office and would be expected to play a full part in running the office. If you can offer experience, ability and a good costs track record and want responsibility and challenge, this will suit you. We see this as a senior and key appointment and salary will reflect this.

Apply with CV for the attention of Mr S J Pacey, Miles Thorpe and Oldroyd, 5 Alexandra Street, Eastwood, Nottingham.

Redstone Nathan
Central London

A commercially oriented practice would like:

1. A Solicitor to initially work with the partners; and
2. An Articled Clerk. Both to join in its' growth.

Please write to 109 Kingsway, London WC2 B6 PP (R/N) or phone Henry Redstone 01-831 9961

Anti-Trust Lawyer

Linklaters & Paines wish to recruit an additional lawyer to advise on all aspects of UK and EEC anti-trust law, with an opportunity to undertake general commercial legal work. The successful candidate (solicitor or barrister) is likely to have had at least two years' relevant post-qualification experience, and should be fully familiar with relevant procedures: an academic qualification in economics, whilst not essential, will be an advantage.

Salary and benefits, which will take into account age and experience, will be attractive.

Apply with full c.v. and quoting reference 21 to:
John Hamilton, Personnel Manager, Linklaters & Paines,
Barrington House, 59/67 Gresham Street, LONDON EC2V 7JA.

LINKLATERS & PAINES

NOTTINGHAM
FREETH CARTWRIGHT & SKETCHLEY

Solicitor (recently qualified with up to approximately three years post-qualification experience) to assist partner with varied non-contentious work, largely in general company and commercial fields but including trusts, tax, land acquisitions for building companies and commercial property *transactions. The rewards* will be attractive and the prospects for partnership excellent.

Apply with full c.v. to I.P.M. Payne at 20 Low Pavement Nottingham NG1 7DL or Telephone on Nottingham 56861

HARROW

Youngish admitted Conveyancer urgently required to assist in, and expand, busy general practice. Some Probate – Advocacy a welcome bonus. Partnership – Hopefully!

M. Ward, Goodwin Harte & Co., 57 College Road, Harrow, 427-8361.

EXPANDING FIRM IN NORTH LONDON

Require Solicitor with not less than 2 years experience for Conveyancing, Probate and Matrimonial. Salary according to age and experience but not less than £11,000.

01 348 0107

PERSONAL COLUMNS

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and IN MEMORIAM £3.25 a line (minimum 3 lines)

Announcements, authenticated by the name and permanent address of the sender, may be sent to: THE TIMES, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ, or telephoned (by telephone subscribers only) to: 01-837 3311 or 01-837 3333

Announcements can be received by telephone between 9.00am and 5.30pm, Monday to Friday, on Saturday between 9.00am and 12.00noon. For publication the following day, phone by 1.30pm.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES, WEDDINGS, etc on Court and Social Page £5 a line.

Court and Social Page announcements can not be accepted by telephone.

... Hitherto have ye asked nothing in my name: ask, and ye shall receive, that your joy may be full. St. John 16: 24.

BIRTHS

MARRIAGES

SILVER WEDDINGS

GOLDEN WEDDING

DEATHS

MEMORIAL SERVICES

IN MEMORIAM

WANTED

BIRTHDAYS

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS



Day and night, surgeons are at work saving and prolonging lives. Yet the Royal College of Surgeons of England which controls their training, is totally independent, supported largely by voluntary contributions. £1 million is needed annually. Your donation, covenant or legacy will be gratefully received by the Royal Secretary, Royal College of Surgeons of England, 35/43 Lincoln's Inn Fields, London WC2A 3PN.

Royal College of Surgeons of England

JOIN THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST CANCER.

The Cancer Research Campaign is the largest supporter in the UK of research into all forms of cancer, and is currently supporting over 500 projects in 98 different centres. Join the Campaign against cancer with a legacy, deed of covenant, donation or gift in memoriam to: Cancer Research Campaign, 2 Carlton House Terrace, London SW1Y 5AR.

WANTED

Spink — Buy War Medals

CLUB ANNOUNCEMENTS

HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

Early Summer Specials — Return prices from

ATHENS	£85
CORFU	£79
RHODES	£89
PREVEZZA	£89
MYKONOS	£119
LISBON	£69
FARO	£89
MAHON	£79
IBIZA	£89
NICE	£99
MALTA	£89
PALMA	£79
PISA	£99
MILAN	£89
MUNICH	£75
DUSSELDORF	£69
BOLOGNA	£89
FRANKFURT	£79

London 01-351 5733, Birmingham 021-643 4414, Manchester 061-832 7900, Glasgow 041-552 2711. SUNFARE FLIGHTS.

SPRING BANK HOLIDAY OR AND MOST OTHER DATES IN MAY AND JUNE — HOLIDAYS FROM £129 pp — AIRLINK

PILGRIM-AIR

AUSTRALASIA AND WORLD WIDE

WINDSURFERS AND SAILORS AHOY — DO THE THING PROPERLY WITH BLADON LINES

VILLAS FROM VILLAWORLD

UP, UP AND AWAY

LOW COST FLIGHTS

CLUB ANNOUNCEMENTS



The Sloane Club - Your London Address. Membership entitles you to enjoy a traditional Club atmosphere. Excellent meals in the panelled dining room. Our elegant reception rooms can be used for private parties and meetings. Well appointed bedrooms with TV and telephone. Membership available for ladies and gentlemen. Subscriptions: from £30.00 per annum. The Secretary, The Sloane Club, 52 Lower Sloane Street, London SW1. Telephone: 01-730 9131.

HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

MAY HOLIDAY BARGAINS

VENTURA HOLIDAYS

STERLING TRAVEL, 3 Trebeck Street, W1

OLYMPIC BUS

GREEK ISLAND FLIGHTS

FOR SALE



BERBER EVENT

RESISTA CARPETS

WEDDING, MORNING SUITS — LIPMAN & SONS HIRE DEPT.

SERVICES

RENTALS

CHESTERTONS 01-937 7244

GEORGE KNIGHT & PARTNERS — BLACKHEATH

3a Wimpole Street, W1 01-637 7026

KEITH CARDALE GROVES

CALL JENNIFER RUDNAY 629-6604

TENANTS — sought for large selection of quality furnished house and flats in SW and SE London. From £70-£250 pw. HOME FROM HOME 01-947 7211

CITY LIVING AT ITS BEST

FOR SALE

RENTALS

AUCTIONS & ANTIQUES

FLAT SHARING

SITUATIONS WANTED

SHORT LETS

U.K. HOLIDAYS

SUPER SECRETARIES

DOMESTIC AND CATERING SITUATIONS

CHEF/COOK

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

OVERSEAS PROPERTY

SWITZERLAND

TEMPTING TIMES

JCR — Graduate/A-level Secretary

DOMESTIC AND CATERING SITUATIONS REQUIRED

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

APPOINTMENTS

50+ IS NOT TOO OLD

SUCCESS AFTER SIXTY

General Appointments

MERCHANDISING EXECUTIVE

Of high calibre required by leading brand distributor/agents for a wide range of goods for sale in the home and export markets. Successful applicant would have to be highly motivated and have the ability to develop brand confidence in others. The products concerned are highly desirable in a ready market and are allied to a brand name which is virtually a household word. The successful applicant will be remunerated on a generous scale by way of both salary and commission. Two executives of equal seniority are required. One London based and one Yorkshire based. Applicants should state their preference.

For further information and to arrangements for an interview please telephone 0532 446454 or write to: PO Box No MT 10 Leeds LS17 8SD.

Legal Appointments

COMMERCIAL LAWYER

Richards, Butler & Co. have a vacancy in their Company Department for a Solicitor, qualified one to two years, wishing to specialise in the field of commercial agreements, intellectual property and competition law.

The work mainly involves servicing substantial clients and may require some overseas travel.

Salary will generously reflect age, experience and qualifications.

Please write with full curriculum vitae to S. T. Sayer

RICHARDS, BUTLER & CO.
5, CLIFTON STREET, LONDON EC2A 4DQ.

S J BERWIN & CO

CORPORATE FINANCE LAWYERS
COMMERCIAL LAWYERS

We are looking for Solicitors with at least 2 years' post qualification City experience to join our expanding company and commercial department and to undertake substantial and challenging work in their specialist fields.

Please apply with full CV to:
D. T. D. Harrel,
S. J. Berwin & Co.,
Capital House,
42 Weston Street,
London, SE1 3QN.

B.P. COLLINS & Co.
Maidenhead, Berks

Urgently require an enthusiastic and industrious Solicitor, preferably with 8/10 years' post-qualification experience, versatile in commercial and residential conveyancing, including development work.

* Salary approx. £15,000 per annum depending on experience.
* Motor expenses
* BUPA
* Partnership prospects

Apply in writing with C.V. to Mr E. J. Heath, 23 Queen St, Maidenhead, Berks SL6 1NE.

LEGAL ADVISER

The London office of a multinational energy corporation based in the United States seeks an energetic and enthusiastic Solicitor or Barrister to advise in-house on the day to day problems associated with oil trading and tanker chartering and to conduct a substantial volume of commercial and shipping litigation both in London and abroad.

Some administrative work, possibly leading to Company Secretaryship, will also be involved.

Previous oil company experience would be a considerable asset as would fluency in at least one west European language.

Initial remuneration will be around £15,000 per annum plus company benefits dependent on the ability and experience of the successful applicant.

Please apply in writing with clear concise curriculum vitae no later than 27th May to:
COASTAL STATES PETROLEUM (UK) LIMITED
34 GROSVENOR STREET, LONDON W1X 9FG
Attention: MRS MARY FAROUHARSON

Company / Commercial

We have been appointed by a leading City practice to select and introduce a young Solicitor of good pedigree. It is imperative that he/she can demonstrate significant experience gained through a professional corporate or financial involvement. The salary for this demanding position is entirely negotiable depending on the expertise one can offer.

Apply in first instance; Personnel Appointments Legal Division, 01-242-1281 (with answer service after business hours.)

Trent Regional Health Authority

Principal Administrative Assistant (Litigation)

£8,367 - £10,277 per annum

Telephone: (0742) 306511 ext 319. Closing date 31st May, 1983.

هكذا من الاصل

هكذا من الاصل

Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Dear

BBC 1

6.00 Ceefax AM. News headlines, weather, sport and traffic details. Also available to viewers with television sets that do not have the teletext facility

6.30 Breakfast Time with Frank Bough and Selina Scott. News at 6.30, 7.00, 8.00 and 8.30 with headlines on the quarter hours; regional news, weather and traffic at 6.45 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15; keep fit and the family budget between 6.45 and 7.00; tonight's television previewed between 7.15 and 7.30 review of the morning newspapers by Neil Innes at 7.32 and 8.32; Bob Friend's report from the United States between 7.45 and 8.00 horoscopes between 8.30 and 8.45. The guests are Yehudi Menuhin and Larry Adler

9.05 Election Call (with Radio 4) Ends 10.00

9.35 For Schools, Colleges: Living in a Ghanaian city 11.00 North American Indians: 4 11.17 The Computer and the TV Producer 11.40 Mind Stretchers (ends at 11.45) 12.03 Helping the mentally handicapped 12.15 Interval

12.30 News After Noon with Richard Whitmore and Anne Diamond. The weather details come from Michael Fish 1.02 Regional news (London and SE only: Financial report followed by news headlines with subtitles) 1.05 Pebble Mill at One 1.45 Heads and Tails. Where's the Farmer's Wife? A See-Saw programme for the very young 2.00 You and Me (r)

2.15 For Schools, Colleges: North American Indians 2.30 Hot Champagne and First Night Nerves. A documentary about amateur theatricals with British ex-pats in Monte Carlo (r) 3.15 Young Songs of Praise Choice presented by Thora Hird (shown Sunday) 3.53 Regional news (not London or Scotland)

3.55 Play School. Shown earlier on BBC 2 4.20 Scooby Doo in Scooby's Night with Frozen Fright (r) 4.40 Take Two. Requested clips from favourite television programmes 5.05 John Craven's Newsround 5.10 Think of a Number. A light-hearted exploration of science by Johnny Ball (r)

5.40 News with Richard Whitmore 6.00 South East at Six

6.22 Nationwide presented by Richard Kershaw

6.45 Triangle. Episode 13 and Matt finds it difficult to escape from attending a family dinner

7.10 Battle of the Pop Bands. Six new pop bands compete for the TDK trophy

7.55 The Blue and the Gray. Episode three: part one. With the Civil War almost at his door John Geyser has to decide whether to remain neutral or to help his family defend their land against the advancing Yankees (continued at 9.45)

9.00 Election Broadcast by the Conservative Party

9.10 News and election campaign report presented by Michael Buerk

9.45 The Blue and the Gray continued

10.55 Well Woman. The fifth in the series of self-help programmes for women deals with depression and suggests ways of helping oneself and others to overcome the condition

11.18 News headlines

11.20 Barbara Mandrell and The Mandrell Sisters. Songs with a Country and Western flavour from the ladies and their guests, Micky Gilley and Teddy Pendergrass

12.00 Weather

TV-am

6.00 Daybreak presented by Gavin Scott followed at 6.30 with Good Morning Britain introduced by Lynda Berry and Nick Owen. News at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00; morning papers reviewed at 6.33 and 8.33; 7.33 Election report. Robert Kee talks to Francis Pym, Roy Hattersley and David Penhaligon. Guest celebrity Liza Minnelli at 8.20. Closedown at 9.15.

ITV/LONDON

9.30 For Schools: Elementary arithmetic. 9.45 Wind, presented by Derek Griffiths for hearing impaired children. 10.04 Skills and jobs for both sexes. 10.21 Premature babies and post-natal care. 10.48 Documentary: Everything in the Garden is Lovelier. 11.05 Life in the future. 11.22 Basic maths. 11.38 French conversation.

12.00 Cockleshell Bay. Robin and Rosie in another sea-side adventure. Written and narrated by Brian Trueman (r). 12.10 Once Upon a Time. Mark Wynter tells the story of The Magic Harp (r). 12.30 The Sullivans.

1.00 News. 1.20 Thames news. 1.30 Crown Court: Wrecker: A factory worker is accused of sabotaging the production line. Was he framed? (r). 2.00 A Plus

2.30 Love in a Cold Climate. Episode seven of the drama serial based on the novels of Nancy Mitford (r). 3.30 Does the Team Think. The first in a new six-part series based on the successful radio panel game.

4.00 Cockleshell Bay. A repeat of the programme shown at noon. 4.15 Dangermouse. The James Bond-type rodent in part two of The Great Bone Idol. 4.20 Razzmatazz. 4.45 CB TV – Channel 14. Is today the day when the pirate programme will be blanked from the screens? 5.15 Emmerdale Farm. Two unexpected visitors surprise Barbara Peters.

5.45 News. 6.00 Thames news

6.20 Crossroads. Sharon Metcalfe is saved from embarrassment by Oliver Banks.

6.45 Reporting London, presented by Michael Barratt. There are items on Country Buses – are they an endangered species? and a night out at a London theatre – does it represent value for money?

7.15 Film: Dead Man on the Run (1975) starring Peter Graves. A made-for-television thriller about a series of deaths, beginning with the chief of a special Federal Investigative Unit, linked with the assassination of a Presidential candidate. Directed by Bruce Bilson.

8.30 Goodnight and God Bless. The last in the series of comedies about a successful television quiz game presenter.

9.00 Election Broadcast by the Conservative Party

9.10 The Flame Trees of Thika. Drama serial based on the autobiographical novel of Elspeth Huxley.

10.10 News.

10.45 Hill Street Blues: Gung Ho! Police captain Furillo's precinct is packed with the press following the arrest of two underground radicals and the death of a young police officer.

11.45 Jobs Limited. Douglas Moffitt examines the plight of the over 45s who have been made redundant.

12.15 Portrait of a Legend. James Darren talks to soul star James Brown.

12.40 Close with Barbara Leigh-Hunt.



John Hammond as John Geyser: BBC1 7.55pm

CHOICE

● That grand old man of cricket, John Arlott, reflects on his distinguished career in A FULL LIFE (Channel 4 5.00pm). Jill Cochrane's series on personalities who have led a long and fruitful life. Filmed in the splendour of Winchester College cricket ground, Mr Arlott ranges humorously over his working life which included a stint in the Southampton police force which, he claims, he joined because they had a good cricket team. Anecdotes abound as he recalls his cricket commentating around the world and his writing for The Guardian newspaper, but the serious side of the man is revealed when he touches on the subject of South Africa and his part in bringing Basil D'Oliviera to this country – something of which he is justly proud. Jill Cochrane's gentle probing elicits some memories from a man who has, most certainly, led a full life.

● Autumn for twitchers and other ornithologists is an extremely busy season and tonight's edition of DISCOVERING BIRDS (BBC2 9.00pm), Tony Soper's entertaining series on the delights of birdwatching, highlights the reason for this – migration. Our spring and summer residents begin to fly south for the sun while birds from the frozen Arctic arrive to spend the Winter in our comparatively warmer climate. But, as Tony Soper explains, this regular occurence sometimes springs surprises and the programme captures the almost child-like excitement of birdwatchers when an unusual bird, in this case the scarlet tanager, makes an unscheduled appearance on these shores. Tony Soper's knowledge and enthusiasm for his subject, coupled with Al Gell's film editing have made this series, which ends next week, an absorbing and informative delight.

● Neil Shenton's FRIENDS AND NEIGHBOURS (Radio 4 3.02pm) is an intelligent examination of the relationship between an old woman and a teenager.

BBC 2

6.05 Open University: Modern Art: Cubism 2 6.30 Sun, Cities and Smog 6.55 Biology: Pattern Formation 7.20 Portrait of Summer School 7.45 Risk: Harrier Aircraft Pilots 8.10 Closedown

9.35 For Schools, Colleges: Encounter: Germany 9.53 Part four of the adventure serial Capricorn Game. Closedown at 10.08.

11.00 Play School. For the under fives, presented by Elizabeth Millbank and Brian Cant. The story is Marmalade for Breakfast, by Judy Whitfield. Closedown at 11.25

2.15 Racing from Goodwood. Julian Wilson introduces live coverage of the Levin Down Maiden Stakes (2.30); the Ripolin Handicap Stakes (3.00); the Clive Graham Stakes (3.30); and the Westerton Handicap Stakes (4.00). 4.15 Closedown

5.10 Nene College and the 80s. An Open University production in which Gerry Fowler, director of the North-East London Polytechnic, looks at Nene College, Northampton, to see if it meets the needs of the community.

5.35 The Old Grey Whistle Test. A repeat of Last Friday's programme, presented by David Hepworth and Mark Ellen, with studio guests Annabel Lamb and Little Steven and the Disciples of Soul.

6.15 Maestro: Fred Trueman. A documentary about the career of Yorkshire's Fiery Fred (r).

6.45 News summary with sub-titles.

6.50 The Cobblers of Umbridge. The story of a bizarre day in the life of some untypical villagers. Starring John Fortune, Roy Kinnear, Lance Percival, Willie Rushton, Joan Sims, John Wells and Derek Griffiths.

7.15 Election Broadcast by the Conservative Party.

7.25 Film: Bus Stop (1956) Starring Marilyn Monroe and Don Murray. A romantic comedy with Miss Monroe as Cherie, a worldly-wise cafe singer who falls for an innocent Montana cowboy. Directed by Joshua Logan.

9.00 Discovering Birds. In the seventh of his eight programme series on ornithology Tony Soper takes a look at some of the birds that arrive on our shores by accident.

9.25 No Soap, Radio. American comedy series centred on a second-rate hotel with eccentric guests and staff.

9.50 In at the Deep End. Paul Heiney takes a six month course in horse driving and then enters a three-day event, competing with the world's top drivers including George Bowman and the Duke of Edinburgh (r).

10.40 Newsnight.

11.40 Open University: Writing together 12.05 Calculus: Area for Revision. Ends at 12.35.

CHANNEL 4

5.00 A Full Life. Amid the tranquil surroundings of Winchester College cricket ground Jill Cochrane talks to policeman-turned-world famous cricket commentator, John Arlott, about his career which included cricket journalism as well as broadcasting. He also talks about his other great love, wine, and the stand he took over South Africa and the D'Oliviera affair.

5.30 Countdown. Another in the anagram and mental arithmetic competition, introduced by Richard Whiteley assisted by the organizer of the National Scrabble Championships, Gyles Brandreth.

6.00 A Partly Satirical Broadcast. The sixth programme in the series aimed at the first-time voter examines A Green Alternative. Presenter Niki Berou introduces Jonathan Porritt, author of the Ecology Party manifesto; Buddhist monk, Sumedho Bhikku; energy consultant, Dr Michael Flood; and Mgr Bruce Kent, general secretary of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament.

6.30 The Dick Van Dyke Show*. Vintage American domestic comedy series about a television scriptwriter and his family. Also starring Mary Tyler Moore.

7.00 Channel Four News includes live coverage of Mr Foot's speech in Liverpool and a report by Godfrey Hodgson from Birmingham on the battle between the political parties for the skilled working class vote.

8.00 Brookside. The senior Grants leave for their week-end in London while son Barry is regretting that he volunteered to help Petra with her home improvements. Petra, meanwhile, has handed in her notice at work after her boss makes yet another pass.

8.30 S.W.A.L.K. The final episode and Amanda at last relegates her love story magazines and agony aunt, Patti, to the dustbin. Starring Nicola Cowper and Prunella Scales.

9.00 Film: Golden Gate (1981) starring Perry King, Richard Kiley and Jean Simmons. A made-for-television drama about the battle for a family-owned San Francisco newspaper. Directed by Paul Wendkos and written by Stirling Silliphant who won an Oscar for his In the Heat of the Night script.

10.45 Election Broadcast by the Conservative Party.

10.55 Eastern Eye. With the forthcoming general election in mind the programme examines its significance for the Asian community both as candidates and as voters. There is also an interview with cricketer Imran Khan and film of his performances for Pakistan in the recent Tests with India. Music is provided by a new group, Hazan.

11.40 Closedown.

Radio 4

6.00 News Briefing.
6.10 Farming Today.
6.25 Shipping Forecast.
6.30 Today, including. 6.45* Prayer for the Day. 6.55, 7.55 Weather. 7.0, 8.0 Today's News. 7.20* Your Letters. 7.25*, 8.25*, Sport. 7.30, 8.30 News Headlines. 7.45* Thought for the Day. 8.47 Election Broadcast by the Labour Party. 8.57 Weather; Travel.
9.00 News.
9.05 Election Call: 01-580 4411.
10.00 News.
10.02 From Our Own Correspondent.
10.30 Morning Story "Night Trunker" by Muriel Ross.
10.45 Daily Service.†
11.00 News.
11.03 Thirty-Minute Theatre "An Avalanche of Cows" by David Luck.
11.33 Wildlife.
12.00 News.
12.02 You and Yours. Paul Heiney and Patti Coldwell examine the stresses and strains caused by the birth of twins.
12.27 Brain of Britain 1983.†12.55 Weather; Travel; Programme News.
1.0 The World at One: News.
1.40 The Archers. 1.55 Shipping Forecast.
2.0 News.
2.02 Woman's Hour. There are items on Kent Opera's project to bring opera to schools and John Nicholson examines the psychology of shopping.
3.00 News.
3.02 Afternoon Theatre.†'Friends and Neighbours' by Neil Shenton.
4.00 News.
4.02 Just after Four.
4.10 Fatima. Daniel Counihan looks at the facts, faith and folly behind the message of Fatima.
4.40 Story Time. Stories from the Raj 'A Mother in India' by Sara Jeannette Duncan.
5.00 PM: News abd Magazines.
5.50 Shipping Forecast.
5.55 Weather; Programme News.
6.00 The Six O'clock News; Financial Report.
6.30 In The Air.
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 Groundswell. Environmental issues.
7.50 Feedback. Your criticisms and comments about BBC radio and TV.
8.05 File on 4.
8.35 Discursive Excursions. 3: Christopher Matthew talks to novelist Thomas Hinde who, in 1975, decided to walk with his family across southern Europe from Spain to Turkey, following the medieval pilgrim routes. Their journey was enlivened by the two dim donkeys they used as luggage carriers.
9.05 In Touch. Magazine for the visually handicapped.
9.30 Kaleidoscope, presented by Paul Vaughan. The programme includes reviewsa of the new science-fiction film, Android, set in the 2036 and Liza Minnelli's new show at London's Apollo Theatre.
9.59 Weather.
10.00 The World Tonight: News.
10.30 Just a Minute†
11.00 A Book at Bedtime 'The Handyman' by Penelope Mortimer (last of 12 episodes).
11.15 The Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Election Platform.
12.00 News; Weather.
12.15 Shipping Forecast; Inshore Forecast.

VHF with above except: 6.25-6.30am Weather; Travel 10.0-10.45 For Schools: 10.0 Child Care 10.15 Playtime 10.30 The Song Tree 11.0-12.0 For Schools: 11.0 Time and Tune 11.20 Introducing Science 11.40 Listening to Music 1.55pm Listening Corner 2.0-3.0 For Schools: 2.0 History: Long Ago 2.20 A-Level History 2.40 Stories and Rhymes 5.50-5.55 PM (continued) 11.0 Study on 4: Managing Your Money 11.30-12.10am Open University: 11.30 Galante Music 11.50 Open Forum: Students' Magazine.

Radio 3

6.55 Weather.
7.00 News.
7.05 Morning Concert: Arnold, Delius, Borodin; records.†
9.00 News.
9.05 This Week's Composer: Luigi Boccherini; records.†
10.00 BPC Singers: Byrd, Taverner, Gabrieli.
10.30 Harnoncourt Conducts Mozart Symphony No. 38; record.†
11.10 Felicity Lott Song recital: Schumann, Wolf, Faure, Delius, Berners.†
12.05 Midday Concert: BBC Philharmonic Orchestra. Part 1: Richard Strauss.
1.00 News.
1.05 Midday Concert: Part 2: Wagner.
2.00 Music Weekly.†
2.50 University of Wales Recital: String Quartets by Bartok, Hoddinott, Ravel.†
4.10 A Baroque Diversion: Albinoni, Monteverdi, Bach; records.†
4.55 News.
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure.†
6.30 Songs From The Turpyn Lute Book: Dowland, anon., Parsons, Hales.†
7.45 Royal Liverpool Philharmonic Orchestra direct from Philharmonic Hall, Liverpool. Part 1: Vaughan Williams, Delius, Gordon Crosse.†
8.25 A Day In The Life Of . . . Thomas and Jane Carlyle. A humorous glimpse of their daily routine.
8.45 Concert Part 2: Dvorak.†
9.35 Just One More Time. Short story by John Cheever.
9.50 Hindemith: Das Marienleben.†
11.15 News.

VHF ONLY – OPEN UNIVERSITY 6.15am Control of Education. 6.35-6.55 The Urban Geographer.

Radio 2

5.0am Ken Bruce.† 7.30 Terry Wogan.† 10.0 Jimmy Young. 12.0pm Music while you Work.† 12.30 Gloria Hunniford, including Sports Desk.† 2.30 Ed Stewart, including 3.2 Sports Desk.† 4.0 David Hamilton, including 4.2, 5.30Sports Desk.† 6.0 John Dunn, including 6.45 Sport and Classified Results.† 7.28 Cricket Desk. 7.30 The American Showman. The outstanding producers of entertainment in the USA this century (2).† 8.30 Folk on 2.† 9.30 Stop the World. First of six comedy shows based on fact.† 9.57 Sports Desk. 10.0 Where you in 62? 10.30 Brian Matthew presents Round Midnight (stereo from midnight). 1.0am Big Band Special.† 1.30 String Sound.† 2.0-5.0 Charles Nove presents You and the Night and the Music.†

Radio 1

5.0am Adrian John with The Early Show. 7.0 Mike Read. 9.0 Simon Bates. 11.30 Mike Smith, including 12.30 Newsbeat. 2.0pm Steve Wright. 4.30 Peter Powell, including 5.30Newsbeat. 7.0 Frontline. 8.0 David Jensen. 10.0 John Peel. 12.0 midnight Close.

VHF Radios 1 and 2

5.0am with Radio 2. 10.0pm with Radio 1. 12.0-5.0am with Radio 2.

World Service

6.00 Newsdesk. 6.30 Jazz for the Asking. 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary. 7.30 Rameau and Couperin. 7.45 Network UK. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 Love and Mr Lewisham. 8.30 Strictly Instrumental. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 The World Today. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 Discovery. 10.15 Hermits. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News about Britain. 11.15 Letter from London. 11.25 Scotland This Week. 11.30 Sports International. 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15 The Quartet. 12.45 Sports Roundup. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary. 1.30 Network UK. 1.45 A Jolly Good Show. 2.30 The Island of Sheep. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Outlook 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 Origins. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary. 5.30 Hermits. 5.45 The Instruments of Jazz. 9.15 Letter from London. 9.25 Paperback Choice. 10.00 World News. 10.09 The World Today. 10.25 Scotland This Week. 10.30 Financial News. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Roundup 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 Classic Albums. 11.30 Meridian. 12.00 World News. 12.09 News About Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 A Jolly Good Show. 1.15 Outlook: News Summary. 1.45 Report on Religion. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 The Golden Age of Operetta. 2.30 The Island of Sheep. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News About Britain. 3.15 The World Today. 3.30 Discovery. 4.45 Financial News. 4.55 Reflections. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary. 5.45 The World Today.

All times in GMT

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1 MF 1053kHz/285m or 1089kHz/275m. Radio 2 MF 693kHz/433m or 909kHz/330m. Radio 1/2 VHF 88-91MHz. Radio 3 VHF 90-92.5MHz, MF 1215kHz/247m. Radio 4 LF 200kHz/1500m and VHF 92-95MHz. Greater London Area MF 720kHz/417m. LBC MF 1152kHz/261m. VHF 97.3MHz. Capital MF 1548kHz/194m, VHF 95.8MHz. BBC Radio London MF 1458kHz/206m and VHF 94.9MHz. World Service MF 648kHz/463m.

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

BBC 1

WALES 12.57pm-1.00 News of Wales Headlines. 3.53-3.55 News of Wales Headlines. 6.00-6.22 Wales Today. 10.55-11.25 Soccer: Welsh Cup Final. Highlights of second leg. 11.25-11.50 Well Woman. 11.50 News and weather. SCOTLAND 1.00-1.05 The Scottish News. 6.00-6.22 Reporting Scotland. 12.00 News and weather. NORTHERN IRELAND 10.35am-11.00 For Schools: Green Peas and Barley O. 1.02pm-1.05 Northern Ireland News. 3.53-3.55 Northern Ireland News. 6.00-6.22 Scene Around Six. 11.20-12.00 Bowls. Highlights of the CIS Champion of Champions tournament. 12.00 News and weather. ENGLAND 6.00pm-6.22 Regional news magazines. 12.05am Closedown.

S4C

Starts 2.10pm Ffalabalam. 2.20 Mother India. 4.50 Clwb S4C. 4.55 Pili-Pala. 5.00 Blidowcar. 5.30 Six Million Dollar Man. 6.25 Countdown. 6.55 Gair Yn El Bryd. 7.00 Newyddion Saith. 7.30 Coleg. 8.00 Unwaith Etto Nghymru Annwyl. 8.55 Tell the Truth. 9.25 Father's Day. 9.55 Music in Time. 10.50 Pêl-Droed. Cwpan Cymru – Rownd Derfynol. 11.20 Malu – A Woman Now. 12.15am Gair Yn El Bryd. 12.20 Closedown.

SCOTTISH

As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 Gardening Time. 1.20-1.30 News. 5.15 Crossroads. 5.40-5.45 Job Spot. 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.30 What's Your Problem? 7.00 Now You See It. 7.30-8.30 Knight Rider. 9.10-10.10 No Excuses. 10.45 No Excuses, episode 2. 11.45 Late Call. 11.50 Lou Grant. 12.45am Closdown.

HTV

As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 Gardening Time. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.30-4.00 History of the Grand Prix. 5.15-5.45 Batman. 6.00 News. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Emmerdale Farm. 7.30-8.30 Knight Rider. 9.10-10.10 No Excuses. 10.45 No Excuses, episode 2. 11.45 Live at the Millionaire. 12.15 Survival. 12.45am Closedown.

HTV WALES

As HTV West except: 6.00pm Wales at Six.

BORDER

As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 5.15-5.45 Happy Days. 6.00 Lookaround. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Emmerdale Farm. 7.30-8.30 Knight Rider. 9.10-10.10 No Excuses. 10.45 No Excuses, episode 2. 11.45 News. 12.18am Closedown.

YORKSHIRE

As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 Does the Team Think? 1.20-1.30 News. 3.30-4.00 Calendar. 5.15-5.45 Mork and Mindy. 6.00 Crossroads. 7.00 Emmerdale Farm. 7.30-8.30 Knight Rider. 9.10-10.10 No Excuses. 10.45 No Excuses, episode 2. 11.45 Antibes Jazz Festival. 12.15 Closedown.

CENTRAL

As London except: 12.30pm Gardening Time. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.30-4.00 Young Doctors. 5.15-5.45 Survival. 6.00 Crossroads. 6.25 News. 7.00 Emmerdale Farm. 7.30-8.30 Knight Rider. 9.10-10.10 No Excuses. 10.45 No Excuses, episode 2. 11.40 News. 11.45 Levkas Man. 12.45am Closedown.

GRANADA

As London except: Starts: 1.20-1.30 Granada Reports 2.00-2.30 Exchange Flags 3.30-4.00 Superstar Profile: Margot Kidder 5.15-5.45 Firehouse 6.00 This Is Your Right 6.05 Crossroads 6.30 Granada Reports 7.00 Emerdale Farm 7.30 Knight Rider 9.10-10.10 No Excuses 10.45 No Excuses, episode 2 11.45 Paris by Night 12.20 Closedown

TSW

As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 Survival. 1.20-1.30 News. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Today South West. 6.25 Televiews. 6.30 Mork and Mindy. 7.00 Robin's Nest. 7.30-8.30 Knight Rider. 9.10-10.10 No Excuses. 10.50 Gangster Chronicles. 12.45am Postscript. 12.50 Closedown.

ANGLIA

As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 Gardening Time. 1.20-1.30 News. 6.00 About Anglia. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Make Me Laugh. 7.30-8.30 Knight Rider. 9.10-10.10 No Excuses. 10.45 No Excuses, episode 2. 11.45 Mysteries of Edgar Wallace. 12.55am Window of the World, Closedown.

ULSTER

As London except: Starts 1.20-1.30 Lunchtime 5.15-5.45 Private Benjamin 6.00 Good Evening, Ulster 6.20 Advice 6.35 Crossroads 7.00 Emerdale Farm 7.30 Knight Rider 9.10-10.10 No Excuses 10.45 No Excuses, episode 2 11.45 Living and Growing 12.00 News, Closedown

GRAMPIAN

As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 Gardening Time. 1.20-1.30 News. 6.00 North Tonight. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Entertainers. 7.30-8.30 Knight Rider. 9.10-10.10 No Excuses. 10.45 No Excuses, episode 2. 11.45 Lou Grant. 12.45am News. 12.50 Closedown.

TYNE TEES

As London except: Starts 1.20-1.30 News and Lookaround 3.30-4.00 Benson 5.15-5.45 Mork and Mindy 6.00 News 6.02 Crossroads 6.25 Northern Life 7.00 Emerdale Farm 7.30-8.00 Knight Rider 9.10-10.10 No Excuses 10.45 No Excuses, episode 2 11.45 Thirty Years On 12.45 Epilogue 12.50 Closedown

TVS

As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 5.15-5.45 Gambit. 6.00 Coast to Coast. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Emmerdale Farm. 7.30-8.30 Streets of San Francisco. 9.10-10.10 No Excuses. 10.45 No Excuses, Episode 2. 11.45 Portrait of a Legend: Tina Turner. 12.15 Company, Closedown.

CHANNEL

As London except: 12.30pm-1pm Survival. 1.20-1.30 News. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Channel Report. 6.30 Mork and Mindy. 7.00 Robin's Nest. 7.30-8.30 Knight Rider. 9.00-10.00 No Excuses. 10.35 Gangster Chronicles. 12.20am Closedown.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN.
† Stereo. ★Black and white. (r) Repeat.





Clampdown: A policeman locking a Denver Boot into place. Puzzled motorists were greeted by a warning (below, right) to leave it alone. (Photographs: Chris Harris.)

The rainy day when police put the Denver Boot into London's motorists

By Tony Samstag

An affable Turkish businessman from north London made reluctant history yesterday when, at the stroke of noon, he – or, more precisely, his dark brown V-registration Mercedes – became the first victim of the great metropolitan clampdown on illegal parking.

After a few false starts, including one at Sloane Square during which a black Ford Granada managed to get away, Chief Inspector Keith Brindley of the Metropolitan Police's vehicle removals unit fumbled with a set of keys that would choke a burglar, manoeuvred the vicious yellow Denver Boot



Mr Ilkbahar: Unimpressed.

(as it is known because of its pioneering use by the American city of that name) into position on the right rear wheel of the Mercedes, padlocked it, and set off with the rest of his six-man team in search of new wheels to conquer.

It was another half hour before Mr Ismet Ilkbahar came strolling over to the scene of the crime to inspect the damage. He was not impressed. "I pay more than £300 a year in traffic fines", he said, on the way to the underground police car pound in the bowels of Hyde Park.

Down at the pound, the traffic wardens were a bit confused and irritable; unfamiliar new forms to cope with, yet another procedure to go through. Mr Ilkbahar, although the very first to be clamped, was the fifth immobilized motorist to arrive.

The offender was frowned upon severely because he had brought the tag of instructions deposited on the car with the clamp but had neglected to bring the original parking ticket.

But he was let off with a wigging and, of course, the fine: £10 for the ticket and £19.50 for the clamp. He paid in cash, from a wad of fifties.

More than 300 of the clamps are to be in use throughtout Westminster, Kensington and Chelsea for the 12-month experiment. Police warn motorists not to try to remove them.

METROPOLITAN POLICE

STOP!

THIS ILLEGALLY PARKED VEHICLE HAS BEEN IMMOBILISED

DO NOT ATTEMPT TO MOVE IT!

IT IS AN OFFENCE TO INTERFERE WITH THE WHEELCLAMP (MAXIMUM FINE £200 ON CONVICTION)

SEE LABEL ON WINDSCREEN WIPER AS TO RELEASE

IT IS AN OFFENCE TO REMOVE THIS NOTICE (MAXIMUM FINE £50 ON CONVICTION)

Frank Johnson's campaign trail

A Party for all reasons

So yesterday was the first day of the campaign.

The Liberal-Social Democratic Alliance threw up its hands at the prospect of a general election being reduced to a "polarization" between extremes. The rest of us were quietly delighted at the same prospect.

For a generation we had been bludgeoned by books and columns assuring us, with weary sophistication, that British elections were about the middle ground and that we ordinary extremists did not count. Now at last, against all the odds of only a few years ago, the voters were being offered a choice between a leader of the right and a leader of the left; between an old-fashioned collectivist and an almost aggressively unashamed ideologue of bourgeois values: in short, between Mr Michael Foot and Mr Denis Healey.

They sat side by side, under the television lights, at the official presentation yesterday of *Labour's manifesto*. It said much for the essential stability of the British political system that it could accommodate, without tearing itself apart, powerful representatives of two such conflicting philosophies. It was a reminder that we were still the envy of less happy lands.

Mr James Mortimer sat between Mr Foot and Mr Healey. He is the general secretary of the Labour Party. More to the point, he was until recently the chairman of the Advisory Conciliation and Arbitration Sevice. Mr Foot and Mr Healey did not disagree about anything throughout the hour or so of the proceedings.

No one was fooled. We knew that, once they were in Government, there was little they would not do to one another to ensure the triumph of the philosophies with which they were identified. But happily, under the British constitution, such conflicts are confined to after polling day. They are not allowed to interfere with elections.

The other politician on the platform was the party's chief spokesman on economic affairs, Mr Peter Shore. The four men spent much time admiring copies of the manifesto while standing in front of the cameras. They also addressed us on the subject of its merits.

Mr Mortimer said that, on this first day of the campaign, they wanted to talk about the passages in the document which were concerned with unemployment. Mr Healey remained calm. There was nothing here he could not handle. Had Mr Mortimer wanted to talk about defence, it might have been more *embarrassing*. But Mr Healey is quite happy with Labour's policy on unemployment – as indeed he was when he was Chancellor of the Exchequer and it doubled.

Mr Foot launched into a familiar monologue about Labour's plan to get millions back to work in five years. "Denis Healey will talk in a moment about how to pay for it, he added. Amazingly, Mr Healey remained calm.

Mr Foot pottered agreeably to a close. "Thanks, Michael", said Mr Mortimer. "Denis?" Mr Healey's great jowels bestirred themselves. "Peter Shore will be dealing in detail with the economic side of our programme", he said. Amazingly, Mr Shore remained calm. As is his practice, Mr Healey – who in contrast to Mr Foot prides himself on his connexions among the international ruling class – quickly dropped an important-sounding name. It was "Dr Witteveen, who is head of the IMF". Mr Healey always assumes that he has to tell us precisely what jobs important-sounding people hold, to emphasize his own importance in knowing the people.

This is a wise precaution, since on *The World This Weekend* Mr Foot had just referred to Field Marshal Carver as "the former Chief of the Imperial General Staff," thereby picking up the unexpected vote of many an old Indian Army man.

"Thank you Denis", said Mr Mortimer in due course.

Sit-in gives Japan lead in flat TV race

By Barrie Clement

The Japanese will be first with a new flat screen television set because of a five-week factory sit-in, Mr Clive Sinclair, the British inventor, said yesterday.

Mr Sinclair said Britain would have been ahead with the technology if it was not for the occupation at the Timex plant in Dundee. "The Japenese are launching their flat screen television in June. We cannot possibly catch up now.

"The Dundee workers could not have managed it better if they had been employed by the Japanese, in fact they owe the workers considerable sums of money for the help they have received."

Mr Sinclair said there was no serious possibility of him moving the development work elsewhere.

Employees involved in the sit-in voted overwhelmingly yesterday to reject a peace formula agreed between their national union leaders and Mr Frederick Olsen, the owner of Timex.

The 360 workers occupying the Milton plant rejected the deal because it involved one day a week working for a 90-day consultation period and did not stipulate a date for a return to normal schedules for all employees.

A hearing reconvenes in Edinburgh tomorrow.

Labour aim is 2.5m jobs

Continued from page 1

from the campaign document; Mr Foot's personal pledge, given to the National Pemsions Convention on March 1, to improve, as "our immediate priority", the position of today's pensioners in relation to those who would eventually benefit from the new earnings-related pension scheme.

Mr Norman Fowler, the Secretary of State for Social Services, has already said that improving the position of today's pensioners to the point at which single pensioners received one-third average earnings and married pensioners one-half average earnings would cost about £8,000m in a full year.

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal engagements

The Queen opens the new International Maritime Organisation Headquarters building, Albert Embankment, London, 3.

The Prince and Princess of Wales open The Renaissance at Sutton Place exhibition, at Sutton Place, Guildford, 6.40.

Princess Anne, President of The Save the Children Fund, opens Signature Collection of Artists in *Make-up charity exhibition*, Christies, London, 11.30; visits Marconi Space and Defence Systems, Stanmore, Middlesex, 1.15.

Princess Alice Duchess of Gloucester, as President, visits North London Collegiate School, Edgware, 12.15.

The Duchess of Gloucester visits Royal Air Force Sealand, arrives Sealand Station, Clwyd, 11.05.

The Duke of Kent, as President, attends a council meeting of the Royal Air Force Benevolent Fund, at 67 Portland Place, London, 10.55; as President, attends the Royal National Lifeboat Institution annual presentation of awards, Festival Hall, 2.35.

Prince Michael of Kent, as President of the Institute of the Motor Industry, visits Talbot Motors, Coventry, 10.30.

New exhibitions

Twentieth century prints from the permanent collection, Museum and Art Gallery, Chamberlain Square, Birmingham; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5; (from today until July 3).

Kafka centenary exhibitions: From Pen to Print: autograph manuscripts and early publications, Bodleian Library, Oxford; Mon to Fri 9 to 5, Sat 9 to 12.30; (until Aug 25). Paths out of Prague: the diffusion of Kafka's work, Taylor Institution, Oxford; Mon to Fri 2 to 5; (until June 17).

Tongue and Groove: sculpture by Kate Blacker, Anthony Gormley, Tony Hayward, David Nash, Emma Park, and others, Ferens Art Gallery, Queen Victoria Square, Hull; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2.30 to 4.30; (from today until June 26).

Paintings by Bill Mitchell, Ryders Gallery, Dartington Hall, Totnes, Devon; Mon to Sat 9 to 5.30, closed Sun; (from today until June 4).

Screenprints by Kenneth Leech, Falmouth Art Gallery, Municipal Buildings, Falmouth, Cornwall; Mon to Fri 10 to 1 & 2 to 4.30, closed Sat & Sun; (until June 3).

The Spirit of Japan: colour prints by Harold Rose, Beeston Library, Foster Avenue, Beeston, Nottingham; Mon to Fri 9.30 to 7.30, Thurs and Sat 9 to 1, closed Sun; (from today until June 14).

Exhibitions in progress

Aberdeen Artists' Society annual exhibition, Aberdeen Art Gallery, Schoolhill, Aberdeen; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Thurs 10 to 8, Sun 2 to 5; (until May 28).

Last chance to see

Cadbury's National Exhibition of Children's Art, City Art Gallery, Museu Road, Portsmouth; daily 10.30 to 5.30 (Ends today).

Music

Piano recital by ennifer Stern, Chichester Cathedral, 1.10.

Organ recital by Michael Harris, Leeds Parish Church 7.30.

Talks, lectures

O'Donnell Lectire – The Insular Churches in the Age of the Saints, by Dr David Dumville, University College of Swansea, Lecture Theatre A, Applied Science Building, Swansea, 7.30.

Leonardo on the Science of Painting, by Sir Ernst Gombrich, University Hall, Bath, 7.15.

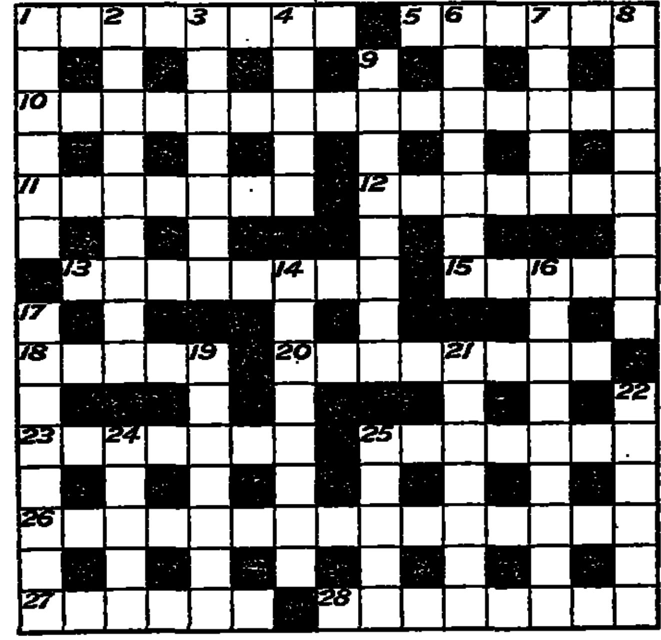
General

Royal Ulster Agricultural Society Annual Show and Industrial Exhibition, The Showgrounds, Balmoral, Belfast; today, tomorrow and Thurs 9 to 8.30, Fri (last day) 9 to 6.

Anniversaries

Births: Mikhail Bakunin, revolutionary, (May 30 new style), Premukhine, USSR, 1814; Erik Satie, composer, Honfleur, France, 1866; Dorothy Richardson, novelist, Abingdon, Berkshire, 1873. Paul Dukas, composer, died in Paris, 1935.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No. 16,131



ACROSS

1 What's the harm in naming Bond's boss? (8).
5 The student's head is needed for this (6).
10 Who's chief barrister? Perhaps it shouldn't be asked (7,8).
11 Erase page inside to reduce amount (7).
12 Inexperienced roadman who deserves his sign? (7).
13 Newcastle, perhaps, for this student? (8).
15 Ran away back to pottery centre, such as this (5).
18 By no means common boys' names (5).
20 Leading device willingly sold for a shilling (4-4).
23 Philosopher, painter or poet, say (7).
25 Puzzled birds unable to fly into part of garden (7).
26 Fit enough? No – turn badly beaten (3,2,3,7).
27 Sort of coat, a product of mine, causes wild excitement (6).
28 Unspecified maltreatment of salesmen (8).

DOWN

1 Ill-feeling caused by girl embracing boy (6).
2 Theatrical role included – it excludes females (4,5).
3 To say she's poor is sheer nonsense (7).
4 Keen-sighted one makes good score of course (5).
6 Carefully manage ideal role in Wilde play (7).
7 Shoot Sebastian Flyte, for example (5).
8 Three points a novice raised – she's foreign (8).
9 Sketches, not in verse (8).
14 What a state the king's in! (8).
16 Election victory a local disaster (9).
17 Rebuff inflicted on unfortunate fox? (5-3).
19 Star showing brilliance early in match (7).
21 Doctor Cameron to tell stories (7).
22 Times carrying advertisement for saws (6).
24 Go in for record (5).
25 Exclude gunman from Scottish island (5).

Solution of Puzzle No. 16,130

CONCISE CROSSWORD PAGE 10

TV top ten

National top ten television programmes in the week ending May 8:

ITV

1 Coronation Street (Wed) Granada, 16.55m
2 Coronation Street (Mon) Granada, 13.70m
3 3-2-1, Yorkshire, 12.85m
4 Crossroads (Wed) Central, 12.25m
5 Family Fortunes, Central, 12.20m
6 Where There's Life, Yorkshire, 12.10m
7 Russ Abbot's Madhouse, LWT, 12.05m
8 Crossroads (Thurs) Central, 11.90m
9 Crossroads (Tues) Central, 11.85m
10 T J Hooker, ITV, 11.80m

BBC 1

1 Dallas, 12.70m
2 That's Life, 12.60m
3 News and Weather (21.25 Sun) 11.85m
3= Some Mothers Do 'Ave 'Em, 11.85m
5 Top of the Pops, 10.55m
6 Mastermind, 10.15m
7 Three of a Kind, 10.05m
8 Fame, 9.75m
9 Rooster Cogburn, 9.70m
10 Nine O'Clock News (Thurs) 9.40m

BBC 2

1 World Snooker Final, 9.90m
2 *One Night in Lincoln*, 4.85m
3 That Certain Age, 4.15m
3= *Discovering Birds*, 4.15m
5 To Serve Them All My Days, 3.80m
6 River of No Return, 3.75m
7 The World About Us, (Sun) 3.60m
8 The World About Us, (Tues) 3.55m
9 Collecting Now, 3.45m
10 A Princess Remembers, 3.25m

Channel 4

1 Little Gloria – Happy at Last (Wed) 3.90m
2 Little Gloria – Happy at Last (Tues) 3.20m
3 Moonlighting, 2.75m
4 Cheers, 1.95m
5 Soap, 1.90m
6 Brookside (Wed) 1.70m
7 The Munsters, 1.65m
8 Brookside (Tues) 1.55m
9 St Elsewhere, 1.50m
10 S.W.A.L.K., 1.40m

S4C

In Welsh:

1 Pobol Y Cwm, (serial) BBC, 61,000
2 Newyddion Saith (Wed) (News) BBC, 55,000
3 Antur, (documentary) HTV, 45,000
4 Newyddion Chwareson, (news) BBC, 43,000
5 Y Byd En Ei Le, (current affairs) HTV, 41,000
5= Teulu Ffon, (light entertainment) HTV, 41,000

In English:

1 Countdown (Wed) 108,000
1= St Elsewhere, 108,000
3 The Munsters, 107,000
4 Brookside (Wed) 105,000
5 The Secret Life of Walter Mitty, 99,000

Breakfast television: The average weekly figures for audiences at peak times (with last week's figures in parentheses) are:

BBC1: *Breakfast Time*: Mon to Fri 1.5m (1.7m).

TV-am: *Good Morning Britain*: Mon to Fri 0.2m (0.2m); Sat 1.6m (1.5m); Sun 0.4m (0.6m).

Broadcasters' Audience Research Board.

National Day

Norway today celebrates the passage of its constitution through the constituent assembly at Eidsvoll in 1814.

The population of 4 million speak two forms of Norwegian, which are officially recognized as equal. About 80 per cent of children in schools use the older form, *Bokmal* while only 20 per cent use the newer form, *Nynorsk* (Neo-Norwegian).

Roads

London and South-east: Roads around Green Park and St James's Park, central london, closed between 9.30 am and midday for dress rehearsal for Thurdsay's ceremonial presentations at Horse Guards Parade. Dartford Tunnel: Southern Approach Road, A282: Roadworks causing delays especially during peak periods. A40: Roadworks westbound at Wheatley, E of Oxford.

Midlands and East Anglia: M1: Lane closures at junction 19 (M6). A49/A465: Temporary lights at Belmont Island, Hereford.

North: M6: Lane closures between junctions 25 (A49, Wigan) and 27 (A5209, Wigan/Standish), Greater Manchester. A19: Lane closures on Thirsk by-pass, N Yorks.

Wales and West: M5: Lane closures between junctions 13 and 14 (Stroud and Thronbury). A55: Temporary lights at Penmaen Head, Old Colwyn, Clwyd. A4/A37: Temporary one way system on Bath Road/Wells Road, Bristol.

Scotland: A9: Newly constructed carriageway W of Perth opens at midday. Width reduction on Western Approach Road, near Lothian Road, Edinburgh.

Information supplied by the AA.

The papers

"Peace is the supreme world issue, but that will be decided by the Russians and Americans, not by us", says the Daily Mirror. "Unemployment is the supreme issue here in Britain, and that the Government could do something about."

The Sun, commenting on the Labour Party manifesto, says: "The dread apparatus of socialist dogma and control which failed so disastrously in the past is trundled out again in an even more alarming form".

The pound

	Bank Buys	Bank Sells
Australia $	1.85	1.76
Austria Sch	28.40	26.60
Belgium Fr	79.75	75.75
Canada $	1.98	1.90
Denmark Kr	14.22	13.50
Finland Mkk	8.92	8.42
France Fr	11.96	11.36
Germany DM	3.98	3.78
Greece Dr	133.50	125.50
Hongkong $	11.14	10.56
Ireland Pt	1.26	1.19
Italy Lira	2355.00	2245.00
Japan Yen	382.00	362.00
Netherlands Gld	4.48	4.26
Norway Kr	11.60	11.00
Portugal Esc	160.00	148.00
South Africa Rd	1.97	1.83
Spain Pta	214.50	204.50
Sweden Kr	12.17	11.55
Switzerland Fr	3.32	3.14
USA $	1.62	1.55
Yugoslavia Dnr	130.00	123.00

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

Retail Price Index: 327.9.

London: The *FT* Index closed down 0.6 at 671.1.

Weather

An area of low pressure over the South-west will be slow-moving.

6am to midnight

London, SE, central S, E, SW, NW, central N England, East Anglia, Midlands, Channel Islands, Wales: Showers, perhaps longer outbreaks of rain, sunny or clear intervals; wind mainly SE moderate to fresh; max temp 14 to 16C (57 to 61F).

Lake District, Isle of Man, NE England, Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, SW Scotland, Glasgow, Northern Ireland: Cloudy with hill fog patches, rain at times turning showery; wind mainly NE moderate to fresh; max temp 10 to 12C (50 to 54F).

Central Highlands, Argyll, NW Scotland: Scattered showers, sunny or clear intervals, cloudy later; wind NE, light to moderate; max temp 13C (55F).

Aberdeen, Moray Firth, NE Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Dull and misty, fog patches, rain or drizzle at times; wind NW, light to moderate; max temp 9 or 10C (48 to 50F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Thursday: Changeable; temperatures near or rather below normal.

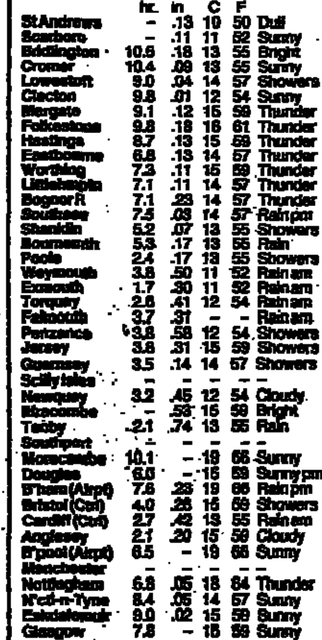
SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea, Strait of Dover, English Channel (): Wind SE strong; sea rough. St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind E, fresh; sea moderate.

Sun rises: 5.07 am | Sun sets: 8.48 pm
Moon sets: 1.12 am | Moon rises: 9.04 am
First quarter: May 19.

Lighting-up time

London 9.18 pm to 4.35 am
Bristol 9.28 pm to 4.45 am
Edinburgh 9.52 pm to 4.26 am
Manchester 9.35 pm to 4.35 am
Penzance 9.34 pm to 5.03 am

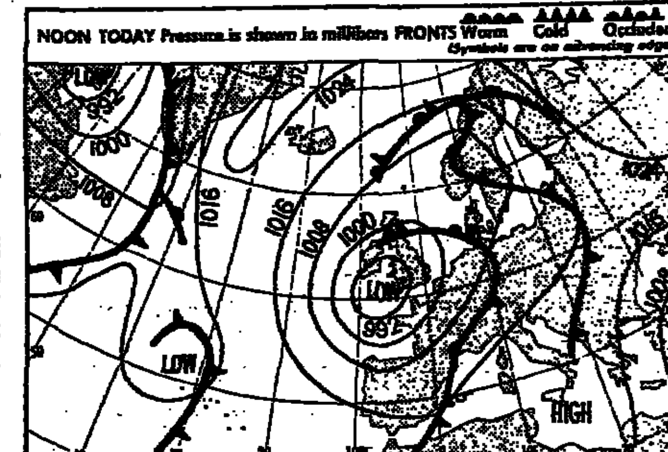
Around Britain

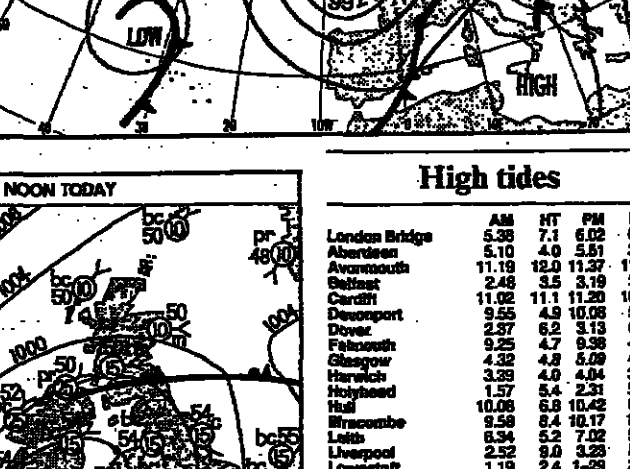


	Sun hr.	Rain in	Max C	Max F	
St Andrews	–	.13	10	50	Dull
Scarboro	–	.11	11	52	Sunny
Bridlington	10.5	.18	13	55	Bright
Cromer	10.4	.09	13	55	Sunny
Lowestoft	9.0	.04	14	57	Showers
Clacton	9.8	.01	12	54	Sunny
Margate	9.1	.12	15	59	Thunder
Folkestone	9.8	.18	16	61	Thunder
Hastings	8.7	.13	15	59	Thunder
Eastbourne	6.8	.13	14	57	Thunder
Worthing	7.3	.11	15	59	Thunder
Littlehmptn	7.1	.11	14	57	Thunder
Bognor R	7.1	.23	14	57	Thunder
Southsea	7.5	.03	14	57	Rain pm
Shanklin	5.2	.07	13	55	Showers
Bournemouth	5.3	.17	13	55	Rain
Poole	2.4	.17	13	55	Showers
Weymouth	3.8	.50	11	52	Rain am
Exmouth	1.7	.30	11	52	Rain am
Torquay	2.6	.41	12	54	Rain am
Falmouth	3.7	.31	–	–	Rain am
Penzance	3.8	.58	12	54	Showers
Jersey	3.8	.31	15	59	Showers
Guernsey	3.5	.14	14	57	Showers
Scilly Isles	–	–	–	–	–
Newquay	3.2	.45	12	54	Cloudy
Ilfracombe	–	.53	15	59	Bright
Tenby	2.1	.74	13	55	Rain
Southport	–	–	–	–	–
Morecambe	10.1	–	19	66	Sunny
Douglas	6.0	–	15	59	Sunny pm
B'ham (Airpt)	7.6	.23	19	66	Rain pm
Bristol (Ctr)	4.0	.26	15	59	Showers
Cardiff (Ctr)	2.7	.42	13	55	Rain am
Anglesey	2.1	.20	15	59	Cloudy
L'pool (Airpt)	6.5	–	19	66	Sunny
Manchester	–	–	–	–	–
Nottingham	6.8	.05	18	64	Thunder
N'cstl-n-Tyne	8.4	.05	14	57	Sunny
Eskdalemuir	9.0	.02	15	59	Sunny
Glasgow	7.8	–	15	59	Sunny

Highest and lowest

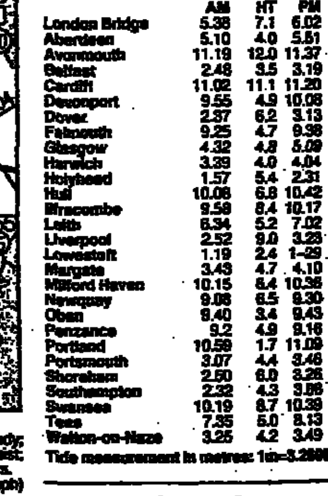
YESTERDAY: Highest day temp: Northolt, 20C (68F); lowest day max: St Abb's Head, 8C (46F); highest rainfall: Brawdy, 0.76in; highest sunshine: Tiree, Stornoway, 13.1hr.





b-blue sky; bc-blue sky and cloud; c-cloudy; o-overcast; f-fog; d-drizzle; h-hail; m-mist; r-rain; s-snow; th-thunderstorm; p-showers. Arrows show wind direction, wind speed (mph) circled. temperatures fahrenheit.

High tides



Tide measurement in metres: 1m=3.2808ft.

London

Yesterday: Temp: max 6 am to 6 pm, 18C (64F); min 6 pm to 6 am, 9C (48F). Humidity: 6 pm, 66 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 6 pm, 0.21in. Sun: 24hr to 6 pm, 7.7 hr. Bar, mean sea level, 6 pm, 1,000.9 millibars rising.

1,000 millibars = 29.53 in.

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; f, fair; fg, fog; r, rain; s, sun.

		C	F			C	F
Belfast	f	13	55	Guernsey	s	11	52
Birmingham	c	17	63	Inverness	fg	11	52
Blackpool	f	17	63	Jersey	f	11	52
Bristol	r	14	57	London	f	17	63
Cardiff	r	13	55	Manchester	f	18	64
Edinburgh	c	9	48	Newcastle	f	12	54
Glasgow	f	12	54	Ronaldsway	f	14	57

Abroad

MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; fg, fog; r, rain; s, sun; th, thunder.

		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Ajaccio	s	20	68	Copenhgn	r	12	54	Majorca	s	21	70	Rio de Jan			
Akrotiri	s	24	75	Corfu	s	28	82	Malaga	s	21	70	Rome	f	24	75
Alexandria	c	25	77	Dallas				Malta	s	26	79	Salzburg	f	27	81
Algiers	s	23	73	Dublin	r	9	48	Melbourne	f	13	55	Sao Paulo			
Amsterdam	r	12	54	Dubrovnik	s	27	81	Mexico C				S Francisco			
Athens	s	27	81	Faro	c	17	63	Miami*				Santiago*			
Bahrain	s	32	90	Florence	c	21	70	Milan	f	21	70	Seoul			
Barbados				Frankfurt	f	18	64	Montreal				Singapore	th	28	82
Barcelona	s	20	68	Funchal	c	20	68	Moscow	c	19	66	Stockholm	c	16	61
Beirut				Geneva	c	16	61	Munich	s	26	79	Strasbourg	r	15	59
Belgrade	s	30	86	Gibraltar	c	18	64	Nairobi	f	26	79	Sydney	s	18	64
Berlin	s	25	77	Helsinki	s	19	66	Naples	f	26	79	Tangier	c	19	66
Bermuda*	s	25	77	Hongkong	s	27	81	New Delhi	s	35	95	Tel Aviv	s	26	79
Biarritz	s	17	63	Innsbruck	c	22	72	New York				Tenerife	f	21	70
Boulogne	f	17	63	Istanbul	f	20	68	Nice	f	19	66	Tokyo	r	17	63
Bordeaux	s	13	55	Jeddah	s	35	95	Oslo	r	10	50	Toronto			
Brussels	r	12	54	Jo'burg	s	13	55	Ottawa				Tunis	s	24	75
Budapest	s	31	88	Karachi	f	32	90	Paris*	c	14	57	Valencia	f	22	72
Buen Aires*				Las Palmas	f	20	68	Peking	s	25	77	Vancouver			
Cairo	s	31	88	Lisbon	f	14	57	Perth	s	21	70	Venice	c	22	72
Cape Tn	f	16	61	Locarno	c	18	64	Prague	c	25	77	Vienna	s	28	82
C'blanca	f	20	68	L Angeles				Reykjavik	c	8	46	Warsaw*	s	25	77
Chicago				Luxembg	r	12	54	Rhodes	f	26	79	Washington			
Cologne	r	14	57	Madrid	r	9	48	Riyadh	s	34	93	Zurich	f	15	59

* denotes Sunday's figures are latest available

© TIMES NEWSPAPERS LIMITED, 1983. Printed and published by Times Newspapers Limited, P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London, WC1X 8EZ, England. Telephone: 01-837 1234. Telex: 264971. Tuesday May 17 1983. Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office.

هكذا من الاصل